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THE TIMES

Fashion from Milan and Florence: Prudence Glynn, p20

Russian role in Africa enounced by Dr Owen

Soviet arms, the Somalis never could vaded the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, Dr he Foreign Secretary, declared yesterday. d the United Nations to prevent military nce by Moscow and Havana in Eritrea, nce which he said would be unprincipled uld place the future of détente in great

ibans 'like armies f feudal barons'

panier
oops in Africa are e armies in the es, which moved ilting the military iscriminately at the e feudal barons". Owen, the Foreign aid last night.

with the Soviet ld be adversely t became clear that Union and Cuba ly committed, and e scale, to a mili- gn in Eritrea, he

is essentially an in- pian affair. No in- rnal force was in- is a situation which a negotiated solu- minimum of further

gn Secretary said nited Nations was ved in the Eritrean 1950 and should ective voice against to impose a mili- now".

at last night's use banquet in Owen said no one any doubt about re of the Soviet ervention in the ica and why it a large question the future of

en been for the e Soviet Union much military Somalia for so far beyond the legitimate needs of national self-defence, the Somalis would never have been in a position to invade the Ogaden in the first place", he said.

"The Soviet Union can claim to have ended the war but it was a war which they themselves fuelled with their own arms and was between two states which had formerly been their friends. The outcome is hardly a creditable chapter in Soviet foreign policy."

The Soviet and Cuban attitude to the Eritrean secessionists was equally open to question, he went on. For years the Cubans supported the Eritrean fighters with advice and training, presumably with Soviet encouragement.

"Now the Eritreans are suddenly spoken of as pawns in the imperialists' game and we may yet see Cuban combat troops fighting against the very fighters they had previously supported. This is hardly a principled policy."

Even more complications for Africa and for East-West relations would result if there were any attempt to use Cuban forces to undermine present talks to bring peace and democracy to Rhodesia and Namibia, the Foreign Secretary declared.

The surest guarantee against the appearance of Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers in Namibia and Rhodesia was for the West to engage its ideals and values in helping black Africans realize their justifiable aspirations.



Oil alert over: The Department of Trade yesterday called off the Channel oil emergency—as far as Britain is concerned. The threat to the Channel Islands, caused by the spillage of 220,000 tons of oil from the wrecked tanker, Amoco Cadiz is now virtually over with the nearest slick a good 40 to 45 miles off Guernsey. But along the coast of Brittany thousands of volunteers, like the one above, were still clearing up the mess. According to the Oceanological Centre at Brest, only about 300 tons of oil has dissolved in the sea. Most of the rest remains a pollution hazard, either floating on the surface or sunk to the bottom. The slicks still cover an area 75 miles long by 25 miles wide, but are drifting south-west towards Ushant and away from the Channel Islands.

Liberals seek to cut tax and make drink and smoking dearer

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

"Substantial direct tax reductions", involving either a cut in standard rate from 34p in the pound to 30p, or the creation of a new lower band of taxation at 20p to 25p in the pound, with increased taxes on consumption, are the essential features of the Budget plan the Liberals have put to Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The total cost of the measures would be £4,437m.

If Mr Healey does not make a definite move towards meeting the Liberal demand for the standard rate of tax to be brought down to 20p in 1980, and reducing the highest rate on earned income from 83p to 50p, Mr David Steel and his colleagues may vote against the Budget as a whole.

If they decide not to strike immediately, they will move amendments to the Finance Bill, hoping to get Conservative and nationalist support.

Mr Steel, the party leader, and Mr John Pardoe, his Treasury affairs spokesman, acknowledge at a press conference in London that their proposals for heavier duties on consumption, including alcoholic drinks and tobacco, might be unpopular.

They said the Conservatives continually promised to cut taxation but avoided any statement about changes in revenue duties.

"Privately", Mr Pardoe said, "the Tory Front Bench is talking about increasing value-added tax to something of the order of 15 per cent in order to reduce income tax".

Mr Steel was not worried about the probability that Mr Callaghan, refusing to accept defeats on the Finance Bill, would call a summer election.

"I think from the Government's point of view it would be extremely foolish to go into the general election complaining that the Liberals had voted for lower income tax", he said.

Liberals could not give a cast-iron commitment to supporting a Finance Bill that they had not yet seen. They expected the Chancellor's package to reflect their general demand for a shift in the tax burden from incomes to spending.

"Our attitude is that if the gap between our proposals and what the Government actually does is too large, we shall feel free during the committee stage of the Finance Bill to vote for bigger cuts, bringing them closer to our proposals", Mr Steel said.

Mr Callaghan has warned the Liberals that if they force substantial amendments with the help of the Conservatives and others, the Liberals must face a general election. Mr Steel said he was not scared by that prospect.

He understood that Mr Callaghan would tolerate one or two minor adjustments in the Budget but not wholesale demolition of the Budget strategy.

Questioned about the Liberals' option of increasing the duty on beer by 2p a pint, increasing the price of spirits, and raising the cost of 20 cigarettes by 5p, Mr Steel and Mr Pardoe backed those changes on the ground of public health.

"Smoking causes 50,000 premature deaths and loses us some 50 million working days a year", Mr Pardoe said. "Last year 39 per cent of the drivers killed on our roads were drunk."

Full details of the proposals were published at the press conference.

Reduction of the standard rate of income tax, the plan suggests, could be achieved either by introducing a new lower rate band at 20 per cent

Continued on page 2, col 1

Britain is 'not the naughty boy of Europe'

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 5

An eminent German has come to Britain's defence by declaring that it is really West Germany, not Britain, that is hampering the development of Europe. Moreover, Britons take Europe far more seriously than West Germans, he maintains.

Britain's unexpected champion in the German camp is Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, a leading sociologist and former State Secretary at the West German Foreign Ministry, who now heads the London School of Economics.

His comments, which he predicts will annoy his fellow countrymen, appear in the April issue of *E. G. Magazin*, an unofficial Community periodical published in Bonn, which has contributed substantially to the prolonged debate here on Britain's image as the "naughty boys of Europe".

The reproaches made to Britain about its attitude to Europe, Professor Dahrendorf is convinced, are almost entirely unjustified.

"Admittedly we have . . . experienced a few samples of British directness in the Ministerial Council. This directness was neither particularly polite nor, incidentally, particularly helpful to the British cause. . . .

"But the heart of the matter is that in Britain, unlike most other member countries and particularly the Federal Republic, Europe is taken seriously. European issues are debated in Parliament and public with great feeling and are seen as affecting important interests of the country.

"Here Europe is real, sometimes as a hope, sometimes as a threat, but always as a decisive factor in politics. . . .

"In Germany, Europe is now buried under a thick haze of boredom, something for the B-team and in any case only worth 10 lines on the back (usually economic) pages of the newspapers.

"Who has impeded great steps forward in European development?" Professor Dahrendorf asks. "A little self-interest on agricultural prices and the siting of fusion research is negligible in the face of greater issues.

"Who made economic demands which amounted to other countries transforming their entire economies without regard to their own preferences?

"And as regards political co-operation—who demanded the loudest that in other countries certain parties should not come to power if such cooperation was to continue?"

"I do not say such arguments are unjustified but one must point out that the Federal Republic's insistence on itself as a model for others has in the past years been the real obstacle to fundamental progress in the European Community.

"In Great Britain people are essentially more open and tolerant."

"Insularity" taunt, page 4

M Barre shuns change in new Government

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 5

The composition of the new French Government led by M Raymond Barre was announced tonight. Its main characteristic is a marked continuity. There are no innovations in any of the key portfolios, except for the Ministry for Economic Affairs which is relinquished by the Prime Minister.

It is difficult at first sight to see how this new Government's composition can symbolize the desire for change and liberalization which President Giscard d'Estaing insisted was the main lesson of the recent election.

The Government includes 20 Ministers, compared with 16 previously. Fifteen Ministers either retain their posts or change to new ones. Three leave the Government and three members of former governments make their reappearance. They are M Joel Le Theule, a former Minister of Cooperation; M Jean-Philippe Lecat, a former Minister of Information; and M Jean-Pierre Soisson, who was State Secretary for Youth and Sports until May, 1977, when he took over the post of secretary general of the Republican Party to prepare the election.

The most conspicuous among the newcomers is M André Giraud, an engineer and a former vice-president of the Renault motor firm, who until today was head of the Atomic Energy Authority. He takes over industry.

Another, M Maurice Papon, a former prefect of police, and *rapporteur* of the finance committee in the National Assembly since 1973, takes over the newly created Ministry of the Budget. This ministry and a Ministry of Economic Affairs have been formed out of the old Ministry of Finance. M Papon is a member of the Gaullist central committee.

Finally, among the newcomers, is M Maurice Plantier, a doctor, former member of the Resistance, and Gaullist deputy, who becomes State Secretary for Ex-Servicemen.

The number of Gaullist ministers increases from four to six (excluding state secretaries). The number of independent ministers without party affiliations goes up by two to five. The strength of the non-Gaullist UDF ministers remains the same at nine.

M Lecat, who was a Gaullist, is now listed as independent, as is M Norbert Segard, the State Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs. It was made clear at the Elysée Palace tonight that the responsibility for Communication given to M Lecat in addition to Culture did not amount to an indirect resurrection of a Ministry of Information, which was suppressed by President Giscard d'Estaing after his election in 1974.

Mme Simone Veil, the Minister of Health, and the most popular political personality in France, is promoted in the ministerial hierarchy. She now comes immediately after the Minister of Justice, traditionally the senior minister; and takes over responsibility for Family Affairs as well.

Indicative of the new Government's reformist tinge is the responsibility for workers participation in management, a traditional Gaullist objective, given to M Robert Boulin, together with Labour.

Mme Alice Saunier-Seite, the Minister of Universities, is the one exception to the rule that members of a government who were defeated in elections are not reappointed.

New powers sought to direct state industries

By Melvyn Westlake

The Government's proposals for improving the sometimes turbulent relations between Whitehall and the nationalized industries, and reinforcing the commercial disciplines under which these enterprises operate, were published yesterday.

Central to the new relationship is the proposal that ministers be given powers to compel the boards of nationalized industries—through the issue of a "specific" directive—to take any action viewed as necessary in the national interest.

Also, the White Paper outlines the investment, pricing and efficiency policies to be followed to preserve the commercial soundness of the industries and prevent the "mistakes of the early 1970s" from being repeated.

This is an allusion to the counter-inflation measures of the Heath Government, when the prices of public sector goods and services were held down at the cost of mounting deficits, the loss of management morale and greater inefficiency.

The present Government intends that the state industries will not be forced into deficits by restraints on their prices, yesterday's White Paper says.

When help has to be given to poorer members of the community, it will be given primarily through the social security and taxation systems and not by subsidizing nationalized industry prices.

The White Paper is the Government's response to the study by the National Economic Development Office, published in November, 1976. However, the principal recommendation in that study—the establishment of policy councils for each industry—is rejected. In dealing with the nationalized industries the Government's main concern should be with strategic and major issues, rather than with day-to-day management, the White Paper says.

It also generally accepts the NEDO argument that the evolution of strategic plans should be a combined operation, involving consultation between the groups closely concerned.

However, the NEDO proposal for policy councils and corporation boards is not thought to be the best way of achieving these objectives. This proposal would add an additional layer of authority, without, in practice, providing clear demarcation lines, the White Paper declares.

It maintains that none of the industries themselves is in favour of policy councils which, under the NEDO plan, would have been composed of representatives of Government and trade unions, management and consumers.

But the White Paper does suggest that the composition of state industry boards should be widened to include representatives of such groups, in some cases.

It has also been decided that in some industries a civil servant from the sponsoring department, and in a few cases, from the Treasury, will be appointed to the board.

In regard to industrial democracy, the Government has asked the state chairmen to submit joint proposals with the unions by August for further improvements in consultation and participation.

There are also proposals in the White Paper for strengthening the power of consumers to influence the activities of the state concerns.

Continued on page 21, col 3

Mr Thorpe's friend goes home

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Mr David Holmes, a friend of Mr Jeremy Thorpe, left Bristol police station last night after being questioned for nearly two days by officers investigating an alleged plot to kill Mr Norman Scott.

Avon and Somerset police said no charges had been brought against Mr Holmes.

Last night officers led by Chief Supt Michael Challes were still questioning Mr John le Mesurier, a businessman from Port Talbot, West Glamorgan, who went to Bristol yesterday with a legal adviser.

The police investigation was ordered by the Director of Public Prosecutions last October when Mr Andrew Newton, a former airline pilot, claimed that he had been hired by Liberal Party supporters to kill Mr Scott, a former acquaintance of Mr Thorpe.

Mr Newton, who was released after serving a prison sentence for shooting Mr Scott's dog, said he had been paid £5,000

The police investigation took officers twice to California to interview Mr Peter Bessell, a former Liberal MP.

British couple killed in Lebanon

Beirut, April 5

A British couple were found murdered today in their home near Beirut. The bodies of Mr Neville Thomas, aged 53, and Mrs Rosemary Thomas, aged 40, were found in their home

st plea o Court

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ondent
Silkin, QC, the eral, is to ask the to order a new the death of Mr s and set aside a stifiable homicide est jury returned 976.

died in February, weeks after his nembers of the police for being sorderly outside a Birtley, co Dur-

inquest, at which officers involved with Mr Liddle gal advice to give Towers's family mpaigning for a y. The case was several MPs. led Radice, Labour er-le-Street.

Directors of Pub- ons decided that ufficient evidence minal proceedings of the policemen Merlyn Rees, ry, made it clear n one occasion, y last January, ot think the case ate for a public the Police Act. ice inquiries con- here was no rea- any disciplinary gainst any police-

rney General's will be made xt few weeks to Bench Divisional judges) under the 1887. That gives e powers to order t if it finds that nquest was irreg- d to make suffi- y, or wrongly ence, or was in suspect.

e issue will come ing whether the t of justifiable the police was th the evidence That included the itnesses, who told at they had seen being kicked by men on the night

's family doctor, d him not long ase from police d seven serious 30 bruises, and opinion that he ously assaulted. was admitted to w days later and o operations, of ies, on February

ersion is that Mr 39, a part-time had been drink- emely aggressive, e restrained. All involved denied

13 nights to 4 con

POUNDS

Nuclear test by Britain is expected

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Britain will carry out a nuclear test at the American underground site in Nevada on Friday, according to sources in London.

It will be the first since early last year and the fourth in a series of tests that began in 1974 after a nine-year gap. It comes at a time when Britain and the superpowers are making optimistic noises about a complete test-ban treaty later this year or in 1979.

The test is understood to be part of Britain's programme of research into nuclear warheads, but not with any attempt to fit multiple independent warheads to British weapons.

Football results

Hereford 1, Lincoln C 1
Aston Villa 0 Nottingham F 1
Clyde 7, Meadowbank 0
Forfar 0, Dunfermline 1
Morton 4, St Johnstone 1
Celtic 2, Hibernian 1
Albion R 3, Berwick R 3
Alloa 3, Montrose 0
Brechin City 2, Stranraer 2



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Closure for two more TV factories

Problems in the British television receiver manufacturing industry were heightened yesterday when Thorn said it would close two assembly plants at Bradford and Windhill, Yorkshire, threatening the jobs of 2,200 workers. Earlier, Decca had announced the closure of its receiver plant at Willenhall, West Midlands, affecting 350 jobs.
Page 21

Back to the tram

The Government is to spend more on the development of electric vehicles which, it is envisaged, would take the place of petrol-driven engines as the world oil supply dwindles. An expert report says planning must start now. It predicts a return to the tram Page 2

Trade union rally

In a day of rallies, demonstrations and stoppages of work 30 trade unions in 18 European countries protested yesterday against unemployment. Deputations also saw Ministers in many countries in what was the first combined union action Page 5

TUC to protest

The TUC is likely to seek an early meeting with the Government to protest over the public expenditure policies, which a TUC team of specialists has described as "out of control" through consistent under-spending Page 2

Civil List likely to total nearly £2.5m

A rise of about a tenth is expected in the Civil List allocation, to nearly £2.5m, to compensate for inflation. It may not specify the yearly sums to be provided for principal members of the Royal Family. Last year the Queen's expenses amounted to £1.9m
Page 2

Kidney campaign

Launching a £100,000 campaign to double the number of kidneys available, Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, met at the London Zoo mothers with children born after transplant operations. Donor cards are to be widely distributed Page 3

Poll fight from jail

Life in a Manila jail has not crushed the political vigour of Mr Benigno Aquino, bitter opponent of President Marcos. His three-week election campaign will be put to the test tomorrow when Filipinos vote in a new assembly. His daughter, aged seven, has proved an active and popular campaigner
Page 5

Leyland loss hit NEB

The Rolls-Royce aero engine group turned a 1976 loss of £22m into a profit of £20m last year, making itself the main prop for the National Enterprise Board. But the NEB's annual results reveal that British Leyland losses more than swamped this achievement and the NEB made an after-tax loss of £31m Page 21

Mr Carter urged to back neutron bomb

President Carter is coming under increasing pressure to proceed with production of the neutron bomb. Mr Robert Byrd, Democrat leader in the Senate, went to the White House with other Congressional leaders to tell him it was necessary to counter the Soviet build-up in eastern Europe Page 5

Kremlin looks East

President Brezhnev, touring Soviet military posts along the border with China, watched a big exercise in the Khabarovsk area, 25 miles from the frontier. The move is seen as reinforcing Moscow's rejection of a Chinese demand that it withdraw its troops from the border region before talks on improving relations Page 5

Van Gogh slashed

A painting by van Gogh, "La Berceuse", was slashed with a knife in the Amsterdam municipal museum. A museum spokesman said that the damage was very great. Page 4

Prince's plea: The Prince of Wales said greater concern for individual worksatisfaction was essential to revive British industry 2

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Financial Editor: BICC rides out the recession; Cons Gold; a delicate balance; W. H. Smith; scope for more
Business features: Maurice Corina examines the White Paper on the nationalized industries: David Blake argues that a new framework for economic policy making is needed
Business Diary: End of a search for an industrial relations director of British Shipbuilders

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TUC seeking greater influence in government planning as spending gets 'out of control'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Union leaders regard the Government's programme of public expenditure as "out of control" because of consistent under-spending. They are to seek a bigger voice in departmental planning of the disbursement of state funds.

Those are the chief findings of a continuing investigation into the planning and control of public spending carried out by the TUC's influential economic committee, which meets next Wednesday to consider Mr Healey's Budget proposals on jobs, pay, taxation and industrial expansion.

A confidential policy paper prepared for the committee by Congress House specialists says: "It is clear that the introduction of cash limits has led to serious under-spending in both central and local government. Or also appears that the Government regards this as a permanent feature, and now tends automatically to discount the public spending figures given in White Papers.

"This is far from satisfactory. It could be argued that public expenditure is as much out of control if the White Paper figures are not being met as if the White Paper figures are being exceeded."

Union leaders in their first discussion on the document, suggested that the TUC should seek early talks with ministers to protest at the operation of cash limits in the public sector and associated under-spending.

The unions are keenly aware that the Cabinet draws up its expenditure plans from July to November, while the TUC economic committee traditionally issues its *Economic Review* in February with an eye to influencing the Budget. The TUC therefore has a "negligible influence" on the public spending White Paper.

Some TUC leaders look to the model of Mr Wedgwood Benn's Energy Commission as an avenue to extend "democratic control" over ministerial decisions and expenditure, and a working party of union officers may be formed to "look at the whole area of public spending including cash limits", which were opposed by the unions. Beyond that, Mr Ian Mikardo, left-wing member of the Labour Party national executive, is taking the policy document to its finance and economic affairs committee.

At the proposed talks with the Government, ministers will be asked whether they assume under-spending, and why some departments under-spent more than others. The TUC could also put its views to the House of Commons Expenditure Committee.

The unions' motive for seeking to extend their influence in Whitehall decision-making is justified in the TUC paper on the grounds that public spending was running at 3 per cent below the planning figure in the 1977 White Paper. The Treasury had also told MPs that there would be further under-spending in 1978-79.

The TUC believes a five-year planning approach is essential since the cash limit approach, which has given ministers new ability to control total spending and employment in the public sector, has concentrated unduly on the immediate short term.

The National Union of Public Employees has suggested a working party to review methods by which the unions "might influence more effectively the scale of public expenditure and the priorities within it, and to review methods by which public expenditure might be brought under more democratic control".

Angel choir in full blast strains eardrums in Garscadden streets

Mrs Thatcher steps into battle of loudhailers

From Our Own Correspondent
Glasgow

The Garscadden by-election reached a crescendo yesterday when Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party stepped into the campaign on behalf of the Tory candidate. She had been peacefully garnering opinions from people in Drumchapel shopping centre when a group of Socialist Workers' Party (SWP) followers opened up a barrage of anti-Tory slogans through a loudtrailer, making conversation impossible.

The SWP followed Mrs Thatcher to another shopping precinct in the constituency and continued the barrage. The Tories replied with some loud rhetoric delivered on their own loudhailer, some of it provided by Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Glasgow, Cathcart and opposition spokesman on Scottish affairs.

That was so deafening that the SWP contingent complained about an infringement of free speech. The Tories backed up their response with a powerful loudspeaker van which was driven into the precinct to add to the campaigning racket. Startled shoppers in Garscadden ducked for cover.

Mrs Thatcher remained buoyant and undismayed by the noise. When a Scottish National Party loudspeaker vehicle howled past, playing a version of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled", backed by an angel choir turned up to full volume, Mrs Thatcher was heard to inquire: "Was that one of ours?".

The Tories are seeking to recoup their vote, which declined sharply at the last election, and which could be the biggest inhibitor on success by the nationalists.

Mrs Thatcher criticized the Labour Party, who are defending Garscadden, for its economic record, and for halving the value of the pound in just over four years. "No other government had ever doubled prices in that time, which was the same thing".

Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, was having a quieter tour. He defended the Government's record, saying that the pessimists who predicted that the improvement in the economy would be a temporary achievement had lost the last justification for their gloomy prophecies.

"Our inflation rate will continue to fall, and only the malicious and prejudiced will continue to claim otherwise", he said.

For each of the past eight months prices had risen by only about one halfpenny in the pound. "That is because, at last, we have created a virtuous rather than a vicious circle of pay and prices", he said.

Candidates: Mr Donald Dewar (Lab); Mr Keith Bovey (SNP); Mr Iain Lawson (C); Mrs Shiona Farrell (Scot Lab); Mr Peter Porteous (Soc Workers); Mr Samuel Barr (Comm).

General election: W. W. Small (Lab) 19,737; K. Bovey (SNP) 12,111; J. Corbett (C) 5,004; M. R. Kibby (L) 1,915. Lab maj 7,626.

Polling day: April 13.

Civil List increase of about a tenth expected

By David Nicholson-Lord

An increase of about a tenth in the Civil List, expected to be announced tomorrow, is modest compared with the 18 per cent rise in royal expenditure caused by last year's jubilee celebrations. But it provides tellin gevidence of the impact of inflation on royal finances, and the adjustment of parliamentary procedures to allow for it.

Until the reign of the present Queen Civil List Acts were a rarity, traditionally fixed at the start of a reign and lasting until the succession of a new monarch. That has been radically altered by the Acts of 1972 and 1975, far from requiring a legislative decision by Parliament, increases are simply included in the public expenditure Estimates.

The new allocation, expected to bring the Civil List near to £2.5m, will probably not specify the yearly sums to be provided for the principal members of the Royal Family. Those will be decided by the Royal Trustees, who are the Prime Minister, the Chancelor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the Privy Purse.

The idea that an increase in the Civil List represents a royal "pay rise" was vigorously rejected by the 1971 select committee whose recommendations were implemented in the 1972 Act. The Civil List, the committee said, was not a form of salary payable in respect of the Queen's public duties but a reimbursement of the operating expenses of the official part of the Royal Household.

The origins of the Civil List go back to the reign of George III, since when every Sovereign has received it in return for surrendering the revenues of the Crown Estates. In 1937, it was fixed at £410,000. It was next increased in 1952 to £475,000.

The 1972 Act raised the Civil List to £980,000 a year, increased the annuities of other members of the Royal Family, and provided for further increases to be made by Treasury orders. It also laid down a review of Civil List expenditure by the trustees to take place not later than 1982.

That provision, however, was rapidly overtaken by inflation and in 1975 the Civil List was increased to £1.4m. The requirement for a parliamentary order was also abolished, so that MPs who object to the new increases will probably have to launch their challenges during forthcoming Treasury supply days.

There are three broad categories of royal expenditure. The Civil List meets the Queen's public expenditure as Sovereign and includes the salaries and expenses of the four main departments: the Treasurer, the Master of the Household, the Lord Chamberlain and the royal mews.

The second category is the Queen's private expenditure as Sovereign, met by the privy purse and including the cost of pensions for employees and for payments such as last year's £6,000 to Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. Finally, the Queen's private expenditure is met by a personal fortune believed to run into many millions of pounds. That is fed partly by the £415,000 annual revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster and is largely by tax immunity.

Controversy over the Civil List centres on the £55,000 annuity to Princess Margaret and the possibility of an increase in it. The unfavourable publicity surrounding the Princess may well be one of the topics discussed when the Prime Minister meets the Queen at a regular audience at Windsor Castle tonight.

A report yesterday in the *Sun* suggested that the Queen had told Princess Margaret that she must either give up her relationship with Mr Roderick Llewellyn or withdraw from public life. Buckingham Palace refused to comment on it.

Several MPs have criticized the Princess, who is 47, for her holidays on the Caribbean island of Mustique with Mr Llewellyn, who is 31, and have suggested that she could take on more official duties.

The Princess's press office said yesterday that so far this year she had attended 12 public engagements in three months, compared with an average annual number of about 115.

Her annuity is regarded as a contribution towards official expenses. It was fixed at £15,000 in 1952, and was increased to £35,000 in 1972. Her public engagements exclude official business such as receiving the colonels of regiments of which she is colonel-in-chief.

Yesterday the princess, was unable to attend the confirmation of her daughter, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, at Windsor. A statement from Kensington Palace said: "Against her personal wishes but on the strict advice of her doctors, Princess Margaret was prevented from attending the service."

How the money is allocated

Details of Civil List payments for 1977, with amounts for 1976 and 1975 in parentheses, are as follows:

The Queen, £1,905,000 (£1,614,575, £1,400,000); Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, £155,000 (£140,000, £95,000); Duke of Edinburgh, £85,000 (£85,000, £65,000); Princess Anne, £50,000 (£45,000, £35,000); Princess Margaret, £55,000 (£50,000, £35,000); Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, £25,000 (£25,000, £20,000).

The following amounts were payable by the Royal Trustees under section three of the Civil List Act, 1972: Duke of Gloucester, £26,000 (£28,000, £15,000); Duke of Kent, £48,000 (£45,000, £35,000); Princess Alexandra, £50,000 (£40,000, £30,000); Princess Alice Countess of Athlone, £5,000 (£5,000, £5,000).

The figures for 1976 and 1977 include supplements by the Royal Trustees under the Civil List Act, 1975. The Queen contributed £150,000 to the Civil List in 1975 and met £8,535 deficit. She met all payments by the Royal Trustees under section three, £118,000 and £130,000 respectively, in 1976 and 1977.

How Liberals would pay for cuts

Continued from page 1

and widening it over three Budgets until it becomes in 1980 the new standard rate; or by reducing the whole of the present standard rate to, say, 30 per cent this year, 25 per cent in 1979, and 20 per cent in 1980.

Other European countries and the United States had lower income tax than Britain because they had higher duties on expenditure and on companies.

Over-reliance on income tax had caused "lunacies." People given benefits because they were below the poverty line were taxed.

Ridiculously high tax on higher incomes brought little revenue but encouraged evasion.

As the first of three annual steps, the Liberals propose that the standard rate of 34p on the first £6,000 of taxable income should be cut to 30p, and extended to the first £8,000 of taxable income (cost £2,450m in 1978-79).

Personal allowances should be increased: the married man's from £1,455 to £1,655 (cost £696m); a single person's and a wife's earned-income allowance from £945 to £1,100 (cost £591m); the single-person age allowance from £1,250 to £1,495 (£39m); and the married age allowance from £1,975 to £2,135 (£36m).

For the higher rates, the Liberals propose 40 per cent on incomes between £8,000 and £10,000; 50 per cent for £10,000 to £14,000; 60 per cent for £14,000 to £21,900; and 70 per cent over £21,000 (cost in 1978-79, £450m).

Investment income surcharge should be phased out over three Budgets as part of a comprehensive reform of capital taxation, it is stated.

This year the threshold should be raised from £1,500 to £2,000, and from £2,500 to £3,000 for those over retirement age (cost, £55m). The rate of surcharge should be reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent (cost, £100).

In addition, the Liberals put forward measures to help small businesses.

To pay the bill, they propose the increase in tobacco duty, bringing in £220m and raising the price index by 0.5 per cent in a year; alcohol duties, bringing in an extra £300m a year and adding 0.9 per cent to the retail price index; and a single 10 per cent rate of value-added tax, bringing in £710m and adding 0.8 per cent to the price index.

Raising the employer's National Insurance contribution of 1½ per cent is justifiable, the Liberals say, because in most other industrial countries business corporations pay more payroll tax.

"Nor is it likely," they maintain, "that such a small increase will have a significant effect on unemployment." Demand for their products and services causes businessmen to expand their output and take on more labour. The Liberal Budget proposals will boost demand.

All the suggested tax changes, if implemented, would increase the retail price index by about 2.7 per cent, but against that, a couple on average earnings would have £3.22p a week more left from pay. That would represent an increase in their net income after tax of 4 per cent.

More mon to develop an electric vehicle

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Government support fo tric vehicle developme £2m a year only a frac that in the United Stat Japan, is to rise sharpl publication of a report day.

It says that electric of transport, probably in the return of the nea tinct tram, are inevitabl begins to run out in the Because of the slow change in patterns of tr manufacturing, and inf ture, it believes "the a active planning is w now".

As an immediate ste understood, governme sored research into th weight sodium-sulphur carried out by a consorti cluding Chloride Ltd, Rail and the Atomic Authority, is to be inte

Other recommendation report are greater resea and development of ch the transport system, of producing syncrude (substitute from coal), a tric pick-up systems f vehicles is also expecte put into effect.

The report by the working group of the Council on Energy (tion, examines the period" from the late and the "post-fossil f from the middle of century.

It concludes that in oil period, when oil f ventional sources wil increasingly expensi scarce, transport is like syncrude and electric proportions difficult a to determine. Fuel fr sources such as met hydrogen would not b able.

In the longer term, when all fossil fuels r are constrained by ec environmental consi electric vehicles s evitable.

The efficiency co between electric propu internal combustion only while we have report says. Even nov cent of the fuel used and light vans, which three-quarters of total fuel, could be substi battery power.

A move to battery using off-peak electri a move to coal-based place of electricity for heating, could reduc primary energy dema equivalent of about tons of coal.

Processing coal to y hydrocarbon fuels ca in different ways. Africa, a syncrude sell the same price as petrol. But South Af is easily extracted only a tenth of that where a massive in coal output or in nucl for electricity would to run a big part of *Energy for Transpo term possibilities* (En 26, Stationery Office; Battery development 40,000 battery-power floats and several hu livery vans used by Harrods are running They are slow and and have been in use 1920s.

In recent years near and buses with to (about 55 mph) and ra compatible with oth have been built. The r are Lucas, Chloride a ton Electricar.

Prince's view of his future role

By Arthur Osman

The Prince of Wales said yesterday that concern for individual wellbeing and contentment at work was essential to revive British industry.

Speaking at the annual British Press Awards at the Savoy Hotel, London, he said: "Obviously education is vital to the future regeneration of British industry, but most vital of all, I believe, is that essential factor, the individual human being."

It was easy to concentrate on computerization, on ever more advanced technology, on what made economic sense and on the trend towards vastness in everything, rather than to recognize, as Dr E. F. Schumacher had put it, "the dangers to the integrity of the individual when he feels as nothing more than a small cog in a vast machine and when the human relationships of his daily working life become increasingly dehumanized".

Britain was rich in human resources, but that would never become really apparent unless people remembered that technology and industry came into existence primarily to serve the interests of human beings, not the other way round.

The Prince said he intended to acquaint himself with "the whole spectrum of life in this country, with the world of industry, engineering, finance, agriculture and government". He hoped thereby to contribute something towards pulling Britain out of the downward spiral of industrial decline.

Of the press he remarked: "I would just like to say, and it is only an impression I have, that a disproportionate amount of harm can be caused by the things which the press choose, or do not choose, to emphasize. The harm in this case is done to the country, to our morale as a nation, and I think it would be true to say that we have taken quite a battering in the last few years."

He asked: "Isn't it time we really began to concentrate on the things we do well, on the people who contribute most, on the fact that other people like us for what we are and also recognize the enormous potential we have as a nation?"

Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman and editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers, introducing the Prince, said he was heir to the throne at a changing time in Britain's history. It was vital for the press to support him and to sustain his morale.

"We should never be guilty of publishing or broadcasting any cheap sneer or unchecked story. You have learnt to take everything else in your stride; we should not take advantage of your good humour."



The Prince of Wales presenting an award to Mrs Ruth Holden, whose husband, David, was murdered in Egypt while on an assignment for The Sunday Times.

Reporter killed wife after union criticism

Doyle Patrick Cross, aged 36, a newspaper reporter, was jailed yesterday at Chelmsford Crown Court, Essex, by Mr Justice Griffiths for killing his wife two months after being criticized by colleagues at a union meeting.

Mr Cross, of Marjorie Road, Dagenham, London, pleaded not guilty to murder but guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

The court was told that one factor in the hammer attack Mr Cross made on his wife Olive, was his depression after the union meeting.

Mr Anthony Hidden, QC, said Mr Cross's difficulties with the National Union of Journalists began when he broke a strike to return to work. When the union at his paper, the *East London Advertiser*, brought in a closed shop policy, he had to apply to rejoin but his application was rejected and former colleagues made bitter and vitriolic remarks about him.

Lady Beaumont jailed on heroin charge

Lady (Barbara) Beaumont, aged 51, was jailed at Knightsbridge Crown Court, London, yesterday for 18 months after being found guilty by a majority verdict of 11-one of supplying heroin.

Judge McNair said that the sentence would have been far longer had the jury believed the prosecution's claim that she sold drugs she received as a registered addict to finance her expensive style in West End hotels.

Six other charges against her of possessing heroin and amphetamines were left on the file after the jury failed to reach a majority verdict on them.

Lady Beaumont told the court that she was financed by a lover, whom she refused to name. She said he gave her up to £300 a week.

BR cuts back on stations handling pigeons

With the start of the racing season only three weeks away, pigeon fanciers face a British Rail plan to halve the number of stations handling livestock, and an increase of a fifth in charges.

Nearly two years ago it was decided to stop the carriage of unaccompanied livestock by rail, but the decision was changed after pressure from MPs, pigeon racers and poultry farmers.

Now British Rail proposes to close at least one in two of the 950 stations that handle livestock.

Pigeon fanciers are more concerned at the effect that will have on the return of stray birds rather than on training and racing. An estimated 250,000 fanciers send two million birds by train each year at no extra cost to British Rail.

Belfast woman gets 10 years

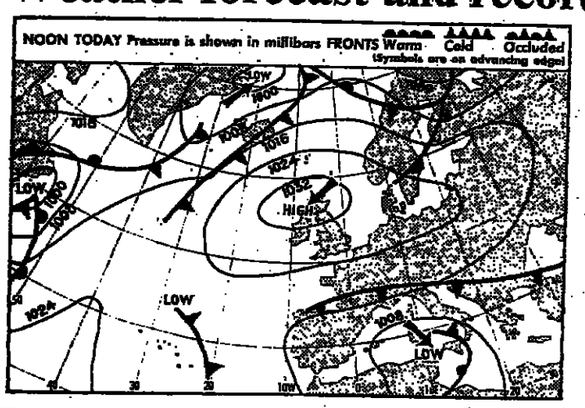
Briege Ann McCaughley, aged 23, was jailed at Belfast City Commission yesterday for 10 years for her part in four separate IRA murder attempts on police and army patrols.

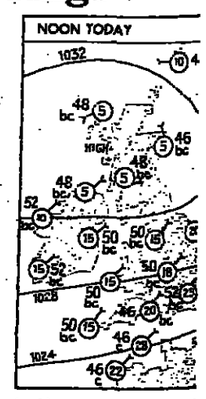
Miss McCaughley, a stitcher, of Kennard Avenue, Belfast, was found not guilty of being involved in a fifth murder attempt, also involving soldiers. She had pleaded not guilty.

Union merger nearer

The prospect of one union being formed to cover radio, television and the film industry by the end of this year came a stage nearer when the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs, which represents more than half the BBC's 26,000 staff, approved in a ballot a proposal for a merger with the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.26 am. Sun sets: 7.42 pm
Moon rises: 5.58 am. Moon sets: 6.32 pm
New moon: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 8.12 pm to 5.54 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.38 am, 6.8m (22.4ft); 2.9 pm, 7.2m (23.6ft). Avonmouth, 7.22 am, 13.4m (43.9ft); 7.45 pm, 13.3m (43.6ft). Dover, 11.12 am, 6.5m (21.2ft); 11.30 pm, 6.7m (21.9ft). Hull, 6.15 am, 7.2m (23.5ft); 6.23 pm, 7.3m (24.0ft). Liverpool, 11.18 am, 9.3m (30.6ft); 11.44 pm, 9.2m (30.3ft).

An anticyclone will persist over N parts of the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, Midlands (E), S Wales: Dry, mainly sunny; wind NE, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).
SE, Central S and SW England: Dry, mainly sunny; wind NE, fresh or strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).
East Anglia, E England: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).
Midlands (W), Central N England: Dry, sunny periods, but perhaps rather cloudy at times; wind NE, moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).
Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, fresh or strong; max temp 9°C (48°F).
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods but rather cloudy at times; wind E, light or moderate; max temp 11° or 12°C (52° to 54°F).
NE England, Borders: Dry, variable cloud, sunny intervals; wind E, light or moderate; max temp 7°C (45°F).
Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, variable cloud, sunny intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 7° to 9°C (45° to 48°F).
Central Highlands: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 14°C (57°F).
NW Scotland: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	r	10	50	Cologne	c	7	45	Locarno	r	15	59
Algiers	r	15	59	Copenhgn	s	6	43	London	s	11	52
Amsterdm	s	9	48	Dublin	r	8	46	Luxemburg	r	6	43
Athens	r	15	59	Edinburgh	c	7	45	Madrid	r	9	48
Barcelona	c	14	57	Florence	c	14	57	Majorca	s	16	61
Beirut	s	19	66	Funchal	r	19	61	Malaga	c	14	57
Belfast	s	9	48	Geneva	c	11	52	Malta	s	19	66
Berlin	s	9	48	Gibraltar	c	14	57	Manchstr	s	11	52
Biarritz	c	12	54	Guernsey	c	9	48	Miami	s	25	77
Birmingham	r	10	50	Helsinki	s	0	32	Montreal	c	1	34
Bristol	r	9	48	Innsbruck	c	13	55	Moscow	c	5	41
Brussels	r	7	45	Istanbul	c	13	55	Munich	r	8	46
Budapest	r	11	52	Jersey	c	7	45	Naples	r	14	57
Cardiff	r	8	46	L. Palmas	r	20	68	New York	s	11	52
Chicago	r	14	57	Lisbon	c	12	54	Nice	r	16	61
Oslo	s	7	45								
Paris	c	9	48								
Reykjavik	d	5	41								
Rome	r	16	61								
Salzburg	s	9	48								
Stockholm	s	3	37								
Tel Aviv	s	19	66								
Toronto	c	6	43								
Venice	c	13	55								
Vienna	c	11	52								
Warsaw	c	6	43								
Zurich	c	10	50								

b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; th—thunderstorm; sh—shower; p—periodical rain with sun.

Outlook for tomorrow: Continuing dry spells in most places but is expected in N Scotl

Sea passages: S N Strait of Dover, Englis (E): Wind NE, fresh sea rough.

St George's Channel: fresh; sea moderate.

Irish Sea: Wind NE, sea slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am, 4°C (39°F). Humi 43 per cent. Rain, 24 h nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Police get lead to origin of London parcel bombs

By Stewart Tendler and Robert Parker

Police scientists have obtained a clue to the origin of the two parcel bombs sent on Tuesday to the Communist Party's headquarters and a London office of the National Union of Public Employees.

The bomb at the Communist Party's offices in King Street, Covent Garden, exploded injuring a caretaker, but the second bomb was recovered intact. Last night the anti-terrorist squad at New Scotland Yard would not comment on the scientists' findings.

Both bombs were posted in York, unlike another bomb which injured a member of the Socialist Workers' Party and the Anti-Nazi League in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, last week. That device was handed in to a post office in Reading.

The parcel bombs this week, both sent with the wrong postage, have been traced to post boxes in York. Scientists may have got some clues from the paper used to wrap the bombs and from the handwriting of the addresses.

The handwriting may show a connexion with threatening letters sent in the past or with material found with other recovered devices.

Yesterday New Scotland Yard issued a fresh warning to the public about possible further bombs. Post was checked at sorting offices for any suspicious mail.

Four claims of responsibility for the parcels have been made. Three came from a man who rang two national newspapers and a radio station and said he was speaking on behalf of Column 88, a neo-Nazi organization. Another claim was made on behalf of the "Eleventh-Hour Brigade".

Column 88 is a group dedicated to Hitler and the Nazi cult. It is thought to have a nucleus of about 30 members whose role would be eventually to promote national socialist government.

What knowledge there is about the group comes mainly from Mr Richard David Roberts, a communist who infiltrated the extreme right three years ago.

He handed over tapes and other material in 1976 to the Home Office and police. His information indicated that Column 88 was formed in the late 1960s and was an amalgation of various small bodies.

The name is taken from an Austrian students' Nazi group of the 1930s. It is also said to refer to Hitler's birthday on the eighth day of the eighth month of the year.

The column is said to have 200 members at most. Its aims are to infiltrate right-wing groups, and to gather intelligence from left and right-wing bodies.

It also organizes paramilitary training. In November, 1975, the column had some members taking part in a small Army Cadet Corps exercise at Savenake Forest, Wiltshire. The Ministry of Defence said later that the presence of the Column 88 men was unknown to ACC members.

Rush to contract out of new state pension scheme

By Margaret Stone

Last-minute applications to the Occupational Pensions Board for contracting-out certificates from the new state earnings-related pensions scheme, which comes into operation today, have been pouring in in thousands.

About 21,000 applications for contracting out have been received by the OPB which reckons that no fewer than 7,500 of these have been received in the past three weeks. So far 8,000 certificates have been granted.

The late rush from companies was foreseen and thanks to the emergency procedure, announced six months ago, all but 2,500 of the companies which applied will escape the penalty of paying more than necessary for their pension entitlement.

Even those 2,500 companies which failed to get their application in before the deadline of March 23 will be only temporarily embarrassed by having to pay the full National Insurance rate rather than the lower rate for contracted out schemes. Once contracting out certificates have been granted, a refund of contribution overpayment will be made.

However, many employees will pay more than they need for their pensions because their employers have failed to make a contracting out application before today.

Civil Service deal depends on union

Early settlement of a pay deal for 500,000 non-industrial civil servants depends on the Civil and Public Services Association, the biggest of the nine Civil Service unions.

The executive-grade Society of Civil and Public Servants, which has 105,000 members, voted 15 to seven at its national executive meeting yesterday to accept a deal within 10 per cent guidelines.

The offer which will be put to society members, is consolation into basic rates of the £6 and 5 per cent increases under phases one and two of the pay policy, plus 9.5 per cent increases. Other improvements include higher standby allowances and on-call payments of up to a half, and improvements of about a quarter in responsibility allowances.

In addition the offer gives more to some assistant secretary grades and their equivalents who were caught by the £8,500 cut-off under phase one.

Six of the Civil Service unions, which submitted a joint unspecificed "substantial" pay claim, are set to accept the deal within the guidelines. A final decision is likely at the end of next weak.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, general secretary o fthe CPSA, said this union was ensuring "that we get absolutely not one penny less than the maximum allowed under the 10 per cent rule". The union's executive will give its response today.

Three railway unions representing 250,000 railways workers yesterday received an offer within the guidelines, operative from April.

Breakaway group: A group of former Post Office Engineering Union members are attempting to form a breakaway organization, largely to further claims for improved differentials. Up to 33,000 union members would be eligible to join.

Mr George Jauncey, a Post Office technical officer in Newcastle upon Tyne, said yesterday that nearly 400 members had decided to resign to form the new union. Rules and a constitution were being drawn up.

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E NEWS

Ennals launches campaign to double ber of kidneys for transplant

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Meeting kidney transplant families at the London Zoo yesterday, Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, holds Nicola Stickells aged 10 months, born after her mother Rebecca, from Dover, had a transplant.

a transplant and produced children, some of whom were now aged six years. "You are all living proof of how medical science can today turn the waste and sadness of an accidental or unexpected death into life and happiness for two other families", he said.

There were 706 transplants using cadaver kidneys last year, an increase of 22 per cent over the figure for 1976; but at the end of January this year there were 1,123 patients suitable for and waiting for transplants. Only half the demand is being met.

Many garage fitters ignorant of tyre codes

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

An alarming number of tyre fitters do not understand tyre marking codes well enough to ensure that they always fit the correct tyre, according to Motoring Which?, published today by the Consumers' Association.

The magazine tested six hundred fitters on their knowledge of the codes, and found that a third did not know that the letter S was a speed code. Only a quarter knew that the maximum speed of which a car should be capable if fitted with radial tyres marked with an S was 113 mph.

Fifteen per cent thought S meant the tyre had a maximum speed of 75 mph.

Though most fitters knew that if radials and cross-ply tyres were fitted to the same car, the cross-plys must be at the front and the radials at the back, 43 per cent did not know how to identify cross-ply tyres. Twelve per cent did not know how to tell textile-braced from steel-braced radial tyres.

There was also confusion about the mark showing the maximum normal inflation pressure of the tyre.

More than half had no idea what the date code on tyres meant, and only one was able to decode the date correctly.

Minster beetle survey

York Minster is being surveyed to assess the damage caused by death watch beetle in the beams above the south transept. Restoration of the building was completed only five years ago.

Doctors used hospital phone to call Australia

Doctors at Eastbourne District General Hospital made private international and trunk telephone calls which cost the local health authority more than £1,000 a quarter, Mr Christopher Hallsworth, for the prosecution, told Eastbourne magistrates yesterday. He said the calls included some to Australia and Sri Lanka.

The abuse of the system amounted to a quarter of the quarterly bill paid by the health authority, he added. Four of the doctors were each fined £400 and a nurse at the hospital £300.

Before the court were Dr Samia Salem, aged 28, from Egypt; Dr Sankar Maji, aged 35, from India; Dr Kassery Balakrishnan, aged 32, from India; Dr Sidha Jayabalan, aged 31, from India; and Hiranthi Kannanjara, aged 27, a nurse from Sri Lanka.

Dr Salem was said to have made calls costing £174, including one to Australia amounting to £52. Dr Maji was said to have made calls costing £8; Miss Kannanjara £147 including several to a police station in Sri Lanka when she wanted the number of a relative; Dr Balakrishnan £101 and Dr Jayabalan £23.

They each admitted three charges of dishonestly using electricity without authority, and asked for other offences to be taken into consideration. Similar charges against other doctors are to be heard later this month.

Union newspaper names secrets case men

By Stewart Tendler

The April edition of *The Journalist*, the monthly newspaper of the National Union of Journalists, published yesterday, has reprinted the identity of an officer involved in an Official Secrets Act case, despite a court order against identification.

Last month journalists working for the *Leveller*, a radical magazine, and *Peace News*, published by the nuclear disarmament movement, were told that they faced contempt proceedins for identifying a Colonel B, as he was called in court.

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, did not apply for similar proceedings against *The Journalist* which had also identified Colonel B. It is understood that this identification was not reported to the Attorney General by the Special Branch, although his staff were aware that student magazines had carried the name.

Mr Ronald Knowles, editor of *The Journalist*, criticized the attempt "to make the press cringe in the face of prosecution for contempt".

£18m NHS fuel cut

The National Health Service has reduced its energy use by almost a fifth and £18m off its fuel bill, Dr John Cunningham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Energy, said at Doncaster yesterday.

Homes blacked out

Children were seen throwing stones at overhead power lines near Kimberley, Nottinghamshire, yesterday just before a failure which blacked out 1,500 homes.

Social worker sentenced for loitering

John Ivory, aged 19, a social worker with Camden Borough Council, London, with several convictions for dishonesty, was sentenced at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday to 100 hours' community service work.

Mr Ivory, of Littlefield Road, Burnt Oak, Edgware, London, was remanded in custody last month for reports after being found guilty of loitering to steal from cars in the West End.

He had been give na three-month suspended prison sentence in July last year for a similar offence and this was extended in December after a conviction for criminal damage.

A Camden social workers had said at the last hearing that despite his record, Mr Ivory was determined to stay out of trouble

Jail threat to council tenants over rates

From Our Correspondent
Huddersfield

Some council house tenants face the threat of jail if they do not pay their rates under a decision by the Conservative-controlled Calderdale Council at Halifax, West Yorkshire. It has split council house rent and rates and arranged that any of its 18,000 tenants can be taken to court for non-payment of rates.

Mr Raymond Pearson, chairman of the housing committee, said: "We see no reason why council house tenants should be a privileged section of the community. They want equality and now they have it."

Until now, as in the case of other local authorities, about a third of the weekly payment made by tenants was for rates. Last year arrears of council house rent and rates in Calderdale were £280,000.

Mr Pearson added: "At least if we get a third of the money in rates it will be a considerable improvement. Most tenants pay their way, but 29 per cent are bad payers. There is a hard core of people who do not pay at all."

The new system came into operation this week. Rate demands are going to all tenants telling them they can pay in 10 instalments, in two half-yearly amounts, or in a lump sum. Rent collectors will still call, but will not accept rate money.

The council is employing private bailiffs to seize goods sold to cover rent arrears. In the past few months it has received £21,000 in arrears from tenants.

gements criticized on safety record

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The figures also show a lower-than-ever incidence of deaths in manufacturing. In 1976 it was 3.4 a hundred thousand workers. Although the figures appear partly to reflect a lower level of industrial activity, the trend is seen as encouraging.

But Mr Hammer says that many managements have not given sufficient thought to the practical action that they should take under the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act. "The sooner those responsible take note and act, the smoother will be the transition to the new era when safety representatives have legal rights."

Apart from construction (18.7), which was dealt with in a separate report last month, the highest incidence of deaths a 100,000 workers was in railways (21.4), coal and petroleum (18.8), shipbuilding (13.6), metal manufacture (9.3) and brick, cement and glass (7.8).

Lieutenant-colonel Ian McNaughton, Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, says in his section of the report that many of the railway deaths could have been prevented by proper observance of laid-down precautions. The number of rail accidents was "significantly" lower than in other industries.

Orders by factory inspectors prohibiting the use of particular machinery or ordering improvements numbered 6,770 in 1977, compared with 6,100 in 1976. There were 1,027 prosecutions in the first three-quarters of 1977, compared with 1,150 in the whole of 1976.

Little to choose between common pain-killers

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

There is little to choose between the effectiveness of the many pain-killers that can be bought without a doctor's prescription, according to *Which?*, the magazine published by the Consumers' Association.

It examined more than fifty of the pain-killers commonly used to treat the five million headaches which, it is estimated, people in the United Kingdom suffer every day.

The addition of codeine to aspirin or paracetamol may make the pain-killer a little stronger, and soluble brands may start to work slightly sooner, it says.

Which? says no attention should be paid to certain advertisements for some pain-killers. Of Beechams Powders, for example, *Which?* says that though they are sold mainly as a cold and influenza remedy, "they contain much the same kind of ingredients as other pain-killers—nothing special for treating colds or flu".

Standard preparations (BP) cost less than branded equivalents and large packets are cheaper, so that a small packet of an advertised brand and cost 10 times as much per dose as the standard preparation.

But *Which?* says the difference is scarcely worth concern. The average household does not spend much more than £1 a year on analgesics.

Theatre administrator and four directors resign

From Our Correspondent
East Grinstead

Mr Myles Byrne resigns at the end of April as general administrator of the charitable company leasing the Adeline Genée Theatre, East Grinstead, Sussex. Four of the nine directors of the company, Genée Projects Ltd, have also resigned.

Mr Roger Ray, the board's chairman, said on behalf of the remaining directors yesterday that Mr Byrne's resignation had been accepted with regret. A new administrator would be appointed later. The programme of events would be maintained.

Mr Byrne had just begun his ninth year as administrator of the 330-seat theatre. When he took over it had closed for the third time since its gala opening, attended by Princess Margaret, in January, 1967.

"With the new increase in Equity rates of pay, plus ever increasing costs and with not enough financial backing, it is not possible to carry on in the style I would wish", Mr Byrne said yesterday.

Mr Byrne cleared debts and made the theatre financially sufficient, for the most part operating on a tight budget.

The directors resigning are his wife, Mrs Trudy Byrne, their daughter, Mrs Juliette Johnson and Mr and Mrs Ralph Shaw.

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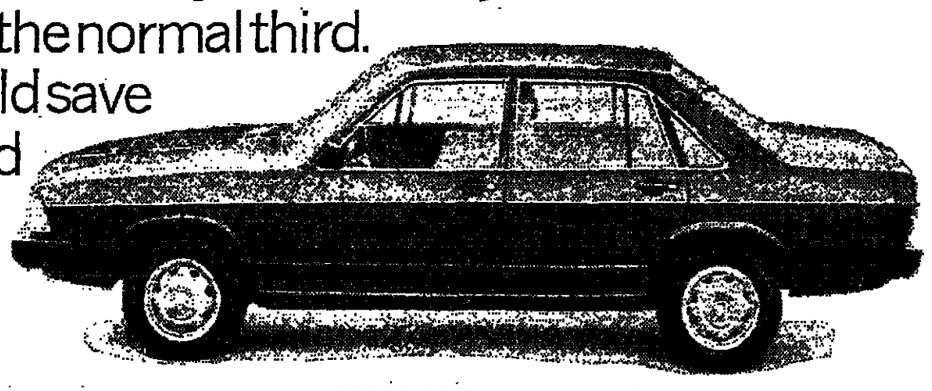
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*Figures taken on purchase of new Audi 100LS Automatic, costing £5,580. 20% deposit is £1,116; 33⅓% deposit is £1,860. Interest over a 2 year period at 3% per annum is £268. (3% per annum is equivalent to a true rate of 5.5% per annum over a maximum 2 year period.) Offer period runs from April 8 to June 10 1978. Audi Marketing Department, Volkswagen House, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.

Future of Shetland, 2: Fishermen become menials and crofters forsake their way of life

Oil brings riches, but the price could be high

From Ronald Faux
Lerwick

Oil and its attendant turmoil was the last blessing Shetland sought. The islands by the early seventies were prosperous, unemployment had been eliminated, and the drift away of young folk declined as jobs at home became plentiful.

Fishing was good, Shetland knitwear had won a lucrative niche in the international fashion market, and crofting and agriculture gave a healthy living. Then came the oil, the property speculators, and the pressure for quick decisions which could have caused irreparable damage.

Shrewdly, the county council refused to be swept into an oil era without holding the reins. A local planning department was set up and was soon handling applications for projects worth millions of pounds. Mr Ian Clark, then county clerk, met the oil companies softly spoken, but with granite firmness.

One oil magnate admitted he had met two people in the world who were really tough: one was President Gaddafi, of Libya, the other Mr Clark, of Shetland.

Armed with the Zetland County Council Act of 1974, the council took over the development of harbours and the direction of industry. It secured the right to take part in business ventures and to ensure there would be a positive return from the oil. Its position was strong. Shetland was the only landing point for the dozen or more fields in Shetland waters and the only site within helicopter range.

Those early negotiations have proved invaluable as the full impact of oil development is felt. The airport has expanded to become one of the busiest in Britain. The waterfront at Lerwick has changed beyond recognition with a spread of berths for service vessels delivering the hardware to the oilfields 100 or more miles away.

The council's capital estimates for the current year include £18m for ports and harbours, £5m for housing and £1.8m for new roads.

At Sullom Voe, which lies at the end of 25 miles of uncharacteristically smooth and straight highway, running along the spine of the mainland from Lerwick, a marine terminal costing £700m is being completed. Through it will flow sufficient oil for the whole of Britain. The taxes and royalties will provide £2,000m a year for the national Exchequer.

The scale of the exercise was enormous for a local council of ordinary people to comprehend, and some now wonder whether Shetland secured a fair deal when the real value of the oil was appreciated. Shetland's return, they say, will be a mere fraction of the total turnover, yet the islands have to suffer the scars of the development.

Others still believe that to ensure control of the benefits, a new status for Shetland will be required; not independence but something akin to the relationship between the Faroe Islands and Denmark, where distance lends autonomy. That wish grows stronger as the uncertainties of devolution and the implications for Shetland of a Scottish assembly become clear.

"One North Sea oilfield has already covered its capital costs and has decades of clear profit ahead", an islander said. "We should not be embarrassed to push for the hardest bargain we can get. The risks of an accident at Sullom Voe, with huge tankers manoeuvring around the terminal every day, must be high.

"An Amoco Cadiz incident anywhere near Shetland would be a disaster. Already two fishing grounds have been practically sterilized by pipelines running through them and now there is talk of even more oil being landed. Is Shetland receiving a high enough price?"

The owner of an hotel, which charges £16 a night for bed and breakfast, admitted that the oil industry had enriched him but complained about what it was doing to the islands. Girls left school and went to work on the oil industry camps to earn large wages instead of going on to higher education.

"At one time they would have gone away and returned to Shetland as teachers", he said. "Now we import teachers, which never happened before. Last year the school trip went to Russia and this year they are going to China. That shows the way things are going".

It was sad also to see fishermen working as well-paid menials, crofters giving up a traditional pattern of life to work long hours with the oil industry and the whole pace and attitude of life in Shetland changing.

Others, especially the young, were less gloomy. If it had not been for oil, I was told, Shetland would by now have returned to the old rut in which fishing and knitwear were depressed. The oil had produced new faces, new interests and a lot more money. Who could complain about that?

With Rothschild handling the investment of the £7m already in the oil reserve fund, and the future likelihood that everyone in Shetland except the oil companies will be paying minimal rates, the council tackles, the happy situation of being too well off.

Only the interest on the money is being spent. The main capital is to be held for the day when the inevitable economical rain falls, the last of the oil gurgles down the pipeline and Shetland has to gear itself to return to its old way of life.

Concluded



Under the baton of Mr Edward Heath, the European Community youth orchestra launches into a concert of German music at the Milan Conservatory.

Fears of human right brushed off in Germany

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 5

Political parties and the dominantly conservative p here are according little we to the Russell Tribunal's f ings that West Germany seriously endangering hu rights by excluding from public service people sidered politically sus most of them leftists.

The tribunal's conclus on the controversial poli screenings of public se applicants, reached yeste after a week of public ses in Frankfurt, were publi today, sometimes very fu and usually without comm on the inside pages of t papers.

Some papers gave minence to a leading artic the conservative Swiss *Zürcher Zeitung* which cribed the tribunal as "evil folly" and a "They are trying with d able infamy to make an national outlaw of the state which, with all its ings and weaknesses, is th and most free created on man soil in the last 100 ye it said.

The right-wing *Die* commented that everyon expected the tribunal's ou but the most painful was that the jury had ma attempt to conceal the that it had reached its clusions in advance.

The well-meaning sitting with communists tribunal did not notic they had fallen into the munists' trap, the sam that West Germany wa avoid by refusing public to subversives, it said. the Russell enterprise the end quite inst though in a different wa the one its authors ima

A spokesman for the Democratic Party said the business of the dem state, not the tribunal, rect "failings whic doubtedly exist". Th Democrats said the tribu nothing in common with

A Christian Social deputy said that Democ over the world knew human rights were bein pled on, "and it is c not West Germany".

The only positive c came from the left-wing *furter Rundschau*. Th paper rejected allegati the tribunal was simp German witchhunt. no doubt any more th telligence men, in-ho for so-called enemi constitution, have al alarming activities wit out exaggeration, can opinion-snooping".

The *Rundschau* sa the tribunal had ma inaccurate and exa assertions but perha achieved something: T Democrats and Free D were preparing to ta own action against th to civil freedom

"Perhaps the tribu also contribute to c the distorted reports about the alleged pol in the Federal Repu said.

Tory students likely to remain in the NUS, despite setback

From Ian Bradley
Blackpool

Although it suffered a serious setback in this year's elections for the executive of the National Union of Students, the Federation of Conservative Students will probably continue its policy of working through the union. There is likely, however, to be a small but growing campaign among Conservative students for voluntary membership of student unions and campus referenda on disaffiliation from the NUS.

The composition of the new executive, with last year's figures in parenthesis, is: Broad Left, 11 (12); Socialist Students' Alliance, 3 (2); Conservatives, 1 (2); Socialist Workers' Party, 1 (1); Liberals, 1 (0).

Mr David Wilks, chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students, said yesterday: "One bad result does not mean we will be pulling out of the NUS. The vast majority of students, including Conservatives, want a union which will represent their interests on grants and other matters".

The federation became involved in the NUS four years ago; previously it had played no part in its affairs. Demands for disaffiliation have been largely confined to students closely associated with the right-wing National Association for Freedom, which has been campaigning for voluntary membership of the union in several universities.

Mr Peter Smaill, a postgraduate student who led a successful campaign in November to disaffiliate the Edinburgh Students' Association from the NUS, will stand for the chairmanship of the federation at its annual conference next week. He is campaigning on a platform of making membership of the NUS voluntary and of holding referenda on disaffiliation. He believes that the presence of the federation gives the union a credibility which it does not deserve.

Several leading Conservatives think the federation receives too much money from the party, and dislike its involvement with left-wing groups in the NUS.

Mr Wilks, however, points out that the federation is supported by Mrs Thatcher, who has called on Conservatives to be active in their unions.

The election of Mr Gavin Grant, a Liberal, to the executive, the Liberal's first success since 1975, may mark a resurgence in the party's support among students. In the past few months Liberals have won the presidencies of Cambridge, Leicester and Reading university unions.

Mr Grant is a student at Reading University and a member of the Liberal Party executive. He said that Liberals in the NUS would campaign against racialism and anomalies on grants, and for the opening up of student union finances.

The successful Conservative and Liberal candidates won their positions on the executive only because of support from the Broad Left, which seeks a more widely based leadership representing all shades of student opinion.

Against the advice of the executive and to the obvious disappointment of Mr Trevor Phillips, the president-elect of the NUS, the conference voted heavily against a proposal to elect all four vice-presidents together by a single transferable vote.

The effect of the proposal would have been to erode the hold of the Broad Left alliance of communists, Labour Party supporters and non-aligned socialists on the executive, something which Mr Phillips, who is himself in the Broad Left movement, is keen to promote as part of his plan to widen the basis of the union. After the vote Mr Phillips said: "I find it extraordinary that the conference has said it wants an in-built Broad Left majority. We could have moved in the right direction but we chose not to do so." The conference also rejected a proposal from Cambridge University to encourage the election of delegates to NUS conferences by secret ballot.

Dr Andrew Taylor, a member of the executive of the Association of University Teachers, told the conference that there would be a "shut-off in the production of graduates" until the dispute over university teachers' pay was resolved.

He said a ban on marking examination papers this summer would definitely be imposed unless the Government agreed to implement an effective salary increase of 14 per cent in October.

'Signs of spring' for adult instruction

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Cardiff

Adult and continuing education could be at a turning point, Mr Gordon Oakes, Minister of State for Education, said yesterday. Although it was still passing through a particularly hostile winter, signs of spring were all about.

He was speaking at the annual conference in Cardiff of the National Institute of Adult Education.

Mr Oakes said he was well aware that adult education as a non-statutory service was one of the first things to be cut by local authorities at times of financial stringency.

The past 12 months had seen some encouraging developments he said. Perhaps the most significant was the setting up of the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education, which should play a powerful role in identifying needs and in developing a coherent strategy.

It was increasingly realized that a person's education and training needs could not be satisfactorily met by school and immediate post-school provision. Many adults needed to be able to return to education and training throughout their lives for social and personal, as well as vocation reasons.

A wide variety of courses was needed to meet the needs of mature students.

It was time to consolidate what had been achieved in adult education and to examine whether the contents, methods of delivery and forms of access to courses were appropriate and to remedy any shortcomings.

Mr Oakes said the Department of Education and Science was conducting its first survey on the range and amount of provision being made by local authorities. It hoped to have the information available by the next academic year with a view to issuing advice to authorities.

The department, with the Training Services Agency, was commissioning and funding research into opportunities for paid educational leave, he said. Ease of access was close to the heart of progress in adult education.

The extension of an academic credit transfer scheme was another essential development which would be of inestimable value to many individuals and to the education system.

Greater effort to improve access was particularly needed in order to attract more students from ethnic minorities.

The Government's recently published discussion paper on higher education into the 1990s could have a great influence on the nature and structure of adult and continuing education, Mr Oakes said.

The paper puts forward five models for the development of higher education in the light of the persistently falling birthrate. The fifth, the one he most favoured, considered the feasibility of increasing participation in higher education by young people from working-class homes, and by making more provision for the continuing education of mature students.

Taunts in EEC about 'insularity' of Britain

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, April 5

Britain was accused here today of being "insular and nationalistic" after Mr Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, told his EEC colleagues that the Government would want to look hard at any proposals for new Community expenditure not of direct national benefit.

If every one took this attitude, retorted Mr Alfons van der Stee, the Dutch Agriculture Minister, "we might as well wrap up the EEC and go home." Mr Antoine Humblet, the Belgian Agriculture Minister, said the British approach was "negative", and M Pierre Mehaignerie, the French representative, argued that the benefits of EEC membership could not be reckoned in financial terms alone.

These exchanges came during discussion of proposals by the European Commission for spending about £900m over five years on improving the profitability and competitiveness of Mediterranean agriculture. This is seen as vital if southern French and Italian farmers are to be able to compete with the Portuguese, Greeks and Spaniards in an enlarged Community.

The net cost to Britain of EEC membership was running at £1,000m a year, Mr Strang said. In those circumstances the Government had to be satisfied that money was not going simply to be pumped into poorer regions without any guarantee that it would be used efficiently.

Most of the two-day meeting of EEC agricultural ministers that concluded here today was devoted to discussion of the Commission's proposals on farm prices for the 1978-79 crop year and related marketing measures. The Commission is proposing an overall price increase of only 2 per cent, compared with the 5 per cent demanded by the farmers.

Already a month behind schedule, ministerial agreement on the 1978-79 prices may not be reached until early May. The main reason for delay is German and Belgian objections to the low level of the proposed price rise and also to changes in the way the Community's "green currency" system operates.

The British, Irish, French and, to a lesser extent, the Italians have all been able to give their farmers significant price increases by devaluing the over-valued "green rate" used to convert common farm prices, fixed in units of account, into their national currencies. This possibility is not open to the strong-currency German and Benelux governments.

Unlike last year, therefore, Mr John Silkin, the Minister for Agriculture, finds considerable support from his colleagues in pressing for a modest rise in 1978-79 common prices to prevent the creation of costly new production surpluses. The French in particular are welcome, if unexpected, allies.

In addition to prices, one of Mr Silkin's chief concerns is to secure approval for the continuation of Britain's milk marketing boards in more or less their present form. He has the support of Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Agriculture Commissioner.

The commission appears to accept the British argument that the boards play an irreplaceable role in promoting doorstep deliveries of fresh milk, without which there would be a severe drop in liquid milk consumption.

A decline in Britain's milk consumption, Mr Gundelach contends, would be against the interests of all EEC dairy producers, for whom the British market is a major outlet. Some other EEC countries apparently fear that the boards' monopoly powers over buying and pricing could be used to curtail their dairy exports to Britain.

Welsh project shows children not held back by bilingual education

By Annabel Ferriman

Bilingual education for children in Wales does not lessen their chances of success in general subjects, a new report from the Schools Council says.

An ambitious project involving 78 schools was started in Wales in 1968 to see whether English-speaking children could reach the same level of fluency in Wales by the age of 11 as Welsh-speaking children reached in English.

The report, published yesterday, suggests that they can and that their general educational development does not suffer.

The results have been published at a time when demands for bilingual education have increased. The Welsh Joint Education Committee has written to Mr John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, asking for more funds for bilingual teaching. It is awaiting his reply.

The methods behind the seven-year project, which cost £118,000, has been extremely influential in Wales, with more than 300 schools adopting them.

Welsh was taught to the children informally. The aim was to weave the second language into the child's activity so that he was unaware he was learning a second language.

About half the activities were meant to be conducted in Welsh, so that when the child reached junior school from infant school he could deal with subjects such as nature study, local studies and simple science in Welsh.

Tests in reading, English, mathematics and non-verbal skills carried out among the children when they reached junior school showed that there was no statistical difference between their grasp of those subjects and the level reached by those in a control group.

The report concludes that it is essential for the success of a bilingual programme to have an adequate supply of bilingual teachers sympathetic to its aims.

It recommends that local education authorities should set up efficient in-service training programmes, especially for junior school teachers, improve bilingual education facilities in staffing continuity and materials, and continue to seek the good will of parents.

It also suggests that local authorities should create greater opportunities for pupils to spend their holidays with Welsh speaking families.

Bilingual Education in Wales. 5-11, by Eurwen Price (Evans/Methuen Educational, £3.50).

£13m airport improvement to start this year

From John Groser
Belfast

Work on a £13m improvement scheme for Aldergrove airport is to start in September, it was announced yesterday.

For the past few days there had been speculation that the Government might reduce the scale of the development because of the decrease in passenger traffic. The Ulster Unionists strongly criticized the Government yesterday morning for "this apparent indecision".

Later in the day they welcomed the news of the September start and said they hoped the airport would be developed to full international potential with capacity for new generation jets.

Mr Robert Rolston, chairman of the Northern Ireland Transport Holding Co, which controls the airport, stated: "Nothing has changed. The first part of the four-phase programme is going out to tender and we expect work to get under way in September."

Later, Mr Robert Hall, chief executive of the Northern Ireland Tourist Board, said the board would be keeping check on the situation to ensure that there were no delays.

He added that priority ought to be given to the replacement of the temporary huts that are used for searching passengers and which he described as cattle pens.

Stage one of the improvement scheme includes the removal of those temporary search buildings. It also includes the extension of runways and the modernization of the airport's electronics system.

Work on stage two of the project is scheduled to start 12 months after the completion of stage one and will include an extension of the terminal buildings. The £13m is the budget for both stages.

Corruption plot by builder and councillors alleged

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

A builder whose first contract for the council at Kirkby, near Liverpool, in the late 1950s included alterations to a derelict farmhouse and to a public lavatory, received a contract in 1968 to build 1,101 houses at a lost of £4.5m, Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for the prosecution, said at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday.

The builder was in the dock with the former Kirkby architect and the former leader and deputy leader of Kirkby council, all charged with conspiring together to commit corruption between January, 1967, and April, 1974.

They are George Leatherbarrow, aged 57, the builder, of Croft Drive East, Caldy, Wirral; Eric Spencer Stevenson, aged 51, the architect, of Neston Road, Ness, Wirral; David Tempest, aged 56, of Deerbolt Crescent, Kirkby; and William Marshall, aged 57, of Cole Crescent, Aughton. All pleaded not guilty.

Mr Rankin told Mr Justice Mars-Jones and a jury that Kirkby had grown from a village in 1938 to a densely populated industrial area with four housing estates. Apart from one year when the Liberal Party held office, Mr Tempest was always the leader and Mr Marshall, the deputy leader of the Labour-controlled council. Mr Tempest had been chairman for 12 years and Mr Marshall chairman for nine years of the general purposes committee, which supervised all local government matters. Kirkby became part of Knowsley Borough Council in 1974.

Mr Rankin said Mr Leatherbarrow's business expansion from modest beginnings took him into the lead of nationally known companies competing for local authority contracts involving many millions of pounds.

"The prosecution say that it is no coincidence that his meteoric rise followed Stevenson's appointment as borough architect", he continued. Mr Stevenson, Mr Tempest and Mr Marshall had received rewards from Mr Leatherbarrow and his companies for what they did.

Roman Catholics want new definition of obscenity

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

A new legal definition of obscenity and the abolition of the offence of conspiracy to corrupt public morals have been recommended to the Home Office committee on obscenity and violence on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church.

In its evidence published today, the Social Welfare Commission of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference suggests that representations of violence should be illegal on the same criteria as sexual material.

It argues that some legal limit on published material is necessary to defend basic values, such as monogamous and stable marriage and the healthy and happy upbringing of children. It states that an "ultra-tolerant permissive attitude towards pornography" is incompatible with such basic values.

Indecent displays in public should be controlled by a new Act of Parliament, with more restrictive criteria than obscenity. The present obscenity test, of material which in the opinion of a jury would tend to deprave or corrupt, should be changed because of the difficulty of proving those tendencies. In its place, the commission suggests that material should be regarded as obscene if its effect, taken as a whole, is to outrage contemporary standards of humanity accepted by the public at large "particularly if the material is of a nature tending to stimulate sexual desire, or represents or describes violence".

At a press conference to explain their evidence, members of the commission made it clear that in general the present limit of what the Obscene Publications Act would allow was about right, but that the law needed to have loopholes closed in it and certain difficulties removed.

The Rt Rev Augustine Harris, president of the commission, said they felt it right to trust the judgment of a jury as to what should and should not be permissible.

Some radioactivity fears are allayed

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The National Radiological Protection Board has produced a report on levels of radiation that should not be exceeded in waste discharges by the nuclear industry. The proposals should allay some fears about risks from atomic energy.

The document tackles the complicated and controversial issue of how the dose of low level radiation can be assessed.

The recommendations form part of a review by the Government on current safety standards on the control of radioactive wastes that were formulated nearly 20 years ago. The National Radiological Protection Board has published its advice to the Government as a consultative paper to encourage scientific discussion.

Since the original White Paper *The Control of Radioactive Wastes*, a considerable amount of knowledge has accumulated on the effects of low-level radiation.

That information has been assembled in scientific papers of the International Commission on Radiological Protection, which have been interpreted in turn by the National Radiological Protection Board for the group of experts convened for the review.

The new figures for maximum limits of exposure of the public recognize the existence of so-called critical groups within the community. Those are people who live near nuclear installations or are more likely to, say, eat fish taken from areas into which effluent containing low levels of acrivity is discharged.

Those critical groups are the subject of a statement from the board that: "the lifetime whole-body dose to individual members of the public from all sources of radiation except natural background radiation and medical procedures should not normally exceed seven rem." That means that the average individual exposure should be less than 0.1 rem a year.

In addition, the board has set 0.005 rem as a level for the annual average dose of radiation from waste for the population as a whole.

Ulster talks in Copenhagen

Mr Callaghan and Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, are taking the opportunity of the European economic summit in Copenhagen tomorrow to review matters in Northern Ireland (our Diplomatic Correspondent writes). Various differences have emerged in recent weeks.

Downing Street said yesterday that no significant developments were expected.

Vandals delay BR chief

Stones thrown by vandals smashed windows of a Euston-Glasgow Inter-City express near Rugby yesterday. Among the passengers was Mr Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman. The train was delayed 15 minutes.

Van Gogh's 'La Berceuse' is slashed

Amsterdam, April 5.—A man wielding a knife slashed Vincent Van Gogh's painting "La Berceuse" in the Amsterdam municipal museum today, causing extensive damage.

The man entered the museum, produced a knife and made three long cuts in the canvas before he was overpowered by museum guards and handed over to the police.

Museum officials said the assailant was aged about 30 and appeared to be mentally disturbed. He was held in custody.

Van Gogh painted "La Berceuse", a portrait of a French model, Augustine Roulin, in 1889. A museum spokesman placed its value at "well over a million guilders" (about £250,000).

The damage to the painting would take several months to repair, he said.

The knife slashes run across the middle of the painting which measures 93.5 by 73.5 cm. The museum said one of the cuts was 40 cm long and the other two about 30 cm.

The assailant told police he was an artist but refused to make a statement or give any indication of his motives.

In September 1975 at the Rijksmuseum, nearby, a mentally disturbed former schoolteacher slashed Rembrandt's "Night Watch" with a bread knife.

In London earlier this week, Nicholas Poussin's "The Adoration of the Golden Calf" was slashed with a knife in the National Gallery.—AP.

Pilot says he tried to fly a family out of Russia

Stockholm, April 5.—A Swedish pilot says that he flew illegally from Finland into Russia last weekend to try to reunite a Russian family, Swedish Foreign Ministry sources said today.

Karl Goeran Wickenberg, aged 33, who was jailed in Czechoslovakia in September 1971, after an abortive attempt to fly a six-year-old girl from Czechoslovakia to her parents in Sweden, was arrested after landing at an airfield in south east Finland.

Swedish officials would not comment on reports that Mr Wickenberg tried to fly Mrs Ludmilla Agapova, her daughter and her mother-in-law from Russia to join Mr Valentin Agapov in Sweden.

Mr Agapov defected from a Soviet ship in Stockholm in November, 1974. He has since campaigned to have his wife, daughter and mother join him at Arboga, central Sweden, where he works as an engineer.

Swedish officials Mr Wickenberg told landed near Lake L miles north-west of Soviet town named in former Finnish When he saw a car ing, he took off in sports plane, recr Soviet-Finnish bor landed near the sma town of Immola.

The Finnish charged him with flying regulations a border crossing. He f two years' jail.

The Swedish autho taken up Mr Agapo the Soviet authoriti family to join him but so far without re

The young Cz girl whom Mr Wicke to smuggle out c slovakia in 1971, M Porizkova, was reunited with her Sweden.—Reuter.

Kidnappers daughter of spaghetti fa

Bari, April 5.—Daniela Mastromauro, daughter of the weal spaghetti manufactur Attilio Mastromauro, leased by her kidnapp after more than two captivity.

Signorina Mastrom abducted on January was leaving a bar wit She was forced into three men and driven

The kidnappers asked for 3,000m lire her return. The amot paid was not reveale it is known that Signo mauro offered 450m li release of his d Agence France-Presse

The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

THE TIMES

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ST EUROPE

...eed for Italian unity ...ter Moro kidnap ...y help abortion Bill

...eter Nichols
...April 5
...Chamber of Deputies ...went on from its ...d debate on the kid... of Signor Aldo Moro, ...t of the Christian ...ts, to make a fresh ...at dealing with the ...issue of abortion. ...ll seeking to introduce ...rtion for the first time ...may well benefit from ...o kidnapping. This is ...time the Bill has come ...e House since 1975, but ...two considerations are ...facilitate its approval. ...is that failure almost ...would mean another ...national referendum on ...tion. ...cond is that the atmo... of uneasy collaboration ...ll the leading parties ... the governing Chris...ocrats and the Com... collaboration devised ... Moro and reinforced ...ock of his abduction ...h 16, would be put ...eat strain if abortion ...turn as an element of ...

...ority Christian Demo...rtedly have agreed to ... delaying tactics on ... but will naturally ...l vote against it and ...mber of amendments ...changing it radically. ...other parties have a ...nd expect to carry the ...disunity develops. ...ill is approved in the ...it must go back to ...to be debated there ...

...Moro has now been in ... of Red Brigades ...for three weeks and ...dominates political ...especially as the ...ter ascribed to the ...as published by his ...t night while Par... debating the case. ...th letter is the most ...those so far known ...e first letter went to ...ro's family and is ...o contain reassuring ...

...nd was addressed to ...ncesco Cossiga, the Minister of the Interior, and was full of foreboding and fears of what might be revealed by the "trial" which Signor Moro is undergoing at the hands of the Red Brigades, with a strong implication that the conditions of his captors be accepted.

These conditions are presumably contained in the third letter, addressed to Signor Moro's private secretary, which neither the terrorists nor the Government has published.

The fourth letter is the most painful because of the indications of despair.

Signor Moro calls on his Christian Democratic colleagues to negotiate with his captors and he suggests a release of prisoners on both sides, although it is not clear that such a concession would in itself be sufficient for the terrorists.

The Communist Party, like the Prime Minister last night, said today that the Government could not give way to pressure. "Unity in firmness" was their key phrase and they maintained that this fourth letter bears no personal style recognizable as that of Signor Moro. The letter is, in fact, hard on the Communists, as are the Red Brigades.

It speaks of their insistence on firmness but adds: "They cannot forget that my dramatic seizure happened as I was going to the Chamber for the consecration of the Government which I had worked so hard to construct."

This Government was the first in which the Communists were admitted as full members of the parliamentary majority and it was Signor Moro who overcame opposition within his party to allowing more Communist influence.

The whole Christian Democratic Party leadership each of them mentioned by name in this letter addressed to th. eparty secretary, held an emergency meeting this morning. Their discussion was private. It is known that close friends of Signor Moro said they did not believe the letter was simply dictated to him by his captors.

...tests in Europe ...nemployment

...Murray
...5
...ade union organiza... European countries ...age a day of action ...employment today. ...stoppages at work ...ed only in Spain, ...Italy; rallies and ...ns were held in ...ies and deputations ...o see ministers in ...oint initiative by ...s the Continent. ...of action was orga... European Trade ...gress. Herr Otto ...president, goes to ...n summit meeting ...gen tomorrow to ...ion to the inter...ncern among trade ...er unemployment. ...ven million out of work in Europe more than six million live in the EEC.

At the start of the day railway workers in Madrid stopped work for an hour and in Greece and Italy there were more prolonged stoppages by more workers. In West Germany and Belgium demonstrations were held.

In Switzerland, where the unemployment level is now only 0.5 per cent since 230,000 immigrant workers had their work permits withdrawn, the Government has been asked to take steps not only to ensure full employment at home but to increase job creation elsewhere through stimulating investment.

The main object of the day was, in fact, to urge controlled reflation to end unemployment.

Barre Cabinet faces ...is within majority

...s Hargrove
...5
...French Government ...a difficult parlia...uation. It has a ...majority of some ...ver the left-wing ...But this majority ...aced under serious ...clash between the ...emblement and the ...Union pour le ...Française (UDE) ...ction of the presi... National Assembly. ...also disagreement ...eater share to be ...Opposition in the ...the six standing ...of the House, upon ...resident Giscard ...pressly insisted last ...not augur well for ...able co-habitation." ...cooperation of the ...omponents in sup...action of the third ...ument. ...of the Gaullist ...y party itself has ...by the rival candi... Jacques Chaban-...M Edgar Faure to ...y of the Assembly. ...its members, in...he Gaullist minis... outgoing govern...orted M Chaban-...ast the party whip. ...udicated an impa... Gaullist deputies ...ht rein on which ...adership meant to ...a revolt against M ...irac, the party ...elf, than against ...camerilla of advis..., accused of influ...hoice of M Edgar ...t that of an "his...st. ...ergency meeting ...d doors of the ...amittee of the ...nt called by M ...ht was meant to ...unity of the party, ...ol over it; and to ...ons for the future ...liminary skirmish ...Gaullist partners of ...

...no question of ... Chaban-Delmas ... Rassemblement ...as never formally ...ay), or the way ...s who broke party ...But M. Chirac ...pon them that, ...strongest party in Parliament both in terms of votes and of seats, the Rassemblement could thwart the systematic attempts of the Government and the UDF to reduce its influence and to secure the adoption of measures contrary to Gaullist doctrine, such as the introduction of proportional representation, only if they remained united and vigilant.

The upshot of M Chaban-Delmas's election is bound to be a stiffening of the Gaullist attitude towards a Government over the composition of which it was not consulted. This is another of its grievances.

The list of the new Government is as follows:

Prime Minister
Raymond Barre (unchanged)
Justice
Alain Peyrefitte (unchanged)
Health
Mme Simone Veil (unchanged)
Foreign Affairs
Louis de Guiringaud (unchanged)
Interior
Christian Bonnet (unchanged)
Defence
Yvon Bourges (unchanged)
Labour
Robert Boulin (formerly Finance)
Cooperation
Robert Galley (unchanged)
Economic Affairs
René Monory (formerly Industry)
Budget
Robert Paon
Environment
Michel d'Ornano (formerly Culture)
Education
Christian Beullac (formerly Labour)
Universities
Mme Saunier-Seite (unchanged)
Industry
André Giraud
Agriculture
Pierre Mehaignerie (unchanged)
Transport
Joël le Theule
Commerce
Jacques Barrot (formerly Housing)
External Trade
Jean-François Deniau (formerly State Secretary for Foreign Affairs)
Youth and Sport
Jean-Pierre Soisson
Culture and Communication
Jean-Philippe Lecat

OVERSEAS

Warning to China seen in Brezhnev tour

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, April 5

President Brezhnev today watched a display of Soviet military might close to one of the most sensitive zones on the tense Soviet-Chinese frontier.

Soviet troops in the Khabarovsk area held a general tactical exercise which the Soviet leader, together with Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, attended as part of his week-long tour of military installations in Siberia and the Far East.

Khabarovsk, a city of 500,000 people, is only 25 miles from China. China claims thousands of square miles in the surrounding region. In 1969 Soviet and Chinese soldiers fought a bloody hand-to-hand battle on the frozen Ussuri river, which forms the border for many miles.

Last month China demanded, as a precondition to talks with the Russians about better relations, that the Soviet Union should withdraw its troops from the border zones and Mongolia. The Soviet leadership rejected this as unacceptable. The presence of Mr Brezhnev at the manoeuvres today seems designed to reinforce this refusal.

Various units took part in the exercises, which impressed Mr Brezhnev. The exercises included motorized infantry, tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft units and fighter aircraft. Mr Brezhnev remarked on the "masterly delivery of fire from all types of weapons", the skill with which the men handled their combat equipment and the confidence of the commanders.

After the exercise, the President, who is chairman of the Council of Defence, congratulated the troops on their high standard of training and military skill. But he called for even higher standards in combat training and emphasized the importance of better political education.

On behalf of the troops, personal thanks were expressed to Mr Brezhnev, and assurances given that they would raise the combat readiness of their units and "vigilantly stand on guard of our socialist motherland".

Their support was also pledged to the Communist Party and the Government's foreign policy: a presumed endorsement of the hard line being taken by the Soviet Union towards China.

Western sources estimate that the Russians have about 43 divisions stationed along the Chinese frontier. They are not as well trained or equipped, however, as those stationed in Eastern Europe facing Nato and there have been reports that morale among soldiers in the Far East is not high.

One motive for Mr Brezhnev's visit could be to show himself in the field. Tass said that those taking part in the exercise thanked the Central Committee of the Communist Party for "their great care for servicemen in the Far East".

Mr Brezhnev's train tour has concentrated heavily on Soviet military preparedness, with visits to troops, a missile site and installations at various points near the Chinese frontier. Although in his published remarks he has not once mentioned the Chinese, his very presence has emphasized the lurking Chinese threat.

Russia admitted to New Zealand fishing zone

By Our Foreign Staff

The New Zealand Government yesterday signed a fisheries agreement with the Soviet Union, and at the same time warned Japan that her ships might soon be excluded from New Zealand's new 200-mile economic zone, which came into force on April 1.

After signing the agreement with the Soviet Union, Mr Brian Talboys, the New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister, said it was similar to the one signed in March with South Korea. It authorized the access of Soviet fishing vessels to New Zealand's exclusive economic zone.

In a separate speech Mr Talboys indicated that New Zealand's efforts to negotiate better access to the Japanese market for dairy products, beef, timber and fish in exchange for fishing rights were near breakdown.

Powerful lobbies and volatile foreign policy issues: the President is taking them all on

The new Mr Carter no longer tries to please everyone

From James Reston
New York Times columnist
Washington, April 5

His differences with Mr Begin, the Prime Minister of Israel, did not start the change but they do dramatize it. The President had tried to philosophize and persuade Mr Begin in their previous meeting here that only fundamental concessions by Israel could achieve a comprehensive settlement. This approach failed.

In his second Washington meeting with Mr Begin, he did not try to evade their differences but confronted them and he has been following this line ever since, regardless of the opposition on Capitol Hill or in the world capitals.

He went to Winston-Salem and put the Russians on notice at Wake Forest that they could have a general agreement with the United states on arms limitation, but not if they used their power and their Cuban mercenaries to dominate Africa. They could have detente, but not selective detente.

He assured the Israelis that they would have the support of the United States, and the most modern American aircraft, but that this special relationship between Washington and Jerusalem did not mean that he could not sell the most modern F15 fighters to Saudi Arabia.

He insisted, despite fierce opposition from Mr John Brademas, a Representative from Indiana, who is the Democratic whip in the House, and other supporters of Greece, that he would end the United States embargo on military arms to Turkey, in spite of what he promised Brademas during the presidential campaign, and instead would sell Turkey $235m (£125m) worth of military aid.

Name any inflammable foreign policy issue, and Mr Carter has taken it on: Panama, Rhodesia, South Africa, Japanese steel, cars, television sets and all other trade problems. He has intervened, regardless of the powerful political and commercial lobbies that have opposed him in domestic controversies as well.

He is in trouble now with almost every powerful lobby in Washington: Big labour, big business, Jews, blacks, liberal intellectuals and farmers—all the powerful constituencies whose opposition he does not need if he is to be reelected in 1980.

Yet he goes on, even adding the opposition of the powerful Pentagon forces that wanted the B1 bomber and the neutron missile, and nobody should assume that he does all this y accident or inexperience.

The background of all this is very interesting. After his first year in office, and his State of the Union message in January, even his own closest advisers felt that he was getting into trouble. Mainly because he seemed to be indecisive, proclaiming bold policies and then retreating when opposed.

This perception of the President's stewardship was shared not only on Capitol Hill, but within the Western alliance and even within his own Cabinet. Now he seems to be responding to the advice that he must define his positions more clearly, even if Congress does not agree.

I have the impression that there has been a bit of a struggle between his policy advisers and his political advisers, the first arguing that he should concentrate on fighting for what he thinks is right and the second urging him to be careful and work for a second term.

No doubt he will continue to compromise between the two, but recently he seems to have stopped worrying about the past and the political future and is just insisting on fighting the battles of the moment. It is the risky old Baptist doctrine of throwing away your soul to save it. In the process, he seems to be gaining some of the ground he lost while he was trying to please everybody.—New York Times News Service.



On holiday in Walker Cay, Bahamas, former President Richard Nixon and his wife, Pat, with their host Mr Robert Ablanalp (left) and Mr Charles Rebozo, a close friend.

Pressure on Mr Carter to go ahead with bomb

From David Cross
Washington, April 5

President Carter is coming under increasing pressure from various sections of his Administration and Congress to modify a tentative decision he apparently reached last month nor to proceed with the production of the controversial neutron bomb.

Mr Robert Byrd, the Democratic Leader of the Senate, who met the President today together with other congressional leaders, told reporters that he had urged Mr Carter to go ahead with the production of the weapon. He believed this was necessary to counter the Soviet military build-up in Eastern Europe, he said.

Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgian Democrat who, with Mr Carter's support, led a campaign in the Upper House last summer to secure funds for producing the weapon, has said that any decision to cancel the neutron bomb would "place us in the view of the Soviets as a timid America".

Mr Howard Baker, the Republican leader of the Upper House, described Mr Carter's intentions as "another in a long line of misrakes".

Senior officials from the State Department and the Pentagon are also reported to be urging the President in private to, at the very least, leave his options open.

One compromise suggestion is that Mr Carter should defer a decision to cancel the weapon and leave open the possibility of producing it later.

It has now become clear that Mr Carter did not announce any decision to cancel the weapon last month because he wanted to have a final round of consultations with British and West German leaders. Mr Callaghan, the British Prime Minister, may well have learnt of the President's view when they met here shortly before Easter and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, discussed the subject during talks at the White House yesterday.

Because of the political controversy which surrounds the neutron bomb issue in West Germany, neither Herr Genscher nor Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, have come out publicly in support of its production.

Although Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, told reporters yesterday that an announcement on the future of the neutron bomb would be made "very soon", Mr Carter made it clear today that he wants to discuss the issue further with influential members of Congress. This almost certainly means that any final decision and announcement will not come before the end of the week at the earliest.

Bonn, April 5. — Herr Genscher told the West German Cabinet today that President Carter had made no decision on whether to manufacture the neutron bomb. Herr Genscher was reporting to the Cabinet on talks he had with Mr Carter in Washington yesterday.—Reuter.

Lebanese villagers emerge from hiding

From David Watts,
Abu Qamma, No-man's-Land, Southern Lebanon, April 5

Today, for the first time since the fighting began in southern Lebanon, the people of this little hamlet emerged in daylight from the little sandstone church where they have been hiding, afraid of another Israeli raid.

An air strike hit Abu Qamma on the first day of the fighting, and attacks during the succeeding days demolished half of the houses in the hamlet and damaged the rest. Even the little church of St George, which has been home for the people of the village for the past 21 days, has a hole in the roof.

A white handkerchief flutters from the battered grey belfry in an attempt to persuade the Israelis that the cluster of houses high on a hillside is not a haven for Palestinian fighters.

Before the fighting began the hamlet had a population of 110 people, nine cows and numerous sheep. More than 40 villagers fled to safety further north and the stench over a group of wrecked outbuildings testifies to the fate of the cattle and sheep.

Since the Israelis first attacked, the villagers have spent the daylight hours huddled in the church, listening to gunfire from the Israeli front lines just across the valley.

There was more shooting today between the Palestinians, who are less than a mile from the village, and Israeli troops who have been disputing control of the Hasbaya bridge over the Litani river.

Only at night have the villagers dared to venture out to the wreckage of their homes, to fetch what blankets and clothing were left.

The church provided little shelter from the cold, but a house next door was well stocked with bread and rice. The villagers apparently unaware of the ceasefire, have been too afraid to leave the church and seek help.

Help came at last today when a Red Cross team arrived in the village with food, new clothes, bedding and most important of all, reassurance that it is relatively safe to go out in daylight once again, despite the almost daily outbreaks of shooting.

But the five-man team could only dress the wounds of the worst-injured person in the village. Mr Jean Abu Rashed, who has a piece of shrapnel from the bomb that wrecked his house in the small of his back.

Most of the other villagers seem to have escaped injury, which is surprising when every house in the village and some of the agricultural machinery in the fields nearby was hit by the Israelis.

The casing of a cluster bomb, which opens to release dozens of deadly smaller bombs, lies behind the church.

About half a mile away, down the bomb-blasted track which leads to the main road to Hasbaya, stands a low concrete building, deserted but daubed with the slogans of the Fatah group of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

There may well have been Palestinians in the building at some stage but if there were they all left when the fighting began, the villagers said.

If the Israelis had been seeking to demolish that one building alone, it should have been an easy target for aircraft or artillery. As it is, it has suffered less damage than the villagers' houses.

Norwegian soldiers stoical under fire

From Michael Knipe
Litani River, April 5

A platoon of Norwegian soldiers in the United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon maintained their stoicm calm today as Palestinian guerrillas in the hills several hundred yards away fired bursts from their Kalashnikovs over their heads.

Yesterday another Norwegian platoon guarding Khadala bridge across the Litani took to their sandbagged and iron-framed shelters when they came under 81mm mortar fire from the Palestinians.

In neither instance did the Norwegians retaliate.

"That is not our job", said Major Tor Loseth, the company commander, speaking at the bridge today. "My men were safe. My strength is not my weapons, it is the political decision behind this peacekeeping force."

Major Loseth explained that his orders were to stop armed men from crossing the Litani in either direction. "If they do not stop I have orders to fire", he said.

The impression here is that, while the Israeli military forces are cooperating fully with the United Nations the Christian forces under Major Saad Haddad are hardly any more sympathetic than the Palestinians to the United Nations efforts. Asked how cooperative the Christian militia was, Major Loseth declined to answer and referred the question to United Nations headquarters.

Sergeant Olav Eggum, a fresh-faced Norwegian, aged 27, said there was no panic when the mortar shells began bursting with 84mm anti-tank guns, they were unable to return the fire, which came over a hill, even if they had wanted to.

The sergeant, a reservist who is a salesman in civilian life, volunteered for his seemingly thankless task.

"I do it because I feel I am doing something for peace in this world", he said. His family was proud of him although his wife, who had had their first child a few months ago, was not so happy.

The Israeli military forces, which appear to be still in their positions, have committed themselves to withdrawing as the United Nations force takes over.

Driving around today with an Israel escort officer we found a party of Israeli day-trippers. They came from Margaliot, a collective village near the border which had suffered over the years from enemy shelling. We discovered them picnicking near the ruins of the Muslim village of Ghandouria.

A fortnight ago the place was deserted but some of the residents have now returned and a few of them were having a less voluntary sort of picnic in the wreckage of their homes just down the road from the Israelis.

Mahmoud Kadouh, an unshaven and dishevelled villager, explained that with his wife, seven children and several hundred others he had fled the village during the night when the Israeli bombs were landing. Fourteen relatives had been killed.

Mr Kadouh said he would rebuild his home with his own hands. Like most of the Lebanese who have borne the brunt of the Israeli military action, he said that there had no Palestinian guerrillas in their village, a claim rejected by the Israelis.

Korean bribe case witness completes evidence

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, April 5

Mr Tongsun Park, the South Korean businessman who admits that he paid more than $800,000 (£421,000) to some 30 American congressmen, has completed two days of public evidence here still insisting that he had never acted as a secret agent for his Government.

Nevertheless, under close questioning from congressional investigators of the ethics committee of the House of Representatives, he has conceded that he conferred regularly with people who are known to be past or former members of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA). They included Mr Steve Kim, a KCIA agent, who once lived in his home in Washington.

British envoy in Botswana talks

President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana saw the British High Commissioner in Gaborone yesterday to discuss the shooting of Nicholas Love, a Briton, aged 18, by Botswana troops.

In a written parliamentary answer yesterday, Mr Edward Rowlands, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said the High Commissioner was endeavouring to ensure he would be represented at any inquest or inquiry.

Swapo leader detained

Johannesburg, April 5.—A Senior member of the internal wing of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), Mr Axel Johannes, was detained in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Johannes was one of the last of Swapo's senior officials to remain inside Namibia (South-West Africa). Several others have left because of threats by Herero tribesmen to avenge the assassination last week of Chief Clemens Kapuuo.

Prison cell campaign worries Marcos regime

From Peter Hazelhurst
Manila, April 5

A Filipino girl of seven stands up on the platform and addresses a political rally attended by 5,000 cheering supporters. One of the most popular figures to emerge during a bitter election campaign in Manila in recent weeks, she pleads with the crowd: "Please vote for my father. He has not been home for five years".

She is Kris Aquino, daughter of Mr Benigno Aquino, the Opposition leader who has decided to contest the crucial election for an interim National Assembly on Friday from his jail cell in the military complex of Fort Bonifacio in Manila.

Mr Aquino, who is 45, was sentenced in November by a military court to die before a firing squad. He had been charged with ordering the murder of a political opponent. He surprised the regime last month by announcing that he would contest the election.

Under the terms of the revised constitution more than 20 million voters will go to the polls on Friday to elect 165 candidates to the proposed interim National Assembly. This is to be the first step in a process which, according to President Marcos, is to lead the country back to a democratic system of government.

President Marcos, who will automatically assume the dual role of prime minister and head of state once the interim Assembly is installed, is not contesting the election.

His wife, Imelda, and Mr Aquino, his bitter political foe, who has been detained since martial law was imposed in September, 1972, have emerged as the main rivals in a bitter contest for 21 seats in the capital.

Acting through his family and a newly formed party of liberals, lawyers and democrats, the "Laban", Mr Aquino has for the past three weeks directed his campaign from his cell. Letters and pamphlets have been distributed throughout the capital. Much to the surprise and consternation of the regime, Mr Aquino's hastily thrown together political party began to attract big crowds last week.

In quick succession the regime banned members of the Opposition from visiting Mr Aquino last week; Laban was refused permits to organize political rallies in the latter part of the campaign; and the police were placed on alert today.

Mrs Marcos and other candidates from the ruling New Society movement, are reported to have poured a fortune into the campaign to conjure support.

Members of the Opposition allege that the regime is paying poor peasants on the outskirts of Manila 10 pesos (75p) to attend Mrs Marcos's rallies.

However President Marcos's opponents also admit reluctantly that a wide section of the electorate supports the regime which has provided the country with relative stability and peace since martial law was imposed six years ago to end a period of chaos and violence.

"They might like the President", a member of Laban said "but his wife is more than unpopular and would lose to Mr Aquino if the Government did not use its machine to suppress us."

Mr Aquino's sister, Mrs Lupita Concio, who is still allowed to visit her brother says the Opposition has been stifled and threatened during the bitter campaign.

"If my brother wins a seat in the National Assembly it would prove embarrassing for President Marcos", he says. "He would have to be released to attend the Assembly.

"The Government has done everything to stop our power. The power has been cut during night rallies and we have been refused equal time or space on television stations and in newspapers. We also offered to pay for time on television, but our request was refused."

Mrs Concio says that while the regime withdrew permits for meetings in the capital during the final phase of the campaign today, President Marcos was allowed to put his case tonight over national television.

Summing up the feelings in the Opposition, Laban's official organ, *The Free Philippines* says: "It is an unfair race: Mr Marcos owns the turf, the timekeeper and the stewards and, although the race began a long time ago, he keeps changing the rules."

Unification Church may move to London or W Germany as its US popularity reaches a low ebb

From Diana Patt
Washington

The Moonies' popularity in the United States is at a low ebb. Students of the Moon organizations say there are fewer members out on the strets collecting funds.

And a source from within the Unification Church says "Father Moon intends to move out of New York and settle in West Germany at the end of this year or beginning of 1979."

Asked for confirmation of this, Mr Neil Salonen, leader of the Unification Church of America, said: "There has been general expectations that the Rev Moon will take his crusade on an international level. However, things are very difficult in West Germany at the moment. London would be a far more likely place for him to come."

From West Germany, or from London if Mr Salonen's version is the correct one, Mr Moon will begin his assault on Europe, in particular extending his operations in Italy, which is seen by his church as under threat from communism.

Acquiring property seems to have become more important than street selling in the Moon strategy, perhaps because Mr Moon and his organizations are now highly controversial. His church's hold over young American converts has received wide publicity and fund raising has become more dificult.

Last January the New York State Social Welfare Board revoked the right of the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation, a Moon organization headed by Mr Pak Bo Hi, to solicit funds in the state. The foundation was accused of using less than 7 per cent of $1.5m (£750,000) raised nationally for the stated aim of child relief.

In April, the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York began deportation proceedings against 178 Japanese members of the Unification Church who entered the United States years ago as temporary visitors. Some 50 of these members applied for the status of permanent residents, for extensions of visas or voluntary deportation.

A spokesman for the Unification Church said the 178 members had filed petitions for missionary trainee status in 1974.

Miss Susan Reinbold, the director of media relations for the Unification Church of America, claims a total of 7,000 members and 23,000 fringe members. However, sources close to the Fraser Committee, which is inquiring into Korean-American relations, believe the actual figures are much lower than this.

In the more confident days of 1974, in a speech to supporters at Tarrytown, New York, Mr Moon spoke in grandiose terms of earning $30m (£15m) a month through his fund-raising teams.

"When I mobilize 10,000 members it means $30m a month. Then we can buy Pan American Airlines and the Empire State Building. We shall buy the Ford Motor Company", he said.

In February, 1977, the Unification Church bought the old Tiffany building on Fifth Avenue for $2.4m (£1.2m). This is a seven-storey building which now contains one of the most advanced news processing systems available, allowing most editing and typesetting to be done by computer. This is where the church's new daily newspaper, *The News World*, is published.

The newspaper is regularly described by church members as being "parallel to the *Christian Science Monitor*" and this is the way it was described to me by Mr Ted Agres, a member of its staff.

In fact, the paper places heavy emphasis on Asian affairs and devotes space to anti-communist news and analysis.

Mr Agres claims a circulation of 50,000, but dealers in Manhattan say they are supplied routinely with bundles of newspapers, without request for payment. Some advertisers have claimed their advertisements have been inserted without charge.

The News World began publication on December 31, 1976, in the old 2,000-room New Yorker Hotel, bought by Mr Moon for $5m (£2.5m) before moving to its present premises. The Tiffany purchase is just another in a series of big New York property transactions by Mr Moon and will be bound to open another dispute with the city over its proposed tax-exempt status.

In addition to the old New Yorker, the church also bought 76 Manhattan Center next door for an estimated $1m, the former Columbia University Club on West 43rd Street for $1.2m (£600,000) and a sweets factory on Long Island for $700,000 (£350,000).

The movement also owns several houses and shopfronts in the centre of New York and has bought 350 acres in Barrytown for $1.5m (£750,000).

Mr Moon has also bought heavily in Westchester, expanding his property buying so that he now has 410 acres in the area, 181 of this total in Tarrytown, 204 in Greenburgh and 25 in Irvington. His last acquisition was 35 acres in South Tarrytown in 1976 for which he paid $750,000 (£375,000).

The Unification Church also has concentrations of property in other parts of the United States, like California, and has recently bought its first church building in Washington.

However, the local authorities are fighting back. Last February, Tarrytown Board of Trustees obtained urban approval amendments to zoning which would restrict the Unification Church building a university complex.

Last April, the New York Tax Commission recommended the rejection of the Unification Church's application for tax exemption on more than $2.6m worth of its property.

Four of the seven members of the committee declared in a written opinion that the organization had failed to use the property for religious purposes and cited the former sweets factory which had been converted into a daily newspaper plant.

At an earlier hearing into the application, Mr Salonen angrily refused to answer whether any of the seven trustees of the Freedom Leadership Foundation were members of the Moon sect. "I do not consider it an appropriate question", he insisted.

Asked the reason for the increased property buying by Mr Moon, Mr Salonen said: "We do not have investment properties. These were white elephants which had been abandoned for a number of years which we are now putting to use."

Janata leaders try to end rivalries and bickering

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, April 5

The five top leaders of India's ruling Janata Party held a series of meetings today to try to sort out their growing personal differences. They were helped as the results in an important northern Indian by election came in, showing that the challenge to them by Mrs Indira Gandhi's faction of the Congress Party had failed.

Mr M. S. Lather, the Janata candidate in Haryana State outside Delhi, won by more than 18,300 votes over Mrs Gandhi's man, who did, however, collect more than 167,000 votes in a constituency of almost 500,000 electors. It was no mean performance by the Gandhi candidate in a state that saw some of the worst arbitrariness of Mrs Gandhi's emergency regime, all well aired by a special judicial inquiry after the Janata national victory last year.

The "official" Congress candidate was routed in Haryana State, losing his deposit.

Mrs Gandhi accused the Government of intimidating the Haryana voters, alleging that "Untouchables" were not permitted to vote. The former Prime Minister added acidly that she did not want the Janata Government to go "because the longer it stays, the more it will fall in the people's esteem, as well as in the eyes of the outside world".

Today's talks, mostly concerning rivalries and bickerings, were between the leaders of the main streams of the Janata Party: Mr Charan Singh, the Home Minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, the Defence Minister, Mr A. B. Vajpayee, the External Affairs Minister, Mr Chandra Shekhar, the Janata Party president, and Mr Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister.

If the leaders can put right their personal relations, the Janata Party hopes to go on to tackle its basic problem of still having no real organizational structure across the country, with elected office holders. Internal elections have been postponed again and again.

Pakistan press threatens hunger strike

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, April 5

Journalists and other workers in the newspaper industry in Parkistan are considering a hunger strike during the last week of April to protest against what they call the use of draconian laws

A three-day meeting of trade unionists in Lahore which ended today considered in particular the recently reported statement of General Zia ul-Haq declaring that his martial law regime would deal sternly with journalists and newspapers that sought to undermine Pakistan.

A statement adopted by the joint meeting of the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists and the All Pakistan Newspaper Employees' Confederation said the martial law regime had already banned a main Opposition newspaper *Musawat* and demanded cash securities of several hundred thousand rupees from about ten other newspapers and journals. In the event of non-payment the Government can seal their presses and force them to close.

Ottawa Bill to counter Quebec secession poll

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, April 5

The federal Government is proposing to give itself more power to fight the threat of Quebec secession by passing legislation enabling Ottawa to conduct its own referendums on constitutional questions. The legislation was given a first reading in the House of Commons this week.

The Separatist Government of Mr René Lévesque, Premier of Quebec, has said it will hold a referendum in the next year or so on independence from Canada.

The referendums authorized under the federal Bill could take place in one province, a group of provinces, or the entire country.

Skeleton rattles in Peking closet on ancestors' day

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, April 5

Hongkong and Peking presented strange contrasts today. The British colony enjoyed the traditional Ching Ming holiday, when ancestors' graves are cleaned and swept, while in the capital of China a fresh wave of political vindictiveness was being whipped up.

Agency reports from Peking tell of posters attacking both Mr Wu Teh, the mayor, and Mr Liu Chuan-hsin, former head of the municipal police, and accusing them of complicity in the riots that shook the main square two years ago.

Mr Liu, rumoured to have committed suicide since the purge of Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and her supporters in the so-called "gang of four", is accused in a handwritten poster of having arrested and "tortured" people who took part in the 1976 riots.

Mr Wu has been referred to indirectly as a "political clown", because of his quick denunciation of the riots while they were still taking place.

Rumours of continuing conflicts in the Politburo over the role of Mr Wu have been rife for months. Present reports are the clearest sign so far that the population is being encouraged to clear Mr Teng of all responsibility for the riots, attributed to him by implication in 1976 and to suggest that they were the work of *agents provocateurs* of the purged "radical" faction.

Walton and Laddie:

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1978. By A. M. WALTON, Q.C., B.C.L., M.A., and H.I.L. LADDIE, M.A., Barrister.

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Survivor of sea ordeal dies after rescue

Johannesburg, April 5.—Signor Anselmo Mancini, an Italian who spent 73 days adrift in the Atlantic in a lifeboat after his yacht was holed by a whale, died on board a rescue ship last night.

Signor Mancini, aged 50, and another Italian, Signor Ambroggio Fogar, aged 36, were forced to take to the lifeboat when their sloop, Spirit of Surprise, sank in January.

Air and sea searches failed to locate them and were called off before they were finally picked up by a Greek merchant ship.—Reuter.

Tower on prison site

Tokyo, April 5.—Japan's tallest building, 60 storeys high, opened here today on the site of Sugamo prison where Japanese war criminals were executed by occupation forces after the Second World War.

Law Report April 5 1978

Chancery Division

Boxing board need not give reasons for refusing licence

McInnes v Onslow-Fane and Another

Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor

[Judgment delivered April 4]

His Lordship refused to grant Mr Peter Francis McInnes a declaration against Mr J. Onslow-Fane and Mr R. L. Clarke, representing the British Boxing Board of Control, that the board had acted in breach of natural justice in refusing him a boxing manager's licence, and ruled that the board had no duty to disclose the reasons for their refusal, or to grant him an opportunity for a hearing.

Mr Michael Beloff for Mr McInnes; Mr Alan Moses for the defendants.

HIS LORDSHIP said Mr McInnes had applied to the board's western area council in May, 1976, for a boxing manager's licence, and in July, 1976, the board had refused to grant it. The board, an unincorporated body, were in effect the defendants. A declaration was sought to the effect that in refusing Mr McInnes's application the board had acted in breach of natural justice and/or unfairly in that they failed to comply with his request to be informed of the case against him so that he could answer it before the board considered his application and/or to be granted an oral hearing. A mandatory order to much the same effect was also sought.

Mr McInnes had held a promoter's licence in 1954 and 1955, a trainer's licence in 1971, and a master of ceremonies licence in 1973. In May, 1973, all the licences were withdrawn. He had made five unsuccessful applications for a manager's licence between 1972 and 1975.

The board admittedly did not inform Mr McInnes of the case against him, nor did they agree to give him an oral hearing. Had the board acted either in breach of natural justice or unfairly?

Not much, if anything, turned on the board's regulations. By regulation 13(3) all licences were to be issued and held, varied or withheld at the board's discretion, and all first year licences were to be provisional and considered by the area council when due for renewal. A sharp distinction was drawn in the regulations between applications for granting licences and allegations of misconduct in regard to appeals; for the latter a system of appeal to stewards of appeal was laid down. If misconduct was alleged the person concerned had to be given particulars of the nature of the complaint, an opportunity to be heard and the right to be legally represented; but none of that applied to applications for licences. The regulations gave an applicant no right to an interview, though the board might require one.

A fortnight after the originating summons was issued, the board, in an attempt to avoid litigation, had offered an interview, but the offer was rejected.

It was common ground that there was no direct authority on the point before the court. There were many bodies which, though not established or operating under statute, exercised control on a national scale over activities important to many people, both as a means of providing a livelihood and for other reasons, either by granting or refusing licences or by accepting or rejecting applications for membership, eg, of a trade union. It was clearly important for both sides to know in such cases whether the applicant was entitled to prior notice of the case against him or to an oral hearing.

The question in the present case was not governed by statute or by any contract between the parties. Nevertheless, in recent years there had been a marked expansion of the ambit of natural justice reaching beyond statute and contract, as strikingly exemplified in *Nagle v Fielden* ([1966] 2 QB 633) where the Court of Appeal, reversing the lower court's decision, allowed a woman to proceed with her claim for a declaration that the Jockey Club ought not to refuse her a trainer's licence. Lord Denning accepted that a social club could refuse to admit an applicant for membership as they wished, but said that the Jockey Club exercised "a virtual monopoly in an important field of human activity" and that what gave the courts jurisdiction was a man's right to work. Having considered that case and *Enderby Town Football Club Ltd v Football Association Ltd* ([1971] Ch 591) his Lordship concluded that the present case was one in which the court was entitled to intervene to enforce the requirements of natural justice and fairness.

There were three types of case. (1) Forfeiture cases, where a decision took away some existing right or position on expulsion from an organization or revocation of a licence. (2) "Application" cases, where such a licence or membership was merely refused. (3) An intermediate category which might be called the "expectation" cases, which differed from application cases only in that the applicant had some legitimate expectation from what had already happened that his application would be granted.

Plainly there was a substantial distinction between the forfeiture and the application cases. In the forfeiture cases there was a threat to take something away, and in such cases a right to an unbiased tribunal, notice of the charges, and the right to be heard were plainly apt: *Ridge v Baldwin* ([1964] AC 40).

In the application cases, on the other hand, nothing was being taken away, and in normal circumstances there were no charges, and so no requirement of an opportunity to be heard. Instead, there was the wider question of the suitability of the applicant for a licence or for membership. The intermediate category might be regarded as more akin to the forfeiture cases. In the present case, however, there was nothing that would bring Mr McInnes into that class. Although he had held other licences, he had never held a manager's licence, and his latest application must be viewed in the light of his previous unsuccessful applications.

Mr Moses, for the board, accepted that the board had a duty to reach an honest conclusion, without bias, and not in pursuance of any capricious policy. To that extent they must act fairly, but their duty did not require, it was said, that they inform Mr McInnes of the case against him, or give him a hearing.

Mr Beloff contended the contrary, but made no attack on the substance of the board's decision, as opposed to the procedure adopted. Certainly the refusal of a licence did not put any slur on Mr McInnes's character; there were many reasons why a licence might be refused to an applicant of complete integrity, high repute and financial stability. Some might be wholly unconnected with the applicant, as when there might already be too many licences for the good of boxing under existing conditions. There might be no case against the applicant.

Was the board's procedure fair? *Mr Beloff said with* force that the obligation to be fair was not satisfied merely by being honest. If the board reached a provisional decision to reject the application, there should, he said, have been an adjournment and Mr McInnes notified of the gist of their reasons, or alternatively an initial hearing, with such an adjournment. That contention must be considered in relation to the opportunities for making repeated applications.

In such a case, a refusal would involve a two-stage procedure, and communication of the gist of the reasons, with opportunities for resort to the courts that that would give. The way would lie open for persistent applicants and persistent litigants, with all that that entailed. If, however, the requirement to act fairly brought such consequences in its train, then such substantial and time consuming changes must be made. If Mr Beloff had shown that the board had not acted fairly the court would intervene

But if a board acted honestly and without bias or caprice, why should a duty to act fairly require them to give the reasons for their decision? Was a college or university when selecting candidates for admission or awarding scholarships, or a charity when making grants to the needy, acting "unfairly" when it gave no reasons to the unsuccessful? Were editors or publishers "unfair" when they sent out unreasoned rejection slips? Again, did judges act unfairly when, without any indication of their reasons, they refused leave to appeal, or decided questions of costs?

His Lordship referred to *Breen v Amalgamated Engineering Union* ([1971] 2 QB 175), which he felt provided at least a useful parallel to important factors in the present case, and said that there was no obligation on the board to give the gist of their reasons for refusing the licence. It was not a case where there had been any suggestion of the board having considered any alleged dishonesty or morally culpable conduct of Mr McInnes. A man free from any moral blemish might nevertheless be wholly unsuitable for a particular type of work. The refusal of Mr McInnes's application by no means placed any slur on his character, nor did it deprive him of any statutory right. The board were the best judges of the desirability of granting the licence, and in the absence of any impropriety the court ought not to intervene.

The courts must be slow to allow any implied obligation to be fair to be used as a means of bringing before the courts for review honest decisions of bodies exercising jurisdiction over sporting and other activities which those bodies were far better fitted to judge than the courts, even where such bodies were concerned with the means of livelihood of those taking part in such activities.

The contention that the board were bound to afford an opportunity for a hearing had been largely disposed of by what his Lordship had already said, being largely ancilliary to the main contention as to the giving of reasons. In his Lordship's judgment therefore Mr McInnes's case failed, and must be dismissed.

Solicitors: Lester & Russell, Bournemouth; Slaughter & May.

Appeal in confidential reports case

Science Research Council v Nassé

The order made by the Employment Appeal Tribunal (*The Times*, March 23) that the Science Research Council should disclose to a woman member of its staff confidential reports not only on her but also on two of her colleagues had caused some concern, the Court of Appeal was told.

Mr Harry Woolf, applying ex parte on behalf of the council for leave to appeal, said that the woman was claiming that she had had been unlawfully discriminated against on grounds of her sex and trade union activities under the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, and the Employment Protection Act, 1975, when the council was considering her and two of her colleagues for promotion; and she sought the disclosure of the reports in interlocutory proceedings.

It was only when the decision of Mr Justice Bristow was reported in *The Times* that the two other persons concerned knew that confidential reports on them were to be handed to a third party. One had written to complain that he had not seen the report on himself and wanted to be consulted before it was handed over.

In the interests of good employer/employee relations it was important that there should be restrictions on handing over such documents. The judge's decision appeared to apply the general rules on discovery in civil legal proceedings to the employment situation, which was quite different. The council's confidential reports, like those in the Civil Service, might contain personal details and family circumstances of a staff employee, and for a fellow employee to have such details would not cause the persons against whom a disclosure order was made much comfort.

The court (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Goff and Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce) granted leave conditional on notice being given to the other side so that the matter could be considered inter partes.

Proof of evidence required

Vauxhall Motors Ltd v Henry

Where there is an application for a review or an appeal to introduce fresh evidence, it is essential to lodge a statement, in the form of a proof, of the evidence which it is sought to introduce, Mr Justice Phillips said in the Employment Appeal Tribunal. Only if that is done could the industrial tribunal or the Appeal Tribunal measure the real value of the evidence. It is impossible to do so from a brief summary of the nature of the evidence.

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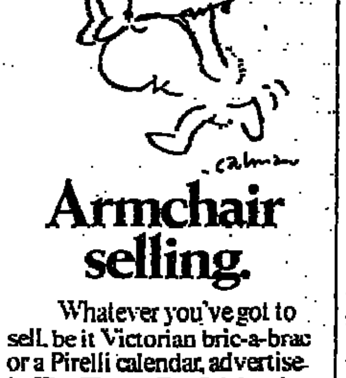
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THE TIMES

E ARTS

delaide shows them how to whoop it up

John Higgins

e for the time being has ernational airport; nor matter has South Aus- But as if to make up lack, in alternate years es a festival which edges no boundaries. whirl is overwhelmed olyglot, and the artistic nt is covered in a way er cities in the world f, let alone aspire to.

is the advantage of an re right in the middle own on the banks of r Torrens. Its opening rted on this page five , and the compactness ellence of its three have been the envy of ever since. During me, which means three March, on most days ll be a concert in the ll, drama in the Play- nd an experimental occupying the Space, s rather more comfort- er to the Cottesloe on South Bank. Daily a more further events scattered through the atries, supper clubs and the city. The only real posed to the visitor is on when to arrive.

e has had the wit to itself with a ring of a medieval city might fied itself with a wall- ip of grass down by works, a fashionable that the city has o other sources of here is the tent of ; by its side a huge attress has been in- children to bounce nile equivalent of the Under a rather more as roof opposite the re actors, musicians s are quizzed daily by from the previous d any passing obser- festival; one morn- tics were rash enough e platform and the intent on avenging st and present, real ed, filled the seats. a Theatre, Adelaide's shioned house, where s of Vivien Leigh nd Massey still hang ls, opens its doors to nce companies. Over versity there is yet ere. Those with out the day at the Club, where in the k the Tubajazz Con- d the admittedly roof, and see in the the Festival Bar the Windmill, has ion of never closing. mains, though, that when to arrive. el, whose last festi- before his departure eles where he will other things, the Boel, brought in his national parade dur-





On the grass and under canvas. Above, Peter Schumann's Bread and Puppet Theatre; right, Circus Oz

ing the opening days. Two years ago Hans Werner Henze was the featured composer of the festival; this time it was Tippett's turn. Sir Michael was there to conduct the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra in the first performance outside Chicago of his Fourth Symphony and to see the Australian premiere of *The Midsummer Marriage*, produced by Adrian Slack, ex-Glyndebourne, and choreographed by Jonathan Taylor, ex-Rambert.

Steel during his time at Adelaide has committed himself firmly to the twentieth century. He has given Australia its first sight of *Wozzeck* and Merce Cunningham, its first hearing of *The Raft of the Medusa*. This festival he risked bringing in Tadeusz Kantor's Cricot 2 theatre company, which Irving Wardle much admired at Edinburgh in 1976. The risk paid off and Adelaide decided that Cricot 2 was the most stimulating product to emerge from Poland since Wyborowa Vodka. Steel's ambition has always been to stretch the taste and imagination of the city in festival time. He has been criticized for being too avant-garde and one member of the board described him as a shot in the arm, stimulating but painful in daily doses.

On the eve of his departure for Los Angeles the local press, including those sections of it which had been most critical in the past, began to run editorials stating how great a loss Steel was going to be to Adelaide. In the final eight days of the festival, which I chose because they were Australian rather than international, it was possible to see why. Steel has brought Adelaide variety, a crowded kaleidoscope of events where the most unlikely combinations emerge.

Leona Mitchell, one of the world's most promising young sopranos, as visitors to some performances of the Edinburgh *Carmen* heard last summer, had no hesitation at a Festival Theatre recital in following Gershwin's "My man's gone now" from *Porgy and Bess* with Isabella's "Robert, toi que j'aime" from Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*. It might have been reckless, but it happened to work. Miss Mitchell, who gave her audience five Puccini arias in succession in the second half of the evening, showed herself more than capable of holding and then bewitching a 2,000 seat house. And that was with the hindrance of an indifferent and nervous accompanist. Covent Garden should be booking her for one of their Sunday evenings.

Fourteen hours later at Bonython Park I was swallowing an even odder mixture, Red Burgundy from the Barossa Valley and Pernod Ice Cream from a local French restaurant. The occasion was a *Frolic*, with the clumsy sub-title of *Life. Be In It*. A ring of thirty or so stalls alternated food and drink — tucker - grog - tucker - grog — where for 60p visitors were entitled to a helping of each, assuming they arrived early. By noon the queues were long enough to remove all gastronomic niceties; it was a hand to mouth existence.

Thirty thousand eaters and drinkers came out of their Sunday beds and for free they could see Peter Schumann's Bread and Puppet Theatre down by the bank of the River Torrens. Schumann arrived in Adelaide alone and assembled a local company to perform his music and wear his masks. Some of the symbolism in his playlets is elusive, but the visual effects captivate and delight, notably a white horse, constructed of the simplest materials and two human bodies, which carried a friendly angel off and away across the sunlit park.

"Adelaide Festival? That's a bit toffy for us." The comment from Melbourne, which was having its own Moomba carnival, came from someone who could not possibly have been at the Bonython Park Frolic. There were some dissenting voices locally and one curmudgeon, complaining about the queues, wrote in the local paper that the day would have been better spent at home "with a warm telly, some cold cannies and my Norm". The spirit of Barry Humphreys lives on.

Adelaide ended with its own answer to Moomba, a watercade on the River Torrens. A couple of dozen bathing belles, potential Esther Williamses each and every one down to the last curve of the arm, made patterns in the water to arrangements of Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and Mozart which would not have been approved by any one of that heavenly trio. Warm and dry on a barge, The Glitter Sisters, Adelaide's answer to, and imitation of, the Andrews Sisters, paid their own homage to the Forties by telling the band to "Beat me Daddy eight to the bar". As the stars came out everyone took the shore, and the festival closed, as it began, in the Arts Centre Plaza. And the Glitter Sisters twinkled on.

Would these festivities have pleased the audience which the previous night went to the Australian Opera's production of Scarlatti's comic opera *Il trionfo dell'onore*? The answer is probably "Yes". Adelaide at festival time becomes a gregarious town. Scarlatti's work, first produced in 1718, has no great depth. Tullio's libretto, which takes four males and four females in order to part them and then pair them off, sees to that; it is *opera buffa* at its most conventional. But Scarlatti's score skitters along disarmingly, and it was conducted with both flair and style by Richard Divall. The cast was young and not particularly experienced, with the exception of Ron Stevens and Judith Saliba who were both adept at handling Scarlatti's vocal line. I was also impressed by the young mezzo, Margaret Russell, singing the maid Rosina; perhaps one day she will tackle that other Rosina from Seville. The opera was most handsomely set by Peter Cooke, who managed to turn one of Adelaide's most Victorian halls into a baroque fun palace.

Apart from Leona Mitchell the vocal success of the festival was Robyn Archer, who was heard a year ago in Brecht at the Cottesloe. Miss Archer played nightly during the last week at the After Dark Club and kept the audience with her most mornings until 2.00 am. The voice is twice the size of the body, even when she adds a few inches to her frame with high-heeled boots and a black sombrero. She loosens it gently in supper club numbers by Sondheim and Hamlisch, opens it up a little for Berlin cabaret songs of the Thirties and lets it out full throttle in her final country and Western set.

Miss Archer's views are feminist and she uses her repertoire to prove that man equals mean. Yet she is astute enough to know that many males thrive on attack: under Miss Archer's assault macho changes to masochism. The act works because of the musicality in the voice and the energy put into each item. Miss Archer hits a note as hard as Piaf and shapes a phrase with the sensuality and irony of Dietrich. She is the type of artist to give cabaret a good name.

In a second article I hope to write about theatre at the festival.

London's first punk drama

Class Enemy
Royal Court

Irving Wardle

It may sound trendy to label this Theatre Upstairs transfer as London's first punk drama, but if punk means anything worthwhile it means the kind of enraged explosion from Britain's dead-end kids which Nigel Williams and a marvellous group of Anna Scher's young actors transmit in this report from the comprehensive school battlefield.

Class Enemy belongs to the same world as Barrie Keeffe's plays; but where Mr Keeffe's characters are still in conflict with the middle-class authority, Mr William's kids are on their own. Class 5K has been abandoned as a hopeless case, and the play consists of a long afternoon in which the six boys while away the time recalling the teachers they have put to flight and waiting for the latest training college victim who never arrives.

The point that appears very early amid the flood of brutal insult and knockabout, is that they are avid for knowledge, and have turned in fury on teacher after teacher because they were getting nothing of any value. True to punk form, they set about supplying it for themselves, each taking over and giving a lesson under the derisive supervision of Phil Daniels's Iron, the top-dog who believes in nothing but his fists and his boots.

Sex, of course, is the first subject; and the first discovery is that when it comes to saying anything of any consequence about it, even this compulsive topic dies on the lips. Gardening, racism and the art of making a bread-and-butter pudding follow the opening fiasco, each halting little recital defining the speaker's character and opening up a blank vista of broken homes, derelict streets, and window boxes barricaded against marauding cats.

Everyone is strictly on his guard against telling hard-luck stories, and the tone is jaunty, anecdotal, obscene, and often riotously funny. But this is not a naturalistic play, and Mr Williams intensifies his effects by making the boys more articulate and more possessed by the event than they would be in actuality.

The play thus develops far beyond its immediate setting into a quest for social meaning. Tony London, delivering an attack on the blacks, rises to a paroxysm of hatred in which all coherent sense breaks down, as it has done in his own life. And Iron, waiting smugly through the other speeches to deliver his star-turn on self-defence, finds when he comes to it that nobody is listening.

By this time, the squalid, cupboard-like classroom has turned almost into a Beckett metaphor, a point driven home in Bill Alexander's production by a deafening impersonal bell at the end. Warmly welcomed by Ned Chaillet at its first performance, the play also brings honour to the theatre's main house.

The Firebird
Covent Garden

John Percival

It is odd to think that Igor Stravinsky and Mikhail Fokine were both dissatisfied with the version of *The Firebird* revived at Covent Garden on Tuesday, yet it is one of the Royal Ballet's best productions from the Diaghilev repertory, excelled only by its two Nijinska ballets that are too rarely seen.

The composer disliked the choreography, and it is easy to understand his complaint about the regimented lines and the monotonously kicking legs in the infernal dance. But even that number has its moments, and elsewhere the ballet includes some of Fokine's most expressive composition, notably in the Russian dance for Ivan and the enchanted princess.

The choreographer's complaint was about the decor, and having envisaged originally a fairy world far too complex to work practicably in the theatre, he was bound to be disappointed. For us who saw the ballet first in Natalia Goncharova's designs, they are an ideal evocation of the Russian myths.

Tuesday's performance was led by Ann Jenner in the title part and Anthony Dowell as Ivan Tsarevitch. Flight is not the quality that comes most easily to British dancers (what a joy it would be one day to see Makarova in this role), but Jenner has it more than most, even if she could not sustain all her leaps to the same height. She brings a sharp, fierce attack to the character and much pathos in the duet when, captured by Ivan, she struggles for release.

Dowell gives his role a bluff, rustic manner; this is not the future Tsar of all the Russias but a country princeling, although he does acquire a noble serenity in the coronation scene at the end. He brings out the role's sly humour with a dry relish.

I could have wished for a little more force from the orchestra at the climax of Kostchei's rout, but this performance under Ashley Lawrence showed the musicians in far better form than most ballet nights. They went on to give a tolerable account of *Song of the Earth* too, with Patricia Payne and Peter Lindroos substituting strongly, if not always subtly, for the two announced singers, both suddenly down with flu.

Was there purpose in bringing together these two scores, written about the same time? Except for merit, they have little in common: a more enterprising coupling for the Mahler might have been *Fourth Symphony* (or even a long overdue production of *Dark Elegies*). But the double bill makes a good evening. Monica Mason, Davil Wall and Dowell make a familiar, very able cast for MacMillan's ballet



Marshall: Skiff

hantments in paint

Paddy Kitchen

easants are not a strike chords of response in either ory hearts today. ges of idealized ve fallen out of the development y and the decline So the idealized by Gainsborough hanging at the centre of Agnew's *Three Centuries of British Painting* would seem to be of interest rather because of its author than its subject matter. Entitled *A Peasant Girl Gathering Faggots in a Wood*, it shows a demure but definite child, her dress inappropriately décolleté for the unsettled weather, loosely holding a bundle of sticks in her skirt. Her hair and her dress are respectively tousled and creased in a picturesque kind of way, and her skin has the lustre of perfection. Despite everything, she is enchanting. The passage of 200 years has not invalidated the rustic Arcadia Gainsborough took pleasure in painting during his last years as a contrast to commissioned portraits.

The most English commissioned portraits of all are, I suppose, those of horses. Whereas in Arthur Devis's conversation piece *Alicia and Jane Clarke in a landscape* one cannot help but admire the honesty with which he has depicted the plainness of these sisters, in Benjamin Marshall's *Skiff, a bay racehourse held by a groom on Newmarket Heath with John Howe, the owner of the Stables at his side* one knows that from the beginning Skiff was to be painted as the most noble and gleaming of beasts—despite the fact that he was unplaced in the Derby. The arresting thing about this picture is the light. It is not a romantic or sensuous device, but a pictorial one. The sky, distance, and foreground are flattened by bright, white light, against which Skiff poses like a star, while his groom gazes adoringly up at him. Marshall was an extremely able horse painter who judged exactly the right mixture of realism and theatricality for his patrons. When he moved to live in Newmarket he wrote to a friend: "I have good reason for going. I discover many a man who will pay me 50 guineas for painting his horse, who thinks 10 guineas too much for painting his wife."

Tilly Kettle was another portrait painter who provided a specialist service. He was one of the first artists to risk a long visit to India (1769-76) where he established a high reputation both among the English and the Indian ruling princes. He is represented by a portrait of *Mrs Paterson*, who was probably the wife of an employee of the East India Company. There are some interesting landscapes in the exhibition, including Constables and a Richard Wilson, but on the whole the portraits dominate the hanging.

In contrast to the Agnew exhibition, Browse & Darby's *British Paintings* seem daringly French. Most of the artists were born in the last half of the nineteenth century, and many were influenced by developments in France. There are several Matthew Smiths—a landscape, a nude and four still-lifes. He is a painter whose work I enjoy in such an easy yet total way that I begin to dread what one day the magic may not work. But these look splendid, and his nude wears a flower in her navel with superb aplomb. Other artists included are William Nicholson (five paintings), Ethel Walker, Sickert and Steer.

GALLERIES

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The Standard
BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

In the past television series about newspapers have always seemed to be slightly out of tune. Like Mark Twain's wife repeating her husband's bad language, television newspapers have all the right words but not the melody. The first episode of the 13-part BBC 1 series, *The Standard*, last night seemed to have the tune right but it was a mighty mournful one.

The *Scottish Daily Standard* was losing money. It was beset with union trouble, production stoppages, lost copies, dropping circulation. One respected the series for its eye for detail but longed for light-hearted melodrama, even some 1930s Hollywood movie reporter wearing a snap-brimmed hat picking up a telephone and shouting: "Stop the presses, hold the front page . . ."

The fantasy world of Ben Hecht's *The Front Page*, Evelyn Waugh's *Scoop* or even the dark satire of Nathanael West's *Miss Lonelyhearts* has always been close to the heart of theatre audiences, cinemagoers and the readers of novels. Close to journalists' hearts, too, for they seem to catch some basic truth of the business as well as being amusing. What the BBC has with *The Standard* is yet another drama of power struggle. The problems facing the fictional *Standard* are the ones the newspaper industry is facing. But one got the idea watching Neil Stacy as the slightly paunchy whizz kid up from the London office to modernize the old firm, that the BBCs *Standard* could be any old firm. Certainly there was some good character play between Jerry Slevin, as the editor, and Tom Watson, as the head of the journalists' union, but *The Standard* could have been producing anything or, given all those accents, tweed or whisky. Perhaps that is the trouble with the *Scottish Daily Standard*. It certainly is the trouble with a lot of newspapers.

Perhaps Neil Stacy's whizz kid will give it some spirit in the next dozen weeks.

However one cannot see viewers looking forward with much joy to yet another television power struggle drama, no matter how carefully detailed it might be. There was also one main character missing: viewers were not given a look at the *Scottish Daily Standard* itself. That was like *Hamlet* without the Prince. All we learned was that it did not carry naked girls on its front page. That description would cover a multitude of sins.

Colette O'Neil, playing the lady news editor, was also the only one seen wearing a snap-brimmed hat.

Hamish Milne
Bishopsgate Hall

William Mann

Devotees of the big romantic piano repertory were delighted when Decca announced a record of Reubke's piano sonata, and even more by Hamish Milne's magisterial reading of it. Since then he has recorded a double album of music by Medtner, a special study of his, and on Tuesday he played a lunchtime recital for the City Music Society which packed a surprising quantity of such music into the alloted space of just under an hour.

Busoni's grandiose transcription of Bach's "St Anne" prelude and fugue happily explored Mr Milne's loose-limbed, easy pianistic command, with bright tone and full, rich sonority, closer to Busoni (rightly) than to Bach, though the fugal textures were evenly and fluently directed, with the flair of a natural contrapuntist. From Medtner he chose the *Three Hymns in Praise of Toil* which are short but eventful and melodious: the brawny rhythmic pulse of "At the Anvil", and the vigorous sprint for home "After Work" were much to be admired. With such advocacy the Medtner revival cannot long be delayed, now that his contemporaries Rachmaninov and Scriabin are widely favoured.

Mr Milne treated us to the rare *Presto passionato* which Schumann originally drafted as the finale of his G minor piano sonata. Its animated yet rich, soft keyboard textures were handsomely moulded so that its relegation seemed undeserved, even if one would not be without its replacement in the sonata, a more sharply focused movement. The only very familiar item in the programme was Chopin's A flat Ballade, vividly and freshly interpreted, though Mr Milne's precisely punctuated articulation here stepped, once if not twice, over the border from poetry to pedantry. Here also the bright sound of the instrument (it formerly belonged to Myra Hess) in the Bishopsgate acoustics, strongly reverberant, began to sound clangorous, as sometimes elsewhere in the recital, for example in Liszt's notoriously exuberant transcription of Schumann's "Widmung". Mr Milne allowed its excesses, but almost justfied them by the sumptuousness and enthusiasm of his playing.

RPO/Torteliers
Festival Hall

Barry Millington

The prospect of two Torteliers on the same platform might seem daunting if the son were to exhibit the same fiery temperament as has brought fame to the father. In the event, the conductor, Yan Pascal Tortelier, acts as more of a counter balance to his cellist father: the personality suggested by his interpretations in the Festival Hall on Tuesday is stable where the other's is quixotic, dependable rather than brilliantly impulsive.

Paul Tortelier's way with Dvorák's Cello Concerto in B minor has become familiar yet he cannot be said, at least in Tuesday's performance, to have made it his own. Yan Pascal's taut, measured reading did not encourage any significant departures from the notes of the printed score, but there was still room for the soloist to make the occasional point in the grand, theatrical style.

A seasoned orchestra may perhaps be forgiven for failing to stay on its toes throughout a programme consisting of Dvorák's most famous concerto and symphony, and Smetana's most famous overture. But the conductor needs to bring to such a programme either a charismatic personality or a sense that he has something new and important to say. Yan Pascal Tortelier may have had the latter, on Dvorák's Symphony No 9 in E minor ("From the New World") but, if so, he did not succeed in putting his message across with sufficient conviction. So intent was he on banishing sentimentality from the slow movement's cor anglais tune that its phrases became bundled together; the opening over, that movement yielded some of the most expressive playing in the whole work.

Smetana's *Bartered Bride* overture was rich in colour and well articulated in its fast passage-work. A feeling of suppressed tension, hinting at some overwhelming outburst that never came, in a way summed up the whole evening: much was promised but expectation finally disappointed.

Raindance
Round House Downstairs

Ned Chaillet

Bibles and spirituals promise that the Earth, destroyed once by the flood, will be ravished by the fire, next time. It is surely time for the fire in Meir Z. Ribalow's *Raindance*, a capitalist fantasy set in the mythical American West.

The sun has been baking the world for so long that Falina, the eternal Mexican temptress, cannot even stir Jim Crow, a symbolic American black, because he is conserving his bodily liquids. Sitting Bull, described as practically the only redskin left alive, is cheerfully expecting the world to end, but John Wesley Hardin hopes to keep on with his gunfighting.

It is Mr Ribalow's apocalyptic conceit to introduce George, a wide-eyed American innocent who possesses the power to dance and bring rain. He brings the rain, but the biblical promise is broken and once again floods sweep the Earth, finally reaching the desert saloon where Halina plies her trade

It is a zany dance of death that Mr Ribalow has engineered, with each of his dancers armed with a plunder of spiced clichés from B films. From Sitting Bull there are enigmatic nonsensical metaphors. A statement from him like "Hungry Sparrow given bread crumbs does not eat them dreaming of buttered lobster tails" passes for conversation, while J. P. Standard, a tycoon who owns the world, is confident enough to offer everyone jobs in the after-life.

On opening night Mr Ribalow had not quite brought the performance together. Tom Kleh as the martyred innocent, George, had mastered the play's quirky manners and his raindance was executed with the spasmodic grace of a hanging man, but elsewhere there was hesitancy or evident scepticism in the delivery of lines. Guy Gregory's caricatured black was lively and loose, but others were slow to find their rhythms.

The production, by the American Repertory Company, is likely to find its feet quickly, and likely to find an audience for its manufactured whimsy and genuine comedy. But the joke wears thin and, unfortunately, there is little to see beneath the joke.

Harewood on the art of Callas

The Art of Maria Callas is the title of this year's Adrian Boult lecture which Lord Harewood is to give at the Queen Elizabeth Hall next Monday at 7.45. The annual lecture established in 1972 by the British Institute of Recorded Sound is given as a tribute to the conductor.

Lord Harewood and Maria Callas were close friends for nearly 30 years until the singer's death in Paris last year. They worked actively together for more than 20 years throughout the diva's long association with Covent Garden during which time Lord Harewood was on the staff. The lecture will be illustrated by well known and rare recordings by the singer, prepared for the occasion by EMI. Extracts will be shown from BBC TV interviews between Maria Callas and Lord Harewood. There will also be an extract from the second act of *Tosca* with Callas and Gobbi which was filmed live from Covent Garden by BBC TV in 1964.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

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...ssful applicant will be expected to teach on a range of ... the Department of Business Studies and the Faculty of ... and Administrative Studies.

...ER GRADE II IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

...should have good academic qualifications with preferably ... degree in Industrial Relations. The successful candidate ...pected to teach this and other aspects of Behavioural ... a wide variety of courses, and in the development of ... and pursue research within the Faculty.

...ENT OF ACCOUNTING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

...ER GRADE II IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL ...EMENT

...the CNAA degree course in Accounting, the Accounting ... Course, courses for the professional examinations of the ... bodies, and other courses in the Faculty.

...should have a professional accountancy qualification and ...state degree. Recently qualified candidates will be con...

...ies (inclusive of London Allowance): Principal Lecturer, ...827-£6,556 (Bar) to £8,473; Lecturer Grade II, £4,185 to ...ment at the top of the Lecturer Grade II scale can expect ...to the Senior Lecturer scale subject to satisfying an ...requirement.)

...forms and further particulars (please state post in which ...est) can be obtained from the Establishment Officer, The ...ic of North London, Holloway Road, N7 8DB. Telephone ...607 2789, extension 2018.

...e for applications: 21st April, 1978.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

Secretary

2 POST INTERMEDIATE EXCAVATION ASSISTANTS

...k on the preparation of archaeological material ...me 30 excavations of varying size and ranging ...from Late Bronze Age to Medieval. Applicants ...referably possess a degree in Archaeology, ...nce of rural excavation, a driving licence, an ... in numerical analysis and an ability to think ...ite clearly and concisely.

...nts should include a curriculum vitae and the ...of two referees.

Local Government Technical Grade I, com...g at £1,884 plus supplement of £312 p.a. plus ...plement p.a.

Applications to: The Hon. Secretary, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESCUE COMMITTEE Beaconsfield House, ...ndover Road, Winchester, Hants SO22 6AT. ...date: Monday, 17th April, 1978.

COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS

...ons are invited for the post of Assistant Registrar ...onsibilities in Science.

...on to their work in specified fields, Assistant ...s are involved in the development of academic ...

...s for the post should be well qualified academically ...ld have had appropriate teaching and/or academic ...ative experience, preferably in the field of Higher ...

...y on appointment will be within the scale £5,925- ...erit bar £6,849) including London Weighting. ...particulars of the post may be obtained from: ...(S), Council for National Academic Awards, ...ray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP.

APPLICATIONS GIVING DETAILS OF QUALIFICATIONS ERIENCE AND MENTIONING THE NAMES OF TWO SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BY 13 APRIL, 1978.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

...dministrative Vacancy

...l Research Council has a vacancy for a Higher Executive ... their headquarters office. The most suitable candidates ...ancy are likely to be over 26 years of age, of good ...minimum 2 GCE "A" levels but preferably graduates) ...ability to express themselves well in both written and ...ech. They need to be good general administrators with ... in either the financial, personnel or accounting fields ...vicing of scientific committees (including the writing ...). It is not anticipated that the successful candidate will ...ced in all these fields but he or she should be pre...ederably duties in any of them.

...range is from £3,887 to £5,687 per annum with pros... promotion to higher grades. There is a contributory pen... with a compensatory pay supplement. The initial annual ...lement is 3 weeks and 3 days.

...or this vacancy please write or telephone Miss M. Gale, ...search Council, 30 Park Crescent, London W1N 3AL ...636 5422, ext. 351) for an application form and quote ...P002/70. Application forms must be returned by April

IN THE ALPS

...d girls 18 plus for ...hotels in famous ...ch resorts. June- ... Knowledge of ...d/or German valu... hard work, good ...ditions. Write with ...

...EATON PLACE, ...DON, S.W.1.

ADMINISTRATOR/ for expanding family ...flexible and adaptable. ...ty duties. All round ...where important than ...alifications. Import/ ...knowledge desirable ...,000. Phone 01-242 ...

...S REQUIRED for ex... to Asia and Africa. ...575 7865.

...ATED individuals (18- ...business/commercial ...rean Agents, 63 Fleet ...353 7696.

SUB-EDITOR

...with at least 2 years' magazine ...experience needed for exciting ...new magazine for women, be... ...

...with full details of experience, ...availability and present salary ...to Beverlie Flower, The ...National Magazine Co Ltd, ...Chestergate House, Vauxhall ...Bridge Road, London SW1V ...1HF.

EGON RONAY ORGANISATION requires full-time hotel and restaurant inspectors. hard work, constant motoring and long absences from home. Sound knowledge of international food essential. Catering background an advantage.—Write with c.v. to Egon Ronay Organisation, Queens House, Leicester Sq., London, W.C.2.

QUALIFIED Translator required. Mother tongue German. Contact Interimpex Translations, Forest Row 2101.

e Appointments Vacant on pages 8 and 10

Research Appointment: House of Lords Library

A graduate is required for this unique and scholarly institution primarily to answ... requests for information and research from individual Peers and compile backgrou... notes and reference sheets for matters of interest to the House. The successf... candidate will also be involved in general library duties, have special responsibility fo... a section of the library's collection, and be required to become familiar with the... library's computer facilities.

Candidates (normally aged under 35) must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or a post-graduate degree. Experience or qualifications in librarianship, economics or statistics advantageous.

Appointment will be as Senior Library Clerk (£5,390-£8,095) or Library Clerk (£3,330-£4,885) according to age, qualifications and experience. Starting salary may be above minimum of either range. *Salaries under review.* Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 28 April, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G/9749.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA TRUST CORPORATION LTD

requires an experienced

JUNIOR TRUST CLERK

Salary negotiable but not less than £3,200 p.a. LVs 50p daily. Other excellent benefits include Season Ticket Loan.

For further details please call Mrs. G. Moody, 01-589 8133

CITY OF MANCHESTER CULTURAL SERVICES

TRAINEE ASSISTANT KEEPER

Applicants must be graduates with an appropriate degree, preferably History of Art. Will be required to study for the Diploma of the Museums Association.

Duties include correspondence, research, display work, public lectures.

Salary £1,884-£2,529 per annum + £312 per annum supplement plus 5%, with a minimum of £2.50 and a maximum of £4 per week.

Further details and application forms are available from the Principal Assistant: Personnel, Central Library, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 5PD. Closing date for completed applications is Saturday, 15th April.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ART

Required September, second in command of flourishing department. The Art School consists of several studios, providing for painting, printing, pottery, sculpture, lectures and Sixth Form work. Art and History of Art offered at A level. The department traditionally plays an important part in designing and constructing sets for many plays and operas. Sixth Form exhibition each Summer Term; regular displays of work by local and national artists in the School's Connaught Gallery. Young applicant preferred. Full scope given for talent and enthusiasm. Accommodation provided.

Applications, with full curriculum vitae, to the Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Surrey.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

CHAIR OF CHEMICAL PATHOLOGY AND HUMAN METABOLISM

Applications are invited for this Chair which is becoming vacant following the appointment of Professor K. G. M. M. Alberti to a post in Newcastle. Further particulars are available from the Academic Registrar, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (12 copies from applicants in the United Kingdom) should be sent before 21 April 1978.

INTERNATIONAL EDITOR

Leading international weekly petroleum publication, based in the United States, wants experienced petroleum industry writer to head-up editorial operation in Europe. Familiarity with all phases of international petroleum industry activity essential. Ability to speak at least one language other than English an advantage. A knowledgeable lively self-starter on the oil scene is what we are looking for. Salary subject to negotiation. He and she should apply in writing only to: Personnel Manager, Petroleum Publishing Co., Alliance House, 12 Caxton St., London, S.W.1.

PART TIME MANAGING DIRECTOR

DIRECT MAIL/ CATALOGUE TRADING

Leading national charity, medical research, in S.W. London, requires experienced marketeer, possibly retired with specific and successful experience in this field to re-organise, motivate and develop subsidiary company. Initially say two days per week. Managing Director. Massays Executive Selection, Recruitment Consultants, 100 Baker Street, W.1. 01-935 6581.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires

DISTRIBUTION ASSISTANT for the Publications Department, to set up and develop systems of cataloguing, indexing, invoicing and subscriptions at an internal and international level. Candidates should be numerate and able to work on their own initiative. Previous experience in distribution an advantage. Typing essential. Salary £3,350 per annum. For further details and application phone 01-834 7788, Ext. 249, or contact 10 Southampton Street, London, W.C.2. Closing date 12 April, 1978.

FILM/TV COMPANY specialising in international sports output seeks Executive Deputy to Director of Production. Essential qualifications: administrative, organisational ability; knowledge of film/TV techniques, budgeting, etc; ability to deputise for Director of Production yet motivate and work amicably with important Creative staff personnel. Additional advantages: production experience; creative ideas; contacts and knowledge to assist sales. Exciting prospects for right person. Box 1227 K, The Times.

FLATSHARE need civilised person for interviewing professional people.—754 0318.

CABIN STAFF MANAGER required at Norwich Airport. Air Anglia employs some 70 cabin attendants on scheduled domestic and European routes. The successful applicant will be expected to deal with staff recruitment, training, updating of manuals, and day-to-day management of all aspects of cabin service. We are looking for someone with a high sense of personal service, who can stimulate this attitude in others. Write, giving full details of career to: The Operations Manager, Air Anglia Ltd., Norwich Airport, Norwich, NR6 6ER. Open to both men and woman.

EDITOR

Longman English Teaching Services, a major publisher of materials for learning foreign languages, has a vacancy for an Editor.

The applicant must be a person who enjoys meticulous work and, as many projects will be multi-lingual, will probably have a modern languages degree. Detailed checking and preparation of final manuscript for book and non-book materials is involved as well as the organisation and administration of these materials through all stages of production.

Previous experience of editorial work or language teaching would be an asset, although these are not essential qualifications.

For further details and an application form, please contact:

Mrs. S. Etherington, Assistant Personnel Manager, Longman Group Ltd., Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex. Tel.: (0279) 26721.

P.A. TO DIRECTOR E.C.2

Absorbing position for 2 persons aged 17—26, to work with a young team of consultants in a lively specialist recruitment agency. The work involves assisting in recruitment, client liaison and advertising. Ideal for someone who enjoys contact with people and wants a responsible career. This is not a secretarial position.

Salary negotiable

Please ring 01-588 1071

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Large International Company offers excellent prospects to versatile career-minded young person, aged 18-24. If you have G.C.E. 'A' levels, would enjoy variety and the opportunity to study for professional qualifications whilst receiving an excellent salary and fringe benefits, please ring M & J PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS 588 0174

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Experienced person required

to manage our Barnes, S.W.13 Letting Department. Excellent prospects for right person. Car driver essential. Personal call to:

G. Sturgis, 01-994 4746

Insurance Claims Controller £5,000 p.a.

Control 3 staff. Lloyds experience c... Car. Career opportunity. Ring: EDMUND PRESTON MANTEC 18 Bride Lane, E.C.4 01-353 1476

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OF 25 OLD BOND ST.

require exp. Sales Assistants for their newly enlarged shop. With a basic of £3,000 and a high commission, assistants with real ability can earn from £4,500 to £5,000 p.a.

RING MISS PIANA, 499 0787

COEXISTENCE seeks staff for Covent Garden and Bath.—See Non-Sec...

EXECUTIVE SEARCH £5,000—£6,000

EXECUTIVE SEARCH £5,000-£6,000

Research Assistant, experienced in head hunting techniques to work with a really charming man dealing at top level with blue chip clients. Offices in Mayfair.

Judy Farquharson Ltd 17 Stratton Street, London W.1. Ring 01-493 8824

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

INTERESTED IN THE WINE TRADE? Wine Merchants require young person keen to enter trade to work in their West End Office. Previous experience not essential, but ability to type helpful. Salary up to £2,400 negotiable. Apply to: O. W. LOEB & CO., LTD. 15 Jermyn Street, London SW1 or telephone 01-734 5878

Applications invited for position of

OFFICE MANAGER/ ASSISTANT

(man or woman) to Executive Secretary of The Bible Lands Society in their offices at High Wycombe, Bucks. Service or visits overseas not envisaged. The successful applicant will be between 30-40 years of age, have some years administrative and personal experience of accounts, secretarial and office systems and be a good correspondent with interdenominational outlook. The position will be adequately remunerated with suitable pension but calls for total involvement in and single-minded pursuit of the work and objects of the Society, which comprises mainly the support of Christian Schools and Homes for the deprived and needy in the Lands of the Bible. Commencement date not before May 1st but, after positive decision made, there will be opportunity for the applicant to give adequate notice for handing over present responsibilities. 1978 holiday arrangements respected. Write in strictest confidence Mr. C. R. Clothier, The Bible Lands Society, P.O. Box 50, High Wycombe, Bucks.

YOUNG INTERIOR DESIGNER required immediately with personal experience in European and American design and a strong training and qualification in the history of art and design. Phone Jennifer Granville-Dixon, 602 2275.

BRITISH TOURS LTD. require driver/guides, 21-45, living in central London and owning modern saloon cars. Please phone 629 5267.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The City University

ASSISTANT PERSONNEL OFFICER

Applicants are required for the above post to assist in all aspects of the personnel function for about 1,000 academic, administrative, technical and manual staff at our premises in Islington.

The post involves assisting the Personnel Officer in areas such as recruitment, salaries administration, liaison with payroll and dealing with queries regarding all aspects of employment from staff and supervisors.

Applicants should desirably have degree level qualifications and previous experience of personnel work, preferably in a University. Experience of interviewing and knowledge of employment legislation is useful and the ability to work quickly and accurately is essential. Preferred age 25-35.

Salary will be on the scale £3,377 to £5,261 per annum inclusive (under review); annual leave entitlement is 34 days including Public Holidays.

To apply please telephone Mrs. K. Fowler, Personnel Recruitment Assistant, for an application form on 01-253 4399, extension 334. Closing date 15th April, 1978.

QUALIFIED ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS

... with TEFL and shorthand and typing teaching experience. Can earn £8,000-plus

See Esso Libya ad. in La Croune de La Creme Today.

TRANSLATOR

TO WORK IN SWITZERLAND

A unique opportunity exists with the SANDOZ Group of Companies in its Pharmaceutical Translation Service in Berne for a well qualified and experienced translator (male/female) with an impeccable command of English.

The work comprises translation from German and French into English of a wide variety of medical, pharmacological and chemical as well as financial and commercial texts. Flexibility and versatility are, therefore, of the essence.

The successful candidates will have a sound knowledge of German and French and a linguistic or relevant scientific qualification or both, and will have at least two years' experience in scientific translating. Ideal age 25 to 35 years.

Remuneration, social provisions and working conditions according with normal Swiss standards.

Candidates will be required to complete a translation test and to attend an interview which will probably be held in London.

Application forms will not be issued and applications should be by letter accompanied by a curriculum vitae and addressed to

SANDOZ

Ahead to new horizons

Sandoz Ltd. Personnel Dept. PO Box 4002 Basle, Switzerland

PERSONNEL MANAGER/ESS

£6,500+

Major Clearing Bank requires a Personnel Manager/ess for its Computer Centre. Applicants should be aged between 35 and 45 and have some experience in personnel work, preferably in the computer industry. Minimum salary £6,500 (plus supplements) together with the usual fringe benefits associated with the banking industry. Applications together with full c.v. to

BOX 1223 K, THE TIMES.

DEAL WITH PEOPLE CITY & CHISWICK

We are one of the United Kingdom's largest Employment Agency Groups and specialize in professional staff placement.

As part of our continuing expansion we wish to recruit consultants either as trainees or with previous employment agencyconsultancy experience. If you have a good educational background and would enjoy the challenge of working in a vigorous entrepreneurial and socially aware environment, we can offer you a good salary and excellent career prospects.

Please ring 01-588 1031

CAREER CARE GROUP LTD. 41-42 London Wall, E.C.2

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

PERSONNEL OFFICER

To be responsible for the recruitment, training and welfare of the Council's 150 members of staff.

Experience of all aspects of personnel management including salary and performance review, job evaluation or grading and staff/union relationships essential. Knowledge of voluntary and statutory social service agencies and training experience desirable. A qualification in personnel management preferred.

Salary £4,005-£5,020 p.a. (under review, in line with the Government's guidelines) plus £153 p.a. London Weighting; entry point according to experience and qualifications. Four weeks and three days annual leave; superannuation scheme; subsidised lunches.

Further details and application form from the Administrator NCSS 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU 01-636 4066 Closing date 19 April, 1978

NEW HIGH CLASS JEWELLERS SHOP

Opening shortly, within one of London's leading hotels, requires an experienced Manager. Opening hours 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Salary up to £15,000. Applicants should send precise particulars of previous experience, personal details, etc., to

Box 1112 K, The Times

ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER

Required by the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1. The duties are to estimate design costs, in collaboration with designers and finished artwork specialists, to supervise the ordering of typesetting for camera-ready artwork, and generally to assist in the running of the section. The successful man or woman should have a knowledge of typography, of the preparation of visuals and artwork, and of printing processes. The post is graded Assistant Information Officer. Salary on a scale rising to £4,155 per annum, plus £313.20 per annum (1976 pay supplement) and 5% of gross earnings to a maximum of £208.80 per annum (1977 pay supplement); non-contributory pension scheme, promotion prospects. Please send postcard for application form to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 55, Floor 1, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2PD, quoting reference number COI/PDS/23/AA. Closing date for completed forms is 27 April, 1978.

SUPER SUB WANTED

Caterer and Hotelkeeper—one of the fastest growing and most successful weekly magazines in IPC Business Press—is looking for a man or woman who combines the speed, accuracy and creativity of a super sub with a thorough understanding of layout and design. It will be his or her responsibility to ensure that in the 30-40 pages published weekly accuracy, relevance and balance of copy and layout are developed and rigidly maintained

A knowledge of culinary terms and of food and wine is desirable but not essential. Salary negotiable up to £5,500.

If you would like to join an enthusiastic team of journalists at the outset of Caterer's second hundred years of involvement with Britain's fourth largest industry telephone or write to: Joe Hyam, Editor, Caterer & Hotelkeeper, 30 Bowling Green Lane, London, E.C.1. Telephone 01-837 3636, ext. 309.

ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

Applications are invited for the post of

HOUSING THE ARTS OFFICER

responsible to the Finance Director, for the administration of the Council's Housing the Art funds from which capital grants are offered towards the costs of arts building projects

The Housing the Arts Officer is the Secretary to a Committee of advisers assessing applications for financial assistance and advising generally the promoters of Housing the Arts projects.

The Council will be particularly interested to consider applicants who have had training in financial planning and accountancy, experience of report and minute writing, have a good working knowledge of local government procedures, law and architecture, combined with a general interest in the arts.

Salary £5,887 per annum.

Write with full details and daytime telephone number to the Establishment Officer, The Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, London W1 to arrive by 14th April, 1978.

The Armouries ASSISTANT KEEPER - EDGED WEAPONS

... to take charge of the collection of edged weapons, which forms part of the British national collection of historic armour and arms from the Middle Ages to 1914, and be responsible for the care, display, cataloguing and publication of material, selecting acquisitions, and answering enquiries.

Candidates, men and women, should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in History or History of Art or an equivalent appropriate qualification, but those with particularly relevant specialised knowledge and experience will be considered. A sound knowledge of a modern foreign European language is essential.

SALARY: Assistant Keeper, First class, £5,390-£8,095; Assistant Keeper, Second Class, £3,330-£4,885. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 27 April 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants., RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G(12)382.

HM Tower of London

Ancient Monuments Graphic Illustrator

... to work, in the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, Central London, on the preparation of fine-line and reconstruction drawings; the presentation of archaeological site drawings to publication standard and the preparation of art-work for printers. Candidates (aged at least 20) must have been engaged on full-time art-work for at least 5 years (recognised Art School training may count up to 4years) including at least one year on practical illustrative work. In addition, possession of C. & G. Technical (Graphics) Pt II, or an equivalent or higher qualification, normally required. Experience in archaeological illustrations, some knowledge of ancient artefacts and ceramics, the ability to interpret archaeological site drawings, and a knowledge of printing processes, required.

Starting salary between £3,265-£4,435, according to age and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme. Promotion prospects.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 28 April, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote T/8773.

Department of the Environment

ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER

Required by the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION in London, S.E.1. to assist in arranging for photography over a wide field ranging from urgent press assignments to publicity and display work, including exhibition and location coverage. The successful man or woman will be required to brief staff and freelance photographers and to assist in organising the workflow of the unit. Some editing of photographs and caption writing is involved. Advice on technical matters is available to the unit, but experience in the work of a photographic agency or with a newspaper picture desk would be an advantage. A keen sense of editorial urgency and accuracy as well as an interest in photography are essential.

The post is graded Assistant Information Officer. Salary on scale rising to £4,155 per annum, plus £313.20 per annum (1976 pay supplement) and 5% of gross earnings to a maximum of £208.80 per annum (1977 pay supplement); non-contributory pension scheme, promotion prospects. Please send postcard for application form to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 55, Floor 1, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2PD, quoting reference number COI/PDS/23/AA. Closing date for completed forms is 27 April, 1978.

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Anne-Marie Swales, Editor U.K. Educational Books, Evans Brothers, Montague House, Russell Square, London WC1B 5BX.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL

ADMINISTRATOR

The City University Business School is poised for expansion and the Dean wishes to delegate a wide range of management responsibilities to an experienced administrator. The successful candidate will have the opportunity to make a personal contribution to the continuing development of the School's work.

Applicants should be graduates, or hold appropriate professional qualifications, in the age range 30-45 who preferably have had some exposure to the industrial/commercial world but whose most recent experience has been in the field of higher education.

Salary will be on the scale £4,188-£5,627 or £5,323-£6,853 p.a. (under review) plus £450 London Allowance. The post is superannuable.

Further details and application forms are obtainable from the Dean at the above address or by telephone on 01-253 4399, ext. 579. Closing date: 21st April, 1978.

Chief Legal Officer

£9,323-£11,673 (inclusive-under review)

Applications are invited from admitted Solicitors for this pensionable post in London which will become vacant in June 1978 on the retirement of the present holder.

The Commission is a statutory corporation responsible for the management, development and redevelopment of extensive commercial and industrial property in four new towns. It will shortly begin to take over the similar commercial and industrial estates in ten other new towns to form one of the largest estates of its kind in Britain.

The Chief Legal Officer as principal legal adviser to the Commission will participate in the initiation of policy proposals for the estates. As head of the Legal Department wholly based in London, he/she will be responsible for the discharge of all legal business of the Commission.

Further details of the Commission's functions and organisation will be supplied on request. Applications marked "Confidential" (with two references or two referees) should be sent to M. G. McKenzie, Chief Executive, Commission for the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Place, Victoria SW1E 5AJ, not later than 20th April, 1978.

Commission for the new towns

Solicitor

We are seeking an additional young Solicitor for the Legal Department of this major Group.

The Company Solicitor, to whom the successful candidate will report, is primarily responsible for advising the Board and Senior Executives on the legal aspects of the Group's operations, including work associated with overseas Companies.

The successful applicant will assist in matters covered by Company and Statute Law, Contracts and Industrial Relations, but must also be able to advise and assist on other topics when required.

The ideal person would be about 26 years of age, have had two years' experience in general practice, and be willing to travel in the UK and overseas as occasion requires.

An attractive salary will be paid.

The location is in London and if necessary, assistance will be given with relocation expenses.

Please write, giving details of age, qualifications experience and current salary to:

C Garnett
Personnel Manager
BICC Limited
21 Bloomsbury Street
London WC1B 3QN.

BICC

ARABIC SPEAKING LAWYER

An Oil Company operating in the Middle East wishes to engage an Arabic speaking lawyer on its staff. He should speak fluent English, hold a Law degree from a European or American university and have at least five years practical experience since graduation. He will be expected to give advice on most problems confronting a company operating internationally, and particularly on commercial and contractual matters. Subsidised air-conditioned accommodation, educational assistance for children and free medical attention are provided.

Applications should be sent to

B. D. S. Lock,
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Litigation Assistant

Salary range £5,740-£6,280 p.a (under review) required to deal with claims for damages brought against London Transport by bus passengers. Applicants must be Fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives and must have wide experience in dealing with actions for personal injuries and with the practice and procedure of the High Court and County Court.

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Applications quoting ref. 299B to Staff Appointments and Development Officer, London Transport, 55 Broadway, London SW1H 0BD, giving details of age, qualifications and experience.

LONDON TRANSPORT

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Young expanding firm specialising in litigation for Insurance Companies requires Solicitor.

Some experience in acting for Insurance Clients desirable but main considerations will be ability and personality. Opportunity to deal with criminal and other work if desired. Excellent prospects for right person.

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P.S. Just liking books is not enough!

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£5,000+ NEG.

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£6,000 + LOW MORTGAGE

Wide brief as accounting "representative" on senior management team and monitoring whole U.K. a/cs function, usual bank benefits. Accountancy Personnel (Agy). 01-628 8785.

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HUNGRY and experienced sales persons (telephone/representative) required for young recording company.—Apply, in writing, to Anemone Sound Facilities, 10A Poland Street, London, W.1, or phone 439 9615.

More Appointments Vacant on pages 8 and 9

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HOUSEKEEPER

Person willing to accept complete responsibility of large household in Buckinghamshire. 35 minutes from London. Other staff kept. Excellent free time, experience and impeccable references essential. Salary negotiable.

Telephone : 581 0061. Ext. 32.

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Experienced Cook required for an official residence in London. Ability to cater for large functions. £35 net per week. Food and accommodation provided. Written application only to Mr. Ball

Winfield House,
Regents Park,
N.W.1.

SMALL CITY BANK requires part-time Butler for Director's lunches. Suit retired person. Highest references only.—01-283 7261, Mr. Martin.

CORDON BLEU COOKS.—If you are looking for work Blues Agence de Cuisine is a new young cooking agency. Ring Sarah Wilkes on 01-720 4625.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1, 930 4757 & 535 Oxford St., W.1, 408 1013.

COOKS REQUIRED, directors' luncheons; full and part-time.—878 6830.

GOVERNESS / TEACHER required immediately for 12-year-old girl, Black Forest region of Germany. Must enjoy outdoor sporting life. Knowledge of French an asset. Replies and photograph to: Fürstenberg, 0771, Donaueschingen, W Germany.

HOSTESS/HOUSEKEEPER for country residence on Suffolk border. Must be fon dof animals and able to drive. Own accommodation and negotiable salary. Telephone 01-723 1827.

INN FOR ALL SEASONS requires a General Assistant—See Non-Secretarial Appts.

NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS. Lots of super jobs. Marylebone Nursing Service, 74 Marylebone Lane, W.1, 486 1053. No charges.

SWITZERLAND. £50 weekly for Nanny. One child, lots of travel, super post.—Evington Staff Agency, 4 Market Place, Leicester. Tel. 536 261.

YOUNG CORDON BLEU or equivalent for City Wine bar. 5 day week. Telephone 01-248 7557.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PROTECTION OF WRECKS ACT 1973

AREA IN THE SOUTH MOUTH OF THE OUT SKERRIES, SHETLAND ISLANDS, TO BE DESIGNATED AS A RESTRICTED AREA.

The Secretary of State for Trade proposes to make an Order under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, designating as a restricted area all within 250 metres of the site in the South Mouth of the Out Skerries, Shetland Isles, where a vessel of historic interest is believed to lie wrecked on the seabed at Latitude 60deg 25min 12sec N, Longitude zero deg 45min zero sec W. Any part of that area which lies above high water mark of ordinary spring tides will, however, be excluded for the purposes of the Order.

After the Order is made and comes into effect it will be an offence within this area to interfere with the wreck or to carry out diving or salvage operations without the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.

If any person or body wishes to make representations about the proposal to make this Order they should write to the Department of Trade, Marine Division, Branch 1C, 90/93 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP by 21 April 1978.

NOTICE OF NONDISCRIMINATORY POLICY AS TO STUDENTS

Oundle School is registered as a Charity, exempt from taxation in the United States. To comply with United States Internal Revenue Law the following policy statement is hereby published. Oundle School admits students of any race, colour, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programmes and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, colour, national and ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programmes and athletic and other school-administered programmes.

A. S. Cox, Secretary to the Governing Body of Oundle School, Grocers' Hall, Princes Street, London, EC2R 8AQ.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEMES to deal with the following churches in the manner specified:—St Benedict, Wood Enderby (Diocese: Lincoln)—appropriation to use as a store for elements of architectural interest and purposes ancillary thereto; St Paul, Carlisle (Diocese: Carlisle)—appropriation to use for religious purposes by the Elim Pentecostal Church; All Saints, Little Wenham (Diocese: St Edmundsbury and Ipswich)—transfer to the Redundant Churches Fund for care and maintenance.

Copies of the relevant draft Schemes may be obtained from the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ and any representations should be sent to them at that address within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE STUDIES

Whitehall

The 147th Annual General Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 2nd May 1978 at 2.30 p.m., to receive the Report and Accounts for 1977 and to transact any other business. The Chair will be taken by Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough, KCB, CBE, DFC, AFC. Copies of the Accounts and the Agenda may be had on application to the Secretary after 23rd April 1978.

By Order of the Council,
B. G. R. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice, in pursuance of Section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962, that they plan to withdraw freight facilities from the following station in the month of May, 1978: Wandsworth Road (London). Particulars of the date on which the facilities will be withdrawn and of alternative facilities will be announced locally. 222 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6JJ.

CHARITY: BRITISH WAR REFUGEES FUND

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 251578-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED CONVERSION LOAN, 1934-1959

BRITISH TRANCHE

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT 4½ PER CENT GUARANTEED STERLING BONDS

Notice is hereby given that the undernoted Austrian Government 4½ per cent Guaranteed Sterling Bonds amounting to £431,300, say, four hundred and thirty one thousand three hundred Pounds, nominal, have been drawn this day at the Bank of England for redemption of the outstanding capital in accordance with the Austrian Government's Announcement dated 12th May 1954.

The outstanding capital of the Bonds so drawn, amounting to 24½ per cent, will be payable on or after 1st June, 1978, at the Bank of England, London.

Bonds so drawn should be presented together with all coupons maturing after 1st June, 1978, on which date interest will cease.

N.B.—Bonds must be lodged by an Authorised Depositary at the Bank of England, Chief Accountant's Office (Bank Buildings), 2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London EC2R 8EU and should be left three clear days for examination. Authorised Depositaries are listed in the Bank of England's Notice EC 1 and include most banks and stockbrokers and practising solicitors in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

A BONDS OF £100 EACH
£24.50 payable

42	78	95	101	135
131	144	162	175	249
269	281	329	333	440
465	472	479	515	533
558	586	634	644	648
658	668	685	687	749
750	777	842	843	858
874	931	971	1002	1012
1016	1029	1051	1031	1036
1059	1094	1150	1163	1197
1257	1353	1261	1318	1397
1448	1461	1477	1479	1515
1528	1557	1567	1589	1634
1647	1679	1687	1768	1775
1809	1849	1866	1920	1955
1964	1971	1974	1981	1996
1997	2119	2161	2195	2251
2265	2311	2313	2362	2381
2344	2399	2403	2435	2450
2455	2462	2469	2470	2475
2505	2527	2538	2515	2546
2560	2630	2635	2655	2672
2691	2743	2771	2824	2963
2928	2965	2980	3001	3065
3107	3178	3185	3259	3302
3320	3380	3415	3416	3432
3433	3446	3449	3551	3570
3597	3601	3626	3661	3668
3694	3715	3739	3774	3785
3785	3859	3911	3955	3955
3988	4019	4047	4062	4070
4074	4077	4079	4085	4113
4115	4119	4124	4188	4205
4213	4215	4229	4248	4265
4279	4301	4313	4348	4374
4411	4515	4526	4531	4540
4571	4574	4602	4609	4631
4633	4654	4665	4690	4715
4727	4735	4744	4828	4834
4836	4839	4841	4843	4854
4863	4902	4946	4951	5001
5015	5034	5068	5076	5090
5165	5167	5190	5213	5248
5276	5285	5295	5297	5305
5320	5324	5340	5361	5362
5374	5440	5463	5500	5522
5555	5566	5577	5601	5614
5616	5627	5665	5704	5722
5770	5772	5774	5802	5805
5807	5815	5819	5827	5828
5845	5846	5854	5900	5960
5995	6040	6046	6077	6107
6112	6117	6152	6168	6215
6246	6253	6255	6284	6352
6396	6409	6496	6500	6502
6510	6519	6533	6558	6580
6626	6628	6711	6745	6769
6783	6784	6810	6857	6956
6889	6935	6959	6971	6988
7002	7004	7058	7045	7157
7201	7223	7300	7331	7356
7373	7381	7464	7500	7542
7546	7552	7554	7566	7577
7620	7657	7663	7675	7683
7710	7759	7741	7811	7852
7851	7877	7931	7994	8075
8120	8130	8153	8161	8204
8217	8267	8306	8337	8345
8366	8375	8399	8411	8418
8428	8457	8469	8496	8525
8562	8584	8651	8658	8676
8683	8728	8737	8777	8802
8807	8855	8869	8870	8935
8954	9038	9070	9074	9079
9091	9113	9157	9154	9441
9450	9460	9462	9506	9536
9568	9594	9609	9612	9635
9678	9687	9692	9718	9747
9760	9770	9778	9815	9820
9837	9877	9881	9902	9919
9927	9930	10017	10025	10059
10110	10185	10329	10260	10293
10347	10371	10390	10394	10411
10418	10437	10451	10457	10465
10468	10520	10582	10592	10630
10658	10660	10669	10672	10704
10736	10737	10751	10779	10786
10816	10916	10958	10988	11080
11088	11091	11130	11140	11173
11205	11211	11214	11221	11254
11276	11293	11309	11319	11354
11391	11392	11397	11418	11476
11516	11531	11616	11716	11743
11759	11776	11784	11801	11806
11807	11834	11853	11891	11948
11968	12014	12028	12073	12135
12163	12205	12511	12354	12364
12382	12422	12471	12482	12485
12514	12531	12543	12581	12546
12656	12672	12698	12750	12756
12778	12779	12802	12838	12859
12866	12892	12910	12987	13022
13055	13061	13119	13125	13126
13131	13151	13180	13194	13222
13245	13277	13330	13376	13380
13394	13408	13413	13429	13451
13458	13509	13539	13630	13654
13664	13676	13705	13721	13739
13795	13798	13804	13827	13830
13841	13854	13859	13888	13913
13921	13964	13986	13987	14003
14032	14043	14044	14056	14089
14103	14131	14142	14217	14227
14268	14302	14398	14433	14477
14486	14495	14533	14536	14567
14575	14585	14596	14611	14654
14686	14714	14762	14767	14777
14779	14784	14800	14805	14857
14880	14884	14969	14973	14986
14991	15013	15057	15115	15141
15162	15161	15167	15229	15244
15253	15266	15267	15288	15375
15391	15400	15405	15413	15450
15478	15479	15483	15490	15582
15598	15611	15624	15626	15646
15680	15690	15719	15743	15771
15796	15855	15873	15907	15908
15917	15950	15979	16008	16039
16040	16076	16095	16099	16135
16167	16183	16185	16190	16206
16222	16279	16295	16305	16308
16309	16316	16319	16371	16373
16378	16386	16419	16435	16478
16479	16507	16615	16531	16581
16597	16602	16620	16626	16689
16765	16768	16771	16777	16779
16795	16824	16835	16930	17024
17036	17071	17081	17093	17096
17105	17114	17131	17181	17185
17194	17199	17267	17291	17320
17325	17347	17361	17371	17432
17443	17453	17464	17494	17522
17565	17578	17584	17628	17635
17671	17672	17673	17818	17832
17916	17935	18004	18061	18066
18077	18091	18096	18203	18247
18279	18282	18295	18327	18346
18363	18471	18480	18482	18494
18576	18584	18589	18636	18680
18684	18717	18721	18736	18744
18755	18791	18838	18871	18873
18912	18925	18928	18959	19015
19060	19067	19072	19109	19141
19175	19184	19198	19214	19231
19258	19248	19269	19279	19285
19294	19316	19320	19358	19359
19389	19397	19419	19426	19456
19477	19481	19495	19499	19501
19513	19518	19523	19542	19550
19568	19570	19585	19622	19632
19647	19676	19695	19786	19802
19851	19865	19905	19915	19956
19979	20003	20015	20050	20119
20157	20141	20187	20151	20214
20241	20230	20250	20359	20494
20502	20521	20560	20568	20564
20572	20597	20618	20663	20672
20702	20805	20857	20851	20859
20951	20967	20990	20991	20999
21045	21060	21076	21091	21130
21140	21204	21205	21274	21284
21288	21298	21329	21360	21397
21414	21441	21565	21594	21596
21685	21705	21714	21730	21750
21786	21787	21795	21806	21839
21851	21859	21875	21877	21980
22008	22021	22032	22035	22042
22078	22161	22096	22144	22159
22170	22212	22218	22220	22234
22259	22262	22271	22322	22335
22367	22371	22380	22384	22415
22439	22485	22516	22549	22577
22635	22680	22709	22711	22779
22771	22775	22779	22788	22818
22830	22835	22894	22907	22908
23009	23030	23058	23071	23087
23112	23130	23142	23180	23182
23204	23214	23220	23223	23321
23334	23347	23353	23357	23358
23379	23405	23461	23470	23473
23554	23559	23573	23577	23578
23595	23600	23653	23662	23691
23696	23795	23834	23858	23878
23881	23936	23959	23967	23971
23986	23987	23995	24024	24068
24077	24086	24215	24216	24242
24264	24287	24305	24306	24307
24338	24368	24376	24390	24412
24422	24457	24460	24461	24519
24535	24567	24598	24617	24634
24657	24659	24663	24664	24673
24722	24735	24750	24782	24787
24866	24915	24950	25032	25062
25095	25121	25130		

B BONDS OF £500 EACH
£122.50 payable

12	40	45	98	96
159	157	165	176	182
193	221	234	256	273
315	305	384	512	534
610	611	657	666	691
704	716	718	725	882
950	960	976	1008	1052
1056	1073	1075	1079	1100
1161	1236	1245	1264	1313
1315	1320	1338	1364	1356
1406	1431	1432	1444	1461
1471	1507	1559	1566	1609
1612	1650	1700	1704	1732
1731	1733	1764	1800	1812
1842	1859	1875	1916	1950
1992	1998	2012	2026	2032
2084	2135	2157	2176	2181
2196	2202	2235	2243	2247
2371	2373	2405	2418	2474
2506	2527	2550	2561	2570
2625	2626	2694	2715	2730
2750	2751	2780	2796	2838
2844	2892	2971	2973	2974
3009	3016	3020	3029	3053
3061	3095	3112	3125	3130
3157	3142	3212	3222	3250
3309	3335	3358	3349	3365
3373	3376	3415	3418	3422
3456	3478	3524	3558	3566
3589	3620	3674	3687	3712
3717	3761	3773	3797	3812
3822	3870	3890	3914	3929
3971	3978	3986	4002	4006
4016	4033	4040	4041	4054
4121	4137	4158	4163	4262
4257	4315	4329	4351	4361
4380	4402	4405	4421	4524
4534	4557	4564	4597	4612
4613	4631	4690	4728	4735
4736	4732	4750	4751	4820
4823	4836	4859	4963	4953
5027	5039	5058	5059	5083
5106	5119	5125	5154	5239
5251	5272	5282	5325	5326
5347	5360	5384	5320	5356
5471	5498	5552	5379	5985
5592	5661	5697	5705	5707
5738	5757	5769	5771	5821
5851	5902	5955	5971	5972
5999	6027	6054	6100	6124
6205	6208	6209	6220	6224
6238	6252	6305	6317	6320
6327	6357	6359	6345	6359
6367	6390	6401	6402	6413
6415	6431	6495		

C BONDS OF £1,000 EACH
£245 payable

18	24	32	39	57
61	98	116	130	124
149	179	195	225	251
226	270	344	356	358
414	467	478	481	505
511	528	547	555	556
562	621	631	649	678
689	694	710	719	745
750	762	770	780	785
798	804	843	872	914
927	950	990	1005	1015
1027	1011	1065	1071	1103
1115	1126	1133	1210	1227
1255	1258	1253	1270	1298
1324	1341	1438	1431	1451
1467	1474	1496	1530	1564
1714	1716	1773	1777	1808
1889	1892	1897	1905	1940
1936	1951	1956	1966	1969
1993	2005	2024	2026	2037
2059	2075	2086	2145	2169
2175	2219	2221	2230	2265
2280	2289	2298	2332	2355
2360	2371	2372	2385	2405
2428	2410	2415	2452	2511
2583	2635	2646	2667	2671
2672	2728	2731	2740	2836
2811	2901	2902	2903	2950
2957	2992	2589	3007	3060
3076	3083	3142	3168	3192
3224	3237	3308	3320	3333
3341	3374	3370	3380	3398
3483	3493	3393	3497	3511
3517	3549	3562	3614	3615
3661	3676	3707	3717	3731
3763	3824	3871	3872	3924
3956	4065	4078	4105	4170
4197	4211	4228	4241	4243
4274	4329	4397		

SUMMARY

1,078 A Bonds of £100 each =	£101,800
273 B Bonds of £500 each =	£136,500
193 C Bonds of £1,000 each =	£193,000
	£431,300

The following Bonds drawn for redemption in previous years have not yet been presented for payment:

A— £100	A— £100	A— £100	B— £500
1032	14681	24512	1081
2502	14694	24690	5187
2341	15329	24691	5343
3544	15925	24693	3543
4207	16197	24696	5541
4626	16506	24698	5905
5252	16761	24699	
6214	17063	24899	
7417	17074		
7965	17075		
8696	17077		
8708	19661		
8911	21436		
9072	21703		
10419	21704		
11617	22136		
11618	22483		
11727	22652		
12356	24478		
12414			
12680			

The following 1940-1944 Drawn Bonds, redeemable as to the outstanding capital (£24½ per cent) from 1959 to 1967, have not yet been presented for payment:

A—£100	A—£100	A—£100
1035	7612	16704
3953	7957	16073
3224	9131	16760

BANK OF ENGLAND
15th March 1978

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL
£1m bills issued 4th April due 4th July 1978 at 6-3/32% p.a. Applications totalled £5.5m. £3m bills outstanding.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA
Placed 3rd April 1978 £0.8M Bills due 4th October at 7¼%. Total outstanding £0.8M.

Business for Sale

An interesting

CHAUFFEUR DRIVEN CAR HIRE BUSINESS

IN GLASGOW

Showing profits, and with considerable potential for expansion. Owner retiring but would be willing to act as consultant for an agreed period.

Further particulars from TURNER HUTTON & LAWSON, Chartered Accountants, 90 Mitchell Street, Glasgow G.1 3NH. Tel. no. 041 221 9741

Investment and Finance

DIAMONDS. — Top quality, wholesale prices. Lasting assets of beauty and value. E.S.U. Diamond Brokers, 1-7 Artillery Row, London, SW1P 1RL (71).

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND

Notice is hereby given that the One Hundred and Forty-First Annual General Meeting will be held at the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1, on Thursday, 11th May, 1978 at 2 p.m.

THE ANNUAL COURT OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE MARINE SOCIETY will be held on Thursday, 11 May at 1800 at the General Council of British Shipping, 30/32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

Commercial Services

FACSIMILE Telecopier Service.—Wemsec, 903 6455.

MUSIC COPYING/Orchestration service. Wemsec, 903 6455.

P.A.Y.E., Accounts, V.A.T., Wemsec, 903 6455.

PRESTIGIOUS furnished office accommodation by day/week.—Wemsec, 903 6455.

SMOKEY, SMELLY OFFICE, conference room, kitchen? The answer—a Filtair 300 Air Purifier from Lodge Air Cleaning Services.—Details, tel. 373 2270.

TELEX/TELEPHONE Answering or typing—automatic, audio, and copy, 24hr. 7 days per wek. service. Wemsec, 01-903 6455.

TELEX. — Europe/Overseas. Daily late night-weekend service for £25 p.a.—Phone: Beeney Rapid TLX Services, 01-464 7683.

LIFE POLICIES and expectations under Wills sold by Auction and Private Treaty: also Annuities, Trust Income, Mortgages, etc. Loans arranged, valuations for probate.—H. E. Foster & Cranfield, 6 Poultry, London, E.C.2.

TYPING — Electronic/copy/audio. Wemsec, 903 6455.

Commercial and Industrial Property

SHOWROOM, corner position, approx. 700 sq. ft. Premium required. Length of lease and rent negotiable. Contact owners —Craddock Singleton Ltd., 31 Moscow Road, Bayswater, W.2. Telephone: 01-727 2707.

BLACKFRIARS, 3,000/18,000 sq. ft. Entire floors in modern office building. Lift, central heating, car park, air conditioning computer room.—Further details from Clarebrook, 01-839 6549 or D. E. & J. Levy, 01-930 1070.

Business Opportunities

EXPORTS TO CALIFORNIA.—U.S. businessmen visiting England early April seeks original Exports.—Write Box 1065 K, The Times.

INTEREST OFFERED in Mayfair Beauty Business in return for capital participation—£50,000 approximately, to include working capital. Box 0847 K, The Times.

Business Opportunities

BOOTS THE BOOSTERS

For incentives and awards, why not use Boots Gift Vouchers? Millions are given each year. With at least 50,000 different gift ideas at over 1,200 branches, you'll be sure your employees get what they want. For details, 'phone or write to:

John Keays,
Incentives & Awards Division,
Gift Voucher Dept (T),
The Boots Company Limited,
NOTTINGHAM NG2 3AA
Tel. 0602 56111 ext. 2333

WINE DISTRIBUTORS

Based in London, we are seeking nationwide distributers, existing or potential to carry our range of southern French wines.

NO INVESTMENT NECESSARY

Box 0363 K, The Times.

ITALIAN ART NEEDS U.S. INTEREST

Two young Italian artists, educated at the Florence School of Art, seek introduction to U.S. Market. Specialists in nude studies and abstract spiral works.

Box 1085 K The Times.

DIRECTOR/INVESTOR

Anglo-European property company (development and marketing) require Admin. Director. Good business background preferred to specialized knowledge. Very high remuneration with all usual benefits. Equity participation for £15,000 fully secured. Please send full c.v. to The Chairman

Box 1081 K, The Times

CEILING
TURNOVER £100,000 P.A. APPROX.

Established suspended ceiling company with excellent profit record, full order book of multiple clients and D.o.E. approved.

Box 1086 K, The Times

Plant and Machinery

GENERATING SETS
SIZES 25 KVA TO 715 KVA

Available ex-stock.
Prices from :
£2,000-£40,000

Tel. EQUIPWISE on Newark (0636) 71221

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

سوناطراك

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR ENERGY AND THE PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

SONATRACH
Engineering and Development Division

SONATRACH

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

International tenders are hereby invited for the establishment of a carbon black plant at Bouira, with an annual production capacity of 25,000 tonnes.

The tender documents may be obtained against payment of 500 DA to the following address:

Sonatrach - END : 10 Rue du Sahara - Hydra - Algiers
Tel. : 60 00 09 60 75 22
Telex : SONEND 52794

Tenders should be sent in two sealed envelopes; the inner envelope must be marked ' Ne pas ouvrir Appel d'offres Projet Carbon Black ", and the outer envelope " Sonatrach - END - Coordination Elastomères ".

Tenders should reach the above address by 30th June, 1978, this being the final date.
Bidders wil be bound by their tenders for 180 days.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ISTANBUL WATERWORKS ADMINISTRATION

INVITATION TO BID
FOR THE PURCHASE OF 495 UNITS OF WATER METERS

Cold Water Meters of sizes from 60mm up to 500mm (included) will be purchased by Istanbul Waterworks Administration whose mailing address is:

ISTANBUL SULAR IDARESI GENEL MUDURLUGU
ISTIKLAL CAD. FRANSIZ CIKMAZI
BEYOGLU-ISTANBUL-TURKEY

Cable address is:

ISTSULAR ISTANBUL TURKEY

Sealed bids should be submitted to the above address until 15th of May, 1978, Monday 2 p.m.

Delays in the post and cable quotations shall not be accepted.

Offers can be submitted only from member countries to the "International Bank for Reconstruction and Development" and from Switzerland.

The specification related with this purchase can be obtained from the above given address for $10 (American dollars) or its equivalent in foreign currency. Checks made payable to the same address are also acceptable. The above mentioned specification can also be air-mailed to the interested parties provided that the request contains an additional $5 or its equivalent to cover the mailing expenses.

MINISTRY OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING LAND DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

DIRECTORATE OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

International tenders are invited for the design and installation of an offtake of water from the Ghrib reservoir and a treatment plant coupled with a pumping station with a view to supplying drinking water to the town of Médéa and Berrouaghia.

Interested companies may obtain the tender documents from: Direction des Projets et des Réalisations Hydrauliques "Sous Direction de l'Utilisation des Resources Hydrauliques", BIRMANDREIS, Algiers (B. P. No. 34).

Tenders with the usual enclosures should reach Monsieur le Directeur des Projets et des Réalisations Hydrauliques, at the above address, by 4th May, 1978 at 12 noon, this being the final date.

Bidders will be bound by their tenders for 90 days.

FIJI ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY
MONASAVU HYDRO-ELECTRI[C] DEVELOPMENT

PRE-QUALIFICATION OF TUNNELLING CONTRACTORS

Applications are invited from experienced Tunnelli[ng] Contractors from member countries of the World Ba[nk] and Switzerland who are interested in being pr[e-]qualified to tender for the following work.

Description of Work

1. Diversion Tunnel. The Diversion Tunnel which is to div[ert] Nanuku Creek during dam construction will be approximat[ely] 550m long, concrete lined with an internal diameter of 5m.
2. Power Tunnel. The Power Tunnel consists of approximat[ely] 2,400m of 2.9m diameter concrete lined low pressure tun[nel,] approximately 850m of steel lined sloping shaft (40 degre[es)] 1.8m lined diameter and 2,000m of steel lined high press[ure] tunnel (1.8m lined diameter) between the intake at the Monas[avu] Reservoir and the Wailoa Power Station.
3. Surge Shaft. The Surge Shaft is excavated and concrete li[ned] approximately 75m high by 4m diameter.
4. Some opencut excavation at the intake portal will also carried out.

Tenders for the tunnelling works are expected to be called May 1978 and work is expected to commence in September 19[78.] Completion of the works is required by June 1981.

Brief Pre-Qualification Requirements

(a) Experience and examples in similar type of work.
(b) Resources of the contractor including plant, equipment personnel.
(c) Details of current financial position, annual reports for last three years must be submitted.
(d) Structure of company including names of parent, ... and associated companies.
(e) References.

Conditions of Tendering

It is possible that the contract for tunnelling may be fina[nced] jointly by the World Bank and the European Investment B[ank] and contract conditions will therefore be subject to ... requirements.

Bid Bond

Each tenderer would be required to lodge a substantial ... with his tender which will be refundable on the submission valid tender complying with the tender conditions.

Applications

The pre-qualification application should be submitted to:—
SIR ALEXANDER GIBB & PARTNERS AUSTRALIA
COMMERCE HOUSE
BARTON, CANBERRA A C T, AUSTRALIA
NO LATER THAN THE 14 APRIL, 1978.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY

SOCIETE NATIONALE DES MATERIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION
(NATIONAL BUILDING MATERIALS CORPORATION)
PRODUCTION DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

No. D.P.—03/78

Societe Nationale des Materiaux de Constru[ction] (S.N.M.C.) invites international tenders for the s[upply] of:

FITTINGS FOR RIGID PVC PIPES
PRESSURE RANGE
FLOW RANGES

Tender documents may be obtained from S.N.[M.C.] Division Production, Department Approvisionne[ment] Gue de Constantine, B.P. 78 Kouba, Algiers (Alg[eria]) against payment of fifty dinars (50 DA).

Tenders in six (6) copies should be sent in two s[ealed] envelopes, the outer one being marked only "A[ppel] d'Offres" Raccords Pour Tubes Rigides en PVC ne pas Ouvrir" and should reach the above addre[ss] 30 April, 1978.

MINISTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQU[E]

PHARMACIE CENTRALE ALGERIENNE

INTERNATIONAL TENDE[R]

An international tender was started for the pro[vision] of Stocking and Handling Equipments of th[e] Distribution Centres of Pharmaceutical Products. The tenderers are invited to present a tender f[or the] two following batches:

1—Batch: Handling Equipment
2—Batch: Stocking Equipment

The conditions of contract register must be with[drawn] before April the 30th 1978 at:
Direction Générale de la Pharmacie Ce[ntrale] Algérienne, 2 Rue BICHAT—ALGER, against an a[mount] of 200 DA representing duplicating charges.

The tenders, according to the usual way must by mail-way under sealed note, the external env[elope] endorsing the mention: " Ne pas ouvrir—Appel d'I[...] —Equipement de deux Centres de Distribution the Direction Générale de la Pharmacie Ce[ntrale] Algérienne, 2 Rue BICHAT—ALGER, before Ju[ne] 30th 1978, the post-mark attesting.

KINGDOM OF THAILAND
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Notice to Manufacturers of Vehicles and Highway Maintenance Equipment

Tenders will be invited mid 1978 for supplying vehicles and highway mainten[ance] equipment as listed below to the Department of Highways, Ministry of Commu[nica]tions, Thailand. Delivery will be required early 1979.
Application for a loan to finance the procurement of this equipment has been m[ade] to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) tendering will be limited to manufacturers, suppliers and agents who are b[ased] in Member Countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

GROUP 1

Vehicles	No.
Passenger cars	18
Inspection cars, 4 wheel drive	95
Flatbed trucks, 5½ ton	108
Flatbed trucks, 6 ton w/hoist	89
Dump trucks, 4 cubic metre	226
Water tanker trucks, 4,500 litre	47
Lubrication trucks	12

GROUP 2

Other Vehicles	No.
Truck tractors	12
Low-boy trailers, 25 ton	12
Plant trailers, 10 ton	47
Caravans, 8 beds	12

GROUP 3

Heavy Equipment	No.
Motor graders, 12 ton	95

GROUP 4

Compaction Equipment
Maintenance rollers
Concrete screed vibrators
Concrete poker vibrators

GROUP 5

Tractors
62 HP Tractors, front loader and backhoe
62 HP Tractors, hydraulic arm mower

GROUP 6

Other Equipment
Grass mowers, pedestrian type
Grass mowers, back-pack type
Mud pumps, 3 inch
Portable sandblasting units
Concrete mixers, 150 litre

Interested manufacturers and suppliers should request Tender Documents for appropriate group or groups of items prior to 30th June, 1978, enclosing Baht (or US$ 25) per group of items to cover printing and mailing costs from:

THE LOANS CONTROL OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
SRI AYUTTHAYA ROAD
BANGKOK, THAILAND.

Devon County Council

Leasing Requirements

Devon County Council intends to acquire items furniture, equipment etc to the value of ab[out] £1 million by way of lease finance during financial year 1978/79. A number of compa[nies] will be asked to tender and those wishing to included on the list from which selection wil[l be] made are invited to submit applications not l[ater] than 14th April, 1978 to:
The County Treasurer,
County Hall, Topsham
Road, Exeter.

DEVON

MONASAVU ... DEVELO... PRE-QUALIF... TUNNELLING ... DEMOCRATIC ... REPUBLIC ... MINISTRY FOR ... INTERNATIONAL ... TO TE... INTERNATION... ...o Manufactu... ...les and Hig... ...mance Equi... Leasing Re... DEVON

London & Suburban property

Harrods Estate Offices

WESTMINSTER

In "Division Bell" area. ...se Family Flat. 8th Floor of well known block. 4/5 Beds. Reception. 2 Baths. Shower. Kitchen. C.H. Lift. Porterage. ...y 56 years. For Sale £78,000. (Ext. 2811)

SPACIOUS MAISONETTE, W.11

...er decor. Ground floor and Garden levels. Main Bedroom Suite with shower. 3 other Beds. and 2nd Bath. ...Kitchen. Large Dining Room. Drawing Room. Private ...with access to 7 acres communal grounds. Lease 94 years. ...ale £56,000. (Ext. 2824)

CLOSE TO REGENTS PARK

...ent Family Flat in well known mansion block. 4th Floor Lift. Porterage. C.H. 5 Beds. 2 Baths. 1-2 Reception. Fully Kitchen Breakfast Room. Lease 121 years. For Sale ...000. (Ext. 2811)

NEAR HARRODS

...ge facing. and with access to Ovington Square gardens. ...2 Baths. 2 Reception. Kitchen. Lease 52 years. For £...500 (Ext. 2811)

SPACIOUS MEWS PROPERTY

...n Kensington Gardens. Comprising Maisonette: 2 Beds. ...tion. 1-4 Bath. Large Attic. Flat: Bed. Bath. Recep. ...arage. Scope for modernisation and conversion. For Sale ...00. (Ext. 2824)

LATYMER COURT, W.6

...oor Flat with panoramic views. 3 Beds. Bath. Lounge. ...n Lift. C.H. Porterage. Communal garden. Lease 77 years. ...ale £40,000. (Ext. 2822)

EGERTON GARDENS, S.W.3

...iently placed pied-a-terre. Reception. Bedroom. Bath. ...n. Lift. Lease 57 years. £19,600. (Ext. 2811)

HANS ROAD, LONDON SW3 1RZ
01-589 1490

CHISWICK

...round floor flat, 1 ...2 bedrooms, ...and bathroom. Very ...se. Offers £17,500. Tel. 486 5353

PHILLIPS & CO.

...Milford St. W1 ...437 7692

THE SKYS, W.9 ...nd bright penthouse ...in purpose built ...to shopping and ...ansport. Bedroom, ...ption, kitchen and ...2 private roof ...H. CHW. Lift. Por...phone. Leasehold.

...D ST. W.1. Spacious ...1st floor flat in ...urpose built block ...le Arch-Baker St. ...2 reception rooms, ...n bathroom, cloak- ...CHW. Lift. Porter... ...phone. Lease 91 ...000.

...HOUSE with pano... ...over Regent's Park ...1 decorative condi... ...bedrooms, double ...kitchen, bathroom, ...8th floor. lift. CH. ...erage. Approx. 94- ...£59,500.

...ES COMMON

...y modernized Ed... ...ily house. 3 double ...with shower room ...Superb bathroom, ...uble living room, ...so with antique pine ...uxury fully fitted ...dining room with ...oker and french ...ening on to delight... ...suckle smothered ...rden. Full gas CH. ...w plumbing.

...nd £47,500 free... ...clude some fitted ...curtains.

...2 678954 (day) ...7 (eves & w/ends) ...to view:

...SE THE ROOF!

...just that if you ...uper modernized ...ringham. 3 bed... ...oom, 26ft. double ...fabulous kit./ ...t. housewife's ...rden, gas C.H. ...enold ...ing permission for ...room and bath... ...house in the roof ...a cost of only

...anny side of the ...sroit Victorian ...remaining in this ...well maintained ...close to Fulham ...rooms, bathroom, ...kitchen/breakfast ...1 floor cloakroom, ...garden. Gas C.H. ...ehold.

...ORD & CO. ...AM OFFICE ...51 2383

...HGATE

...HILL FIELDS. ...ry spacious and ...ally modernized ...st floor mansion ...Lounge, hall, ...study, 3 bed... ...chen, bathroom, ...C.W. on year

...AVE. Well modern... ...an linked semi ...se on 3 floors, 4 ...throom, cloakroom ...through lounge, ...kitchen/dining ...CH, S.W. ...aved ...000 freehold.

...TT & ELLIS ...ts High St, N6 ...40 7000

...PARK, N.W.1

...restored 3-storey ...house in premier ...the park. Offer... ...accommodation in ...er retaining many ...ires. 3 bedrooms, ...ing room, study ...room, fitted kit... ...m. shower room. ...Inspection recom... ...000 freehold.

...LE & CO. ...5 6767

...N HILL RD., W.8.

...modernised, spa... ...house, close to ...tate. 4 bedrooms, ...suite, dble. recep... ...ining room, kit... ...st room, cloak... ...room. Rear gar... ...C.H. Freehold ...ghly recommen... ...swain, 727 4433.

...2 storey family ...s., 2 recept., k. & ...Freehold £29,500. ...rt & Powell, 602

...ILL. Superb period ...1830, in grand order ...irden and space for ...nce hall, delightful ...om, diner, fitted ...n complete, 2 bed... ...fitted wardrobes. ...H. Fitted carpets. ...al features, could ...ready to live in. ...8,750. Woodcocks.

...ARDEN SUBURB in ...ac, charming cottage ...with big rooms and ...ns. Hall, pleasant ...m. fitted kitchen, 2 ...throom, C.H. Fitted ...ns. End of terrace. ...5,950. Woodcocks.

...interior designed ...move into. Recept., ...bath., kit. breakfast ...at £60,000. Peter... ...7131.

...Belgravia. Magnifi... ...th 7 beds., 3 baths, ...3 reception, games ...rrace. lift and C.H. ...35,000. Chesterfield ...851.

...ne Encl. Excep... ...ict etan Bijou res... ...King's Road. Hall, ...lounge/dining room, ...oms. 2 de luxe ...ury bathroom, sep. ...patio gdn. £32,000 ...rclay & Co., 946

...BELGRAVIA. In ...ation and modern... ...rising 3 rooms, ...room, 2 garages. ...ars. Ground rent. ...£60,000.—Douglas ...7933.

...S.W.10. Sunny... ...Flat, overlooking ...2 beds., large ...chen and bathroom ...ecently converted to ...ation. £26,000 ...s, to include fitted ...584 8517, C.P.K.

...Spacious house ...odernised. 3 beds. ...ath, fitted kit., gas ...garden. Freehold ...den Stuart Powell.

Country property



OPPOSITE REGENTS PARK

In impeccable order, 3rd floor purpose built flat with C.H., C.H.W., lift, porterage, 3 beds 2 bath, beautiful drawing room, kit., parking. 113 years lease modest outgoings. £75,000.

CHARLES PRICE
1 BERKELEY SQUARE, W.1.
493 2222
24 hour service.

CORNWALL, NEWQUAY

Luxury detached house built 1972. 4 bedrooms, large lounge, garage and car port, double glazing. C.H.

Freehold £32,000

(Eves.) 01-289 1828
(Day) 01-629 1234, ext. 355.

HERNE BAY.—Detached, modern, 3-bedroom house; large lounge, decorative York stone wall, fully fitted Beckermann kitchen, ceramic tiled, Amtico floor tiles, gas central heating, bathroom fully tiled (primrose suite and shower); separate brick-built garage (21ft. x 10ft.), neat gardens front and rear; only £18,000.—Tel.: Herne Bay 3685.

WANTED. 2-3 bedroom villa/flat, near beach in Spain. Prefer Costa Blanca. Max. £9,500. Write Pedersen, Am Elzufer 29, 7808 Waldkirch 2, Germany, or Tel. 07681-9121 Germany.

Properties under £25,000

LIVE IN A 'DOLL'S HOUSE'

Charming W1 Mews, recept, dining room, kitchen, double bed, garage. 6½ years. £2,000 pa. £12,000.

PETERSONS
01-328 7131

GAYVILLE ROAD, S.W.11

End of terrace house needing repair and improvement in quiet road between the commons. Four bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double reception room, kitchen, 50 ft. garden, gas C.H. New roof.

Freehold £23,000
FRIEND & FALCKE,
4 Bellevue Road, S.W.17.
Tel: 767 0066.

COWES ISLE OF WIGHT

Cottage flat, very low overheads. Modernised with complete inventory. £10,250 for very quick sale

Telephone Cowes 2126 home
or
Southampton 25484
during office hours.

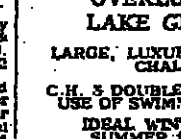
FOREST FLAT

Buckhurst Hill

Exceptionally beautiful, light and airy, 2 double bedroomed flat with fitted cupboards in luxury block. Large recept., balcony, fitted kitchen. 1 bathroom plus cloakroom, 98 year lease. £24,950

Phone 405 3190 day,
505 2408 after 6 p.m.

Overseas Property



FRENCH ALPS NEAR EVIAN OVERLOOKING LAKE GENEVA

LARGE, LUXURY, MODERN CHALET.

C.H. 3 DOUBLE BEDROOMS. USE OF SWIMMING POOL.

IDEAL WINTER AND SUMMER SPORTS.

OFFERS AROUND £32,000. PRIVATE SALE

TELEPHONE 04427-71008.

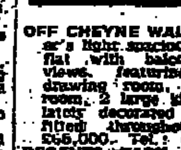
PROPERTY WANTED

TWO-BEDROOMED FLAT wanted in reasonably central area, i.e., Highgate, Camden, Chiswick, Fulham or similar. Must have a balcony or terrace. Up to £30,000 for long lease.—Phone Mrs. Mullins, 580 0048 (office hours).

PROPERTY TO LET

OXFORDSHIRE COTTAGE for couple, at the most. Country situation near Wantage.—Box 0883 K, The Times.

London Flats



OFF CHEYNE WALK. Antique dealer's light spacious 3 bed Mansion flat with balconies and good views, featuring elegant 35ft drawing room, separate dining room, 2 large kitchens. Immaculately decorated and extensively fitted throughout. 91 years. £56,000. Tel.: 01-352 6997.

REGENTS PARK. Most attractive and spacious flat in prestige block close to all amenities. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, shower room, kitchen. 98 year lease. £90,000. Chesterfield & Co., 734 1831.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 117 of 1978
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE in Bankruptcy. In the Matter of a BANKRUPTCY PETITION filed the 19th day of January 1978.

To A. D. BLACKFORD (male) lately residing at 15 Rose Walk, Purley in the County of Surrey but whose present place of residence the petitioning creditor is unable to ascertain occupation unknown—take notice that a Bankruptcy Petition has been presented against you in this Court by V. & M. SOUTHERN Limited formerly and described in the Petition as Dibben Builders Merchants Limited of Antelope House, Hursledon Road, Southampton and the Court has ordered that the publication of this notice in the London Gazette and in The Times newspapers shall be deemed to be service of the Petition upon you; and further take notice that the said Petition will be heard at this Court on the 5th day of May 1978 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear the Court may make a Receiving Order against you in your absence.

The Petition can be inspected by you on application at this Court.

Dated this 7th day of March 1978.

A. J. WHEATON,
Registrar.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of THE LOUGHTON FLOORING CO. Limited. No. 00... of 1974.

Notice is hereby given that a FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND to CREDITORS is intended to be DECLARED in the above-named Company and that Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 21st April, 1978, after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such creditors as shall then have proved their claims.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MACNAMARAS CONSTRUCTION (HAROLD HILL) Limited Nature of Business: Heating and General Engineers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th March 1978

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 20th April 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of WISHPEAL Limited. Nature of Business: Painters and decorators.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 20th February 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 21st April 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of GEARWORTH Limited. Nature of Business: Dealers in lands and premises.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th March 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 19th April 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORS on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of J.B.T. (MENSWEAR) Limited Nature of Business: Dealers in men's shirts

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th March 1978

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 19th April 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of GALLUS (BUILDERS) Limited Nature of Business: Builders

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th February 1978

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 21st April 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of PEACHTON Limited. Nature of Business: Caterers, Hotel Proprietors.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th March 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 19th April 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 10 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES. At the same date of the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of PENNY BLACK STUDIOS Limited. Nature of Business: Artists.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th March 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 19th April 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SPORTIQUE Limited formerly BRINSHIRE HOLDINGS Limited trading as CHELSEA SPORTS CENTRE. Nature of Business: Dealers in sports wear and equipment.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 13th March 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS, 20th April 1978, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP at 3.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES. On the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of A. R. TRANSPORT Limited. Nature of Business: Carriers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 13th March, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 21st April, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of AVON ENTERTAINMENTS Limited. Nature of Business: Public house proprietors.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th March, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 21st April, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81, High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 3.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of I.S.O. FREIGHT CONTAINER EQUIPMENT Limited Nature of Business: Haulage Contractors.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd January 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 17th April 1978 at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 2.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SEAVALE SECURITIES Limited T/A REDBROOK HUNTING LODGE HOTEL. Nature of Business: Hotel Proprietor.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 27th February 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 20th April 1978 at Room G20, Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

In the Matter of L & S JEWELLERS (LONDON) Ltd.

By order of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, dated the 25th January 1978 NEVILLE ECKLEY, F.C.A. of Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT a Committee of Inspection.

Dated 13th March 1978.



–Stepping Stones–Non-Secretarial–Secretarial & General–Tempting Times–

SECRETARIAL

INTERESTED IN THE THIRD WORLD?

Editor and his team (Covent Garden) of business magazine specialising in third world economics needs a Secretary (slow shorthand, good typing), some picture research and able to use initiative and take on responsibility are important facets of this rapidly expanding publication. £3,500 + L.V.s.

LONDON TOWN BUREAU
Recruitment Consultants
836 1994

19+ FOR PROMOTION £3,200

Is this you? Young Secretary with accurate shorthand skills, pleasant appearance and ambition! This small trading company would like to groom you for promotion if you are eager to learn and enjoy the involvement of interesting work.

Ring Joan Ballon
Victoria at St. James's
Recruitment Consultants
1 Strutton Ground, S.W.1.
01-799 4161
1min. St. James's Park Tube

AD AGENCY FLEET STREET

We need a bright, young P.A./Secretary to assist the Managing Director, and an Account Director. Fast, accurate typing and good shorthand is essential, as is the ability to cope with clients and administrative queries at all levels. Salary £3,600, three weeks holiday, L.V.'s and profit share. Please ring Hilda, on 353 3521.

SECRETARY, £3,500
S.W.1

This well-known Trade Association offers plenty of variety for an efficient Shorthand Secretary, aged 25+. You will help organize and attend receptions, make travel arrangements and deal with P.A.Y.E. Ring Berlis Hartog-Hanneway.

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ZAMPET Limited. Nature of Business: Painting and decorating contractors.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 27th February, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 20th April 1978, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 2.00.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of STARMACEM Limited. Nature of Business: General merchants.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th March, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 19th April, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of M AND W HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS Limited. Nature of Business: Heating and ventilating.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th March, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 19th April, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 3.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BONNE BELL Limited. Nature of Business: Importers and exporters.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th February, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 20th April, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of YATES (POTATO MERCHANTS) Limited. Nature of Business: Potato merchants.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 27th February, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 20th April, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81, High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BIRHIL ENGINEERING CO. Limited. Nature of Business: Development engineers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 13th March, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 20th April, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 2.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of KAREDGE Limited. Nature of Business: Plasterers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th March, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 21st April, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FERRIS INVESTMENTS Limited. Nature of Business: Property Development.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 27th February, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 20th April, 1978, at Room G 20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ELECTRICAL SERVICES (BRIXTON) Limited. Nature of Business: Electrical Contractors.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 27th February, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 20th April, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ALLOBROGIA STEAMSHIP CORPORATION. Nature of Business: Ship owners and freight carriers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 22nd February, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 19th April, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 10.00 o'clock.

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SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS ALSO ON PAGES 28 AND 29

Increasing the national stake in the North Sea: more effective depletion policy envisaged

House of Commons

The British National Oil Corporation is to be awarded nine production licences in the North Sea and the South Western Approaches, Mr **Anthony Wedgwood Benn**, Secretary of State for Energy, announced in a statement. The British Gas Corporation, he said, had been awarded one further licence in the Irish Sea.

Mr Benn said—I want to announce three new policy decisions on offshore oil and gas licensing.

First, the Government have decided to award licences for 10 blocks to the British National Oil Corporation and the British Gas Corporation, nine to BNOC and one to British Gas. This will increase the national stake in the total area licensed and allow effective depletion policies for any reserves found in the new blocks. It will also help to ensure a continuing programme of work for the corporations' operating teams.

Second, BNOC, or British Gas in suitable cases, will now for the first time, have the first opportunity of negotiating to acquire any interest in first or fourth round licences that an existing holder wishes to dispose of by transfer.

Any licence holder seeking to make a change of this kind will normally be asked in the first instance to give BNOC or British Gas an opportunity to negotiate for the acquisition of some or all of the licence share being released.

In the ordinary course of events, it will only be after a genuine attempt at meaningful negotiations by the corporation and the assignor has failed or that the corporation does not want to pursue them that applications for the transfer of a licence interest to a private sector third party would be considered.

This policy will help to improve the national equity share in earlier licences—which at present amounts to only about one eighth of the area licenced.

The Government have also now decided in favour of a sixth round of licensing of some 40 blocks open to applications from private sector companies. In this the oil companies will be able to continue making an important contribution to our offshore exploration and development programme.

I shall soon be publishing a consultative document containing detailed proposals for the terms and conditions that will govern the round, which I am sure will engage the interest of oil companies from many parts of the world.

Mr Tom King, chief Opposition spokesman on energy (Bridgwater, C)—While we welcome the announcement of the sixth round, which we trust will not take as long as the previous one to organize, we have the gravest reservations about the rest of the minister's statement. (Conservative cheers.)

No mention was made that it flies in the face of all the assurances by Government ministers at the time of the second reading of the Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-lines Bill that the British National Oil Corporation would not be given special privileges as the state oil company in this area.

We also regard it as close to an abuse of ministerial administrative power to give a preemptive right in farm-ins as a first option, which was not included in the legislation.

Since the Secretary of State made clear in his statement the important contribution oil companies all have to make to the development of the North Sea, we regard it as essential to have confidence and trust in the fair dealings of the British Government in the development of this natural resource. We regard his statement as not helpful in that direction. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Benn—I am not surprised at the questions that Mr King put to me since the Opposition have resisted consistently from the time they were in office until now any extension of British control over the North Sea. (Labour cheers.)

They have on many occasions forecast quite falsely the disasters that would flow from the Government's policy. Many times since I have heard Conservative spokesmen say that if we had done this or that it would deter foreign investment in the North Sea. That has not happened.

The development of the North Sea is going on apace. We believe it is right that the British people should have a growing share in the benefits of the North Sea and the statements made by ministers when the Bill was passed were in line with the statement I have made today. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Colin Phipps (Dudley, West, Lab)—The current practice for farm-ins is that the companies first negotiate with private industry and if there is a refusal it goes to BNOC on the same terms. Is it the intention that this practice should be continued?

In the sixth round of licences, is it intended that BNOC should pay its share of exploration costs?

Mr Benn—I announced that I will be issuing a consultative document about the sixth round and that will allow consultations. I hope Mr Phipps would not ask me to anticipate that document.

On the other point raised, this represents a change but we believe that where someone holding a block wishes to assign it to someone else, the first negotiation should take place with BNOC and British Gas—(Labour cheers)—and that only in the event of a failure should the matter come to me for assignment to a private company.

Mr Neil Macfarlane (Sutton and Cheam, C)—This announcement will do nothing to attract foreign investment long term into the North Sea. (Conservative cheers.) Far from attracting foreign oil companies into these 30 blocks, it will have the reverse effect. The Government have done nothing but deter foreign investment.

Mr Benn—That reminds me of the story of Wall Street having forecast 10 out of the last three recessions in the United States.

In spite of all the warnings that have been given by the Opposition, sometimes seen as spokesmen for the private oil companies, our programme has proceeded, the investment has been available, and the money has come even for the BNOC financing of their own development.

Today BNOC announced that the Thistle field came on stream. Had it not been for the role of the public sector following the failure of the Burmah Oil Company the development of the North Sea would have been not only slower but not in the hands of the British people or within the control of the House. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L)—Where are these blocks—in the North Sea, the Channel or the Atlantic, or where?

How many can BNOC operate, all nine allocated to them? Will it bring increased demand for pipeline and terminal facilities at places like Sullom in my constituency?

Mr Benn—A number of the blocks are off the Shetlands and there is something also in the South-Western Approaches. The intention is that there will be further work in the industry onshore flowing from this.

If exploration is done by the public sector, the capacity for depletion control is much greater because it does not follow that the oil explored has to be developed, as it does if it is done by a private sector company. That will give us oil reserves in hand which will allow us to follow a more rational depletion policy.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat)—The Scottish people wish a realistic depletion policy. In the sixth round, will notice be given to the oil companies of Government intentions on depletion policy? Will he improve the taxation regime to cut out some of the loopholes which seem to have developed?

Mr Benn—Taxation is for the Chancellor.

On depletion, when the oil companies were first coming into the North Sea and their investment was very heavy before returns came in—front loaded investment, as it was called—it was necessary to give assurances that those who invested would be able to develop their fields and, therefore, assurances were given about the fields which were already being developed.

As we move into the new phase of oil policy, particularly through public sector development, we are free from the assurances given in the past, but if we wish to attract foreign technology and investment, as we need and have been able successfully to do, we shall have to have regard to the fact that those who invest must be given some assurance that they will be treated fairly on depletion policy.

That is the policy we have pursued up to now and why the Opposition warnings have been entirely unjustified in their implications.

Mr Nigel Forman (Sutton, Carshalton, C)—Is this a covert attempt by the Government to move towards a more cautious depletion policy? Does it mean that the statement by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, in 1974 no longer applies?

Mr Benn—No. Mr Forman is confusing two points. The reason for the assurance given by Mr Varley was to attract investment on the necessary scale in the first stage when such assurances had to be given about fields under development.

His second point is correct. At present we are moving from no oil three years ago to 60 million tonnes this year and possibly 150 million tonnes by the mid-1980s on the basis of fields already under development.

The rational and sensible thing to do is to retain discretion over depletion policy so that we can push the gains from the North Sea further into the future instead of being pressed by commercial considerations which would happen if we depended entirely on the private sector.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—The initial blocks were handed over at knockdown prices by the then Tory Government to the multinational oil giants. As of now, all the oil-producing fields in which we have a stake is one in which we have a 50 per cent ability to purchase and not to control.

This is likely to be an election issue of importance in view of the fact that the Opposition are intent on waving the flags of the multinational oil giants instead of the Union Jack.

Mr Benn—He is right. When the licences were granted for the oil companies in the first instance there was no provision whatsoever that the United Kingdom would have an adequate equity holding or even that the royalty which is payable would be payable in oil or that there would be any participation.

There was no petroleum revenue tax under the previous administration. All of this we had done.

Mr Tom King made an inaudible interruption.

Mr Benn—There had been a vague hint that something might be done, but in Government there is a basic principle of judgment by results and what the Tory Government left to the incoming Government was no legislation, no participation, no PRT, no BNOC and arrangements all of which we had to change.

Whether that will be, as I believe it should be, an election issue is a matter every MP can determine himself.

Mr Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire, C)—It was the previous Conservative Government that started the oil moving without which the minister would not be able to pretend he was claiming the oil for the British people, when it was already well within the legal control of the British Government and the British people.

His announcement is a major step towards further backdoor nationalization, is a breach of undertakings he has given the House and industry and will do nothing to improve the prospects of more efficient production of this oil or improve the take the British people will get from it. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Benn—It passes my understanding why the party which once pretended to speak for the national interest should regularly denounce any extension of British control over and ownership of the oil on the continental shelf.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab)—The Opposition which arrogates to itself that it is patriotic wants to sell the oil interests to foreign private enterprise instead of allowing the British people to reap the benefit of this bonus.

Mr Benn—There has been a great debate—and it is still in process—about what this country should do with the North Sea oil revenues. If we had not had the policies of the present Government, there would be no revenues for this country.

Mr Alexander Fletcher (Edinburgh, North, C)—When the Petroleum Revenue Tax and the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bills were introduced it was on the basis that they were in the national interest. Had this legislation failed? Why was it necessary to protect BNOC? Was Mr Benn saying the oil companies were doing Britain down?

The oil would still be at the bottom of the North Sea had it not been for the enterprise of the oil companies.

Mr Benn—We needed the technology and the investment to develop the North Sea. Nothing the Government have done in order to defend and extend our national interest has in any way checked the flow of oil.

It would be naive to suppose that oil companies that deal with governments all over the world would not expect the British Government to try to protect the interests of the British people. When the Bill was introduced BNOC did not exist.

In my opinion, it is right and proper that this country whose whole future depends on energy—and we will be the only industrial country in the West that will be self-sufficient in energy in the years ahead—should have control and ownership of a growing share of the North Sea.

At the moment it has one eighth of the licensed blocks that were allocated by the previous Government. We think it should be greater and I hope these arrangements will lead to that.

Mr Ronald Thomas (Bristol, North-West, Lab)—The response of the Opposition is indicative of a party that believes if there are losses the public should meet them but if there are profits private enterprise should reap them. After the sixth round we extend the British people's control over these assets.

Mr Benn—We do think it right there should be a growing State role and we shall seek to achieve as best we can.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—We should be moving step by step towards full public ownership of the oil interests in the North Sea so that the people of this country can have the benefit of the oil which we have.

Mr Benn—If the Opposition can try and persuade the British people that there is an automatic correspondence of interest between the multinational oil companies and the people of this country we will look to see the long-expected gains in the Middle East where gross poverty existed with huge profits for the oil companies.

Mr King would be unwise to put his case across to the British people who I think will endorse the merits of what we have done today.

Mr King—We totally reject the allegations that we are not good custodians of the nation's resources in this respect. (Conservative cheers.) His own Green Paper—the first of this Government—recognized that it was a Conservative Government that brought the oil on the continental shelf into British ownership under the Continental Shelf Act.

The Conservative Chancellor already announced in 1973 that a new taxation regime would be introduced, not a drop of oil had landed in this country until after and so no revenue was forthcoming. Moreover, it was the rapid escalation of prices in 1973-74 that made taxation imperative.

Mr Benn—If he is ready to look upon the record of the Government of which he was a supporter to justify the hostility to the policies this Government have introduced, and justify all the forecasts of doom that have come from the Conservatives, I am happy the matter should be put to the electorate to decide.

Over one in 20 cars unlicensed: more reminders to drivers

Preliminary information from the new survey into the licensing of vehicles might show that more than one in 20 was unlicensed, Mr John Horam, Under Secretary for Transport, said.

Mr Toby Jessel (Twickenham, C) had asked what proportion of cars on the road he estimated to be licensed.

Mr Horam (Gateshead, West, Lab)—The results of the new survey will be available shortly. The last survey, in 1971, suggested a figure of 5 per cent evasion of vehicle excise duty.

Mr Jessel—Why cannot the minister tell us the figures now? He had the result of the survey several weeks ago. Surely if the figure is as low as 5 per cent that means one in every 20 cars is unlicensed with a loss of revenue of £30m to 40m a year. That is grossly unfair to the law-abiding motorists who pay their taxes. What are the Government doing about it?

Mr Horam—I have not had the survey yet so I cannot tell him the figures. I will make them available when I get the full results of the survey. I have only had a preliminary indication of what the figures might be but I think they may well be slightly more than 5 per cent.

What we are doing about it is starting a campaign of secondary reminders to people to ensure they pay their excise duty and we shall look at the effectiveness of that as well as the new survey.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab)—Is not the obvious answer to scrap this system of taxation instead of pussy-footing around with campaigns because the revenue is not used on the roads anyway and put it on to petrol?

Mr Horam—That is a relevant question but I am afraid the answer is for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not for me.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—What thought has he given to increasing the duties of traffic wardens to act against licence evaders?

Mr Horam—That is a sensible suggestion. We have looked at this but there are problems regarding Civil Service recruitment and the need to keep it down.

Mr Raphael Tuck (Watford, Lab)—If we are still having this system of licensing why not give it teeth and increase the penalties with a mandatory disqualification from driving for one year if a driver is more than four weeks without a licence?

Mr Horam—I do not know how the rest of the House would feel, but I feel that that would be a touch too draconian.

Mr Norman Fowler, Opposition spokesman on transport (Sutton Coldfield, C)—Is not Mr McNair-Wilson correct? Because of Government policy there are fewer than 1,500 traffic wardens in London when the Commissioner of Police puts the need at 4,000. Given that the Government are losing millions of pounds a year is there not a case for strengthening the traffice warden system?

Mr Horam—I am glad to hear he is in favour of increasing the number of public employees. This is another example of the Conservatives talking on a particular aspect of a subject which conflicts with what they say generally.

Minister to ask about Las Palmas meeting

When he next met the chairman of the National Freight Corporation he would certainly ask him why it was justified for the management of British Road Services to hold one of their meetings in Las Palmas instead of London, **Mr William Rodgers**, Secretary of State for Transport, said at question time.

Mr David Mudd (Falmouth and Camborne, C), pointing out that the January management meeting of BRS was held in Las Palmas with wives in attendance rather than as was customary in London, asked—In what way does this benefit the overall financial structure of BRS?

Mr Rodgers—I certainly shall ask the chairman of NFC that question because I do not know the answer.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C)—Would he agree that the considerable achievements of the NFC have been brought about by their commercial aggressive—Las Palmas or no Las Palmas—private enterprise style of management?

Is there not a considerable case for at least an interest in the NFC being passed back to the private sector so that the money that then becomes available can be used to help other nationalized industries such as hospitals and schools?

Mr Rodgers—If he is right then I think the logic is that it should be allowed to expand into a larger public sector.

Further efforts to make use of seat belts compulsory

The Government were convinced that legislation would ultimately be forthcoming to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory, **Mr John Horam**, Under Secretary for Transport, said at question time.

The incidence of wearing went up from 17 to 31 per cent as a result of advertising, he said.

Mr Horam (Gateshead, West, Lab) had said in reply to **Mr Jack Ashley** (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) that the Government had a continuing programme of measures to reduce road accidents. The Secretary of State for Transport (Mr William Rodgers) would be arranging a major conference on road safety this summer.

Mr Ashley—As there is no doubt that well over 1,000 lives would be saved every year and well over 10,000 people could avoid serious disablement, why does he not bring forward a Bill to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory so preventing once and for all the massacre and maiming of the innocent?

Mr Horam—I regret a Bill was not possible this session and of course I cannot say anything about next session. But we are convinced that legislation will ultimately be forthcoming to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory.

In the meantime we can do a great deal by voluntary persuasion. The wearing of belts has gone up from 17 to 31 per cent as a result of the successful advertising campaign and we will do more of that.

Mr Paul Dean (North Somerset, C)—One of the best ways to reduce road accidents would be to step up the road maintenance programme. Will Mr Horam give a positive response to the pleas put forward by Avon County Council and many others about the bad state of our roads.

The present neglect is bound to lead to more loss of life and is penny wise and pound foolish.

Mr Horam—I would not accept for a minute that there is neglect. I do accept that maintenance is an important part of our continuing programme of road safety as well as care for the condition of road surfaces in general.

We have instituted a national survey of road maintenance conditions which began in 1976 and this will make objective evidence available on the condition of the roads.

Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea, East, Lab)—As the effects of the breathalizer Act became less pronounced there is a need to go beyond advertising campaigns and to step up the campaign against driving under the influence of drink.

Why is nothing being done about the recommendations of the Blennerhassett Committee?

Mr Horam—Legislation would be necessary to bring in the full measures recommended by the Blennerhassett Committee and this has not been possible this session.

We are doing everything we can to bring in those recommendations which are not necessarily subject to legislation. We are having a major publicity campaign on drink and driving this summer.

The decline in expenditure on road maintenance over the last three or four years had stopped, John Horam said later. The amount of money coming forward each year (he said) is roughly level. That indicates the importance the Government attach to a well maintained road system.

Stringent safeguards to ensure money spent in right way

When the committee stage of the Wales Bill was resumed, **Mr Francis Pym**, chief Opposition spokesman on devolution and House of Commons affairs (Cambridgeshire, C), opening a debate on Clause 43 (Payments out of Welsh Consolidated Fund) said the financial provisions of the Bill were important because the Welsh Assembly was going to control the expenditure of public money without carrying any responsibility for raising it.

The executive committee in the Welsh Assembly would be a cabinet and, regarded as such, and think of themselves as such. The clause helped to put them in that position. They would control expenditure and hold the money bags which so many institutions and people in Wales would be after.

Under the procedure in the clause, the executive committee would make requests to the Welsh Comptroller and Auditor General, which would obviously be a highly responsible post. Whoever occupied it would be a key figure. The appointment was of a political type and political considerations came into it.

It was difficult not to feel that the House ought to have a say in the appointment and it would be interesting to know how the architects of the unwanted Bill visualized the procedure would work out. There is bound to be (he said) enormous pressure, heavy demands, on the executive for the expenditure of monies. So many of the issues that will be argued about come down to money in the end. That is what people want in order to fulfil their desires and ambitions. We must be sure that the arrangements are adequate.

Control had to be as tight as possible and the relationship between the assembly and the Comptroller and Auditor General correct and proof against improper interference.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) said to hive off one part of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Department to Edinburgh and another to Cardiff was ludicrous. The proposal for Wales was a resounding nonsense. It was difficult enough to take a meaningful audit in Whitehall. It was just frivolous to expect any Government concerned with keeping public expenditure under control to do so with offices in Edinburgh and Cardiff as well.

Sir Raymond Gower (Barry, C) said there seemed no valid reason for there to be separate Welsh and Scottish Comptroller and Auditor Generals. There was a good case for retaining the United Kingdom one, with his considerable experience. This would not destroy the Bill or lessen its effectiveness.

Mr Ian Grist (Cardiff, S) said Parliament was being asked to approve the position of supplying the assembly and if public money was being spent, it would be of no avail being in the wrong hands. It would destroy all the prestige of a national assembly and which would say that the expenditure resulted from the demand of the Welsh people.

Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare) said the vital question that had to be answered before the House decided whether or not Wales was to be an assembly was the basis going to be for the application of money from the Welsh consolidated fund to the Welsh consolidated fund?

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon, Plaid Cymru) said if the assembly was to control the responsibilities placed upon it, then it needed the provisions contained in the clause. He undertake that work. The only way that the hands of the assembly were tied by legislation at Westminster.

Mr Timothy Raison (Aylesbury, C) said the clause stated that misuse could be charged if there was a breach of Parliament, but the Government had chosen to operate incomes policy by White Paper. It was ridiculous that Scotland and Wales through other legislation should be exempted from the incomes policy.

It would be astonishing if the Government to say that the pay increases of men of Scotland or Wales should have been allowed 20 per cent when those in England were pegged to 10 per cent.

Mr Denzil Davies, Minister of State, Treasury (Llanelli, Lab) said the Bill, having set up the machinery for the new bodies, left it to the Welsh Assembly to determine the details of the relationship with the comptroller and auditor general and the department they wanted.

He hoped they would not be only to the British examining bodies but to other legislatures. The clause was concerned with payments out of the Welsh Consolidated Fund and set out stringent safeguards to ensure that the money was spent for the purposes for which it was granted. The setting up of the comptroller and auditor general's department strengthened that system.

The clause was carried by 134—G majority, 38.

Clause 46 providing for payment of money into the Welsh Consolidated Fund by the Secretary of State from money provided by Parliament was carried by votes to 136—Government majority, 31.

Clsue 51 (Welsh Comptroller and Auditor General) was carried by 167 votes to 135—G majority, 32.

Future £ in the pocket might be a coin

House of Lords

Because the paper notes were out so quickly the question of a coin for the pound was under review, but no decision on that was imminent, **Lady Birk**, Under Secretary for the Environment, said.

Lady Ward of North Tyneside (C) had asked whether in the near future it could be arranged for the Treasury to issue 50p pieces in gold colour to make it easier to distinguish them from silver 10p pieces and thus avoid mistakes in tendering coins.

Lady Birk—The appearance of the 50p piece was the subject of more research and consultation than any other coin in our history. The disadvantage of changing the colour would, in the Government's view, outweigh any benefit.

Lady Ward of North Tyneside—Occasionally it is possible for responsible people to have ideas and it would be a good idea if the Government would consider them. (Laughter.)

Lady Birk—It is something we have considered to a great extent. Over 30 representative bodies, including consumer organizations, were consulted, research was carried out and the 50p piece which has now been in the currency for nearly 10 years was the result. There have only been two letters of complaint to the Mint and the Treasury during that time.

Lord Leatherland (Lab)—When some of us were serving in France in 1915 we were paid in French coinage. Some of the coins of lower denomination had a circular hole stamped in them whereas those of higher denomination were left intact. Would that not be a suitable alternative?

Lady Birk—No. I do not think that tampering with the coin in this way, which would involve a great deal of expense would help.

Horse sales generally satisfactory

Red Rum could be boxed up next week, sold at auction in a distant field and shipped to the Middle East without a licence or protective veterinary examination, Lord **Houghton of Sowerby** (Lab) said. He asked whether the Government had decided to bring auctions and sales of horses within the disciplines of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

Lord Strabolgi, Captain, Yeomen of the Guard—A survey by Government veterinary officers of the conditions under which horses and ponies are being sold in Great Britain gives a preliminary indication that the welfare arrangements on these occasions are generally satisfactory although in a few cases minor shortcomings have been noted. Until the information contained in the survey has been analysed fully and its implications considered a decision would be premature.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby—Why is this taking so long? Red Rum could be boxed up next week, sold at auction in a distant field and shipped to the Middle East without a licence or protective veterinary examination. Cannot the galloping horses in the Government get a move on?

Lord Strabolgi—I am astonished he should suggest that Red Rum would be shipped abroad for horse flesh. The Government have just initiated this survey. We are now analysing and considering the various findings. Of the 132 locations where horses are sold at only 13 were there found to be minor shortcomings.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill, second reading. Co-operative Development Agency Bill, second reading. EEC documents on freshwater fish and shellfish growth.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, committee. Import of Live Fish (Scotland) Bill, committee. Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Bill, committee.

Licensing centre gets fewer inquiries

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea dealt in February this year with 99 per cent of police inquiries within 10 working days and many in considerably less, Mr John Horam, Under Secretary for Transport, said.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C) said that in many cases and courts it took up to five weeks after communication with the Swansea centre before driving convictions were received.

The most serious aspect is (he said) that people remain in custody as a result of the inadequacy of the centre. Will he do something about it?

Mr Horam—He is exaggerating. We are looking into the build-up of applications.

Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea, East, Lab)—Praise was lavished on the centre by a visiting deputation of chief constables of police last week. Will he arrange an early visit of MPs so that parliamentary critics might be similarly impressed?

Mr Horam—It would be a good idea if MPs could visit the centre and see how well it is performing. The number of inquiries to the centre has dropped by 25 per cent in the past few months compared with previous months.

Mr Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire, C)—The Government are shamefully complacent about the inefficiency of the Swansea centre. MPs would be more impressed if they received less complaints from constituents.

Mr Horam—They are receiving less complaints through constituents. They send them to me. My mail bag is down.

New peer

Lord Croham, formerly Sir Douglas Allen, head of the home Civil Service, was introduced.

Bill to abolish surcharge called 'special pleading'

Mr John Macgregor (South Norfolk, C) was refused leave by 166 votes to 150—majority against, 16, to bring in a Bill to abolish investment income surcharge.

He said the Bill was about jobs, economic growth, and fair play. Whatever the earlier case for an extra impost on investment income, developments on the tax front and growth in the tax burden over the past four years meant this surcharge was having seriously damaging effects in a number of important directions.

In dealing with the appalling high levels of unemployment one of the main contributions in future would have to come from the small businesses. They were inadequately encouraged at present and abolition of the surcharge was necessary to encourage jobs in these businesses.

They wanted to see more investment in British industry and commerce and better use of the investment but the investor got a poor reward for subscribing to equities at present. Abolition of the surcharge would help to get more investment into British industries through equities.

Abolition would help to remove the gross distortions which fiscal measures had so sweepingly introduced into savings.

The surcharge imposed an unfair burden on those with comparatively low incomes and those over 65. These were the groups with whom he was most concerned. Some 160,000 of those who paid the surcharge, or about a third, had incomes below £4,000 a year and over 45 per cent of those paying it were pensioners.

It was unfair that those who were fortunate enough to have occupational pension schemes or self-employed schemes had their savings treated as earned income after 65 but those who were not able to be in that position found themselves with this burden.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) said he wished to oppose this iniquitous proposal. The basic issue was that there was a clear distinction between earned income and unearned income or dividend income. Earned income was inevitably more precarious and could be affected by health. The dividends came rolling in inevitably.

Earned income had always been regarded as socially more worthy than living on the efforts of others.

There was a distinction based on political philosophy. Labour were the party of equality and they believed that wealth should bear its share of the tax burden and £310m a year was a small share.

The distinction between earned and unearned income had been accepted by every government since 1907. The Conservative Party were going against their own history by proposing the abolition of a surcharge they introduced. The problems of the small man and those with a small amount of capital could be taken care of by the exemptions the Government increased last year.

They were seeing a typical Conservative device of shoving the widows and small businessmen into a battle which was really about big money interests. It was essentially a piece of special pleading.

Experiments to cut bus fares welcome

Any experiment which would have the effect of reducing bus fares would be welcome, **Mr William Rodgers**, Secretary of State for Transport, said at question time.

Mr Roderick McFarquhar (Belper, Lab) had asked if he would encourage the chairman of the National Bus Company at their meeting later today to get the pany and its subsidiaries to experiment with cut fares to see if that would encourage more people to use buses.

Mr Rodgers (Teesside, Stockton, Lab)—Three experimental schemes are operating. One is less than successful, and two have proved very useful. Certainly I would welcome any experiment which will have the effect of reducing fares.

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C)—Will he ask the chairman of NBC why no concessionary fare scheme has been produced for pensioners and others and ask him to look at the successful scheme run by British Rail?

Mr Rodgers—Responsibility for concessionary fares lays with local authorities. It has been made plain to them, but many are still recalcitrant. I see no reason why NBC should take on the responsibilities which are properly those of elected authorities who are falling down on their job.

Mr Anthony Durant (Reading, North, C)—The last questioner was misunderstood. He was asking for special fare concessions such as those offered by British Rail on special tickets, which may be annual, and are given with a special discount.

Mr Rodgers—I would welcome any scheme that the NBC seeks to introduce, within its requirement to operate within the revenue support available from the counties, with concessionary fares for categories of passengers who ought to be supported by the local authorities.

Mr Alistair Goodlad (Northwich, C)—In view of the proposals in the Transport Bill to transfer certain powers and responsibilities to the counties, will he discuss with the NBC chairman the possibility of opening up to tender subsidized bus routes operated by NBC or its subsidiaries?

Mr Rodgers—I think the question goes far beyond the responsibility of the chairman of NBC, whose job it is to run the company according to the statutory rules laid down by this House.

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley, Lab)—Would he refer to the NBC chairman the enormous amount of public investment in British Leyland bus and truck division and also the public support given to bus operators? In these circumstances it is imperative they buy British at every opportunity.

Mr Rodgers—Yes. I fully appreciate the important point he makes.

Importanee of Channel tunnel

A Channel tunnel could be of importance both to the railways in Britain and on the Continent, as well as resulting in more trade being carried by rail, **Mr William Rodgers**, Secretary of State for Transport, said.

Mr Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North, Lab) had asked him about a report in *The Times* that discussions were going on a modified version of the tunnel.

Mr Rodgers—All I would say is that I am not taking part in discussions of the kind that the hon. Gentleman mentions, but I think a tunnel could be of importance.

Commuter fare response coming shortly

Commuters in the south-east should not be regarded as a captive market and further discrimination in railway fares policy could not be justified, **Mr Norman Fowler**, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said at question time.

He asked whether the Secretary of State for Transport was aware that on costing the Price Commission report had found that British Rail had discriminated unfairly against commuters into London by charging them above average fare increases.

Mr William Rodgers said the chairman of British Rail was aware of the general concern in the House and elsewhere about commuter fares in the London area.

His problem (he said) is that of balancing an improvement in these services and keeping fare increases down against the necessity, which the House imposes upon him, to keep within his budget.

He has noted what the Price Commission has said and the Government will be giving their own response to the Price Commission report shortly.

Special surv of elevated sections of M

Repairs and maintena structure of elevated the M6 motorway in the lands had so far £300,000, Mr John Hor Secretary for Transpor ing questions.

He said in addit £150,000 a year was sp to-day maintenance, f cleaning roadway drain and mending safety fen

Mr. Jeffrey Rooker (B Perry Barr, Lab)—Ha any investigations as to ed sections of m motorways, in the last have deteriorated subs an extent many moto dangerous? Is there back on contractors fo sive amount of public required to put the wor

Mr. Horam—We are co special survey of the tions, particularly in th We will look carefully come. It is not a questi comeback on contractors

Giving users a greater say in operating state industries

Five ways to improve the right of the individual to be heard by commerce, industry and government were put forward by **Lady Burton of Coventry** (Lab) when she opened a debate on consumer representation in the nationalized industries and on the report of the National Consumer Council on these industries.

She said, first, that any consumer body must have its own funds so it could employ experts, enabling it to do its work better. Such a body must be seen to be completely independent of the industry concerned. It must be financed by Government.

Secondly, the secretariat of the responsible consumer council or committee must be the equivalent of its counterpart in the industry concerned because in the past the consumer side had been inadequately informed and this imbalance must be corrected. Consumers did not want only to complain but could make useful suggestions.

Thirdly, no public monopoly must be allowed to act as judge and jury on its own consumer affairs.

Fourthly, sheer size seemed to have defeated ordinary contact and those at the top of these businesses had no conception of the problems.

Lastly, there was resistance. An almost impenetrable wall was put up when government, department and nationalized industry decided to get together to impede progress or even inquiry. This should be changed.

Lord Redesdale, for the Opposition, said attitudes of nationalized industries had changed. He had written to all chairmen before the debate and got polite, helpful answers.

Without being unkind, perhaps the Post Office and railways were the most defensive in their answers but all showed a willingness to accept the consumers' role if it did not interfere with the commercial running of the organization. That was the problem. The unions on the boards must accept greater responsibility for consumers because they were more directly involved.

The major problem was prices and the Price Commission had not sufficiently adapted to looking after consumers concerned with the nationalized industries although they had been keen with their Star Chamber powers to interfere in private industry.

Perhaps the answer on prices and major changes was to set up a national consumer council for the nationalized industries, with a statutory duty that all changes must be referred to them and, if necessary, access to Parliament.

Earl Amherst (L) said the congestion suffered by passengers, staff and others at Heathrow had got worse over the years. Heathrow was bursting at the seams.

Lady Stedman, Baroness in Waiting, said the Government agreed with the National Consumer Council that there was an important role for consumer councils to play in the nationalized industries as guardians of and spokesmen for consumers' interests.

Crucial though national councils were, they could be effective only when they were made aware of all shades of consumer opinion. A comprehensive regional structure dealing partly with complaints was a way of providing this necessary feedback.

The Government intended that the Central Transport Consultative Council, which would be renamed the National Transport Consumers' structure which enabled consumer bus services and all fares. They hoped it would make a contribution towards an efficient national public transport system.

At regional level there was a case for some consultation on matters such as local bus services. The Government saw a need for a structure which nabled consumer views on public transport to be heard locally and had agreed with local authorities that each shire county would set up a Transport Users' Advisory Committee, with local authority and independent lay members.

They would help to deal with local bus complaints, look at fare structures on local public transport and act as a forum through which consumer opinion on planning could be expressed.

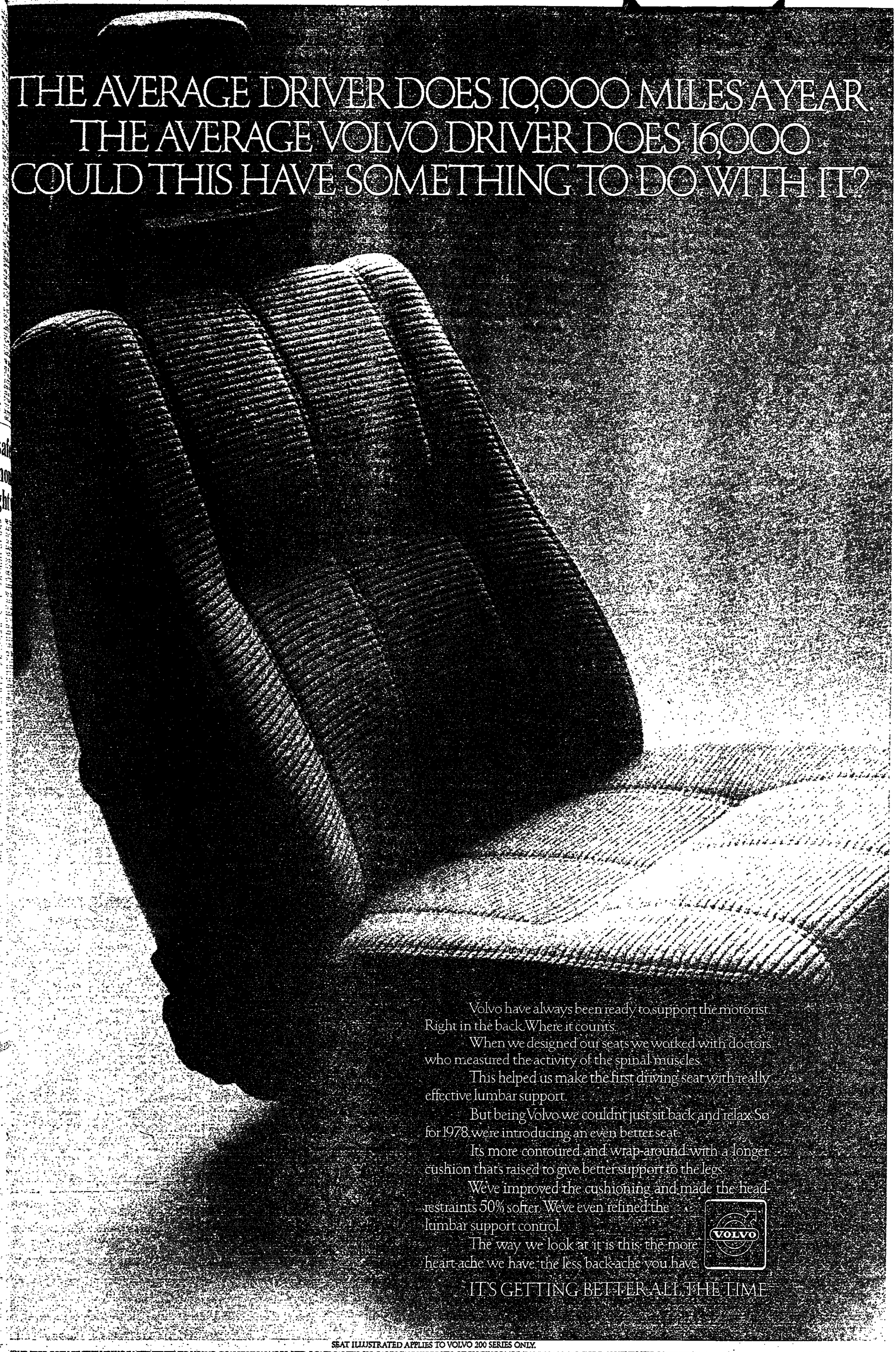
The Government believed that each industry's consumer council should have a right to be informed by the industry on major plans, including proposed tariff increases, in good time. They intended to bring the Domestic goal Consumers' Council and the new National Transport Consumers' Council into line with others on this point. Each council should have the right to make representations to the appropriate Secretary of State.

In future the Government intended that the consumer interest should continue to get a fair hearing wherever possible. The consumer councils, in the current year, had cost taxpayers £1,800,000. Maybe this was not nearly enough and maybe it could be increased when economic circumstances improved.

House adjourned, 5.46 pm.

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Football

Uphill struggle for Everton after goal by Johnson

By Tom German

Everton 0 Liverpool 1

Everton have not won a Merseyside confrontation since 1971 and it was evident from the way Liverpool swept forward in the opening half, running through superbly from deep positions and seeking to exploit the pace of Johnson in particular, that they were not anxious for a change in the recent course of events.

Dalglish aimed an early shot which Wood saved and Kennedy tried another which flew high. Then, in 12 minutes, Liverpool landed the early blow they were seeking and which cast a shadow over Everton's championship aspirations.

Kennedy sported an opening up the middle and channelled a pass in to it for Johnson to pursue at speed. He had pace enough to brush aside the combined challenge of Pejic and Jones and his low shot across goal from right to left was wide of Wood's reach and went in off the far post. Ironically, it was Johnson, then in the blue shirt of Everton, who claimed the solitary goal when Everton last won a derby match.

Liverpool's brisk challenges and shrewd deployment in the middle of the field restricted Everton's attacking opportunities. Dobson had their most enterprising effort in half an hour. It was a shot from 30 yards close enough for Clemence to move sharply and attentively across his goal but the ball passed wide. Thomas did tax the Liverpool goalkeeper with a well flighted free kick placed to the far post, but it was safely disposed of for a corner. A caution for Latchford after he had twice bundled into Clemence was a symbol of Everton's frustration and their eagerness to produce something tangible from a barren first half.

Everton quickened their attacking intentions at the outset of the second half and in the process gave Liverpool less room for a time. It was Liverpool, nevertheless, who posed the threats. With Everton largely committed to attacks, a timely tackle by Jones dismissed a potentially dangerous situation as Dalglish and Johnson chased a clearance by Case. But Everton were much closer to downfall as Johnson cleverly rode a couple of tackles and supplied Dalglish. The shot was taken quickly on the turn and was no more than a whisker wide.

The danger for Everton now, as they strove hard to pluck something from the match was that they would be caught again by Liverpool's swift counter-thrusts.

EVERTON: G. Wood; D. Jones, M. Pejic, M. Lyons, T. Darracott, T. Ross, A. King, M. Dobson, R. Latchford, D. McKenzie, D. Thomas.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, T. Smith, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, E. Hughes, K. Dalglish, J. Case, S. Heighway, T. McDermott, D. Johnson.

Referee: D. Richardson (Great Harwood).

A goal from Woodcock five minutes from the end at Villa Park last night gave Nottingham Forest two more points towards the League championship. They survived incessant pressure from Villa and held on to win.



Reid (left) and Hoddle: came close to scoring in the first half.

Home failures help England on

Italy U-21 0 England U-21 0

Rome, April 5.—England qualified for the semi-final round of the Uefa under-21 championship by holding Italy to a dull draw here today. England's overall victory by 2—1 was more due to Italy's failure. The home side were never able to exploit the good positions and chances they occasionally created.

The English defence, well marshalled by their captain, Peach, and Futcher, smothered the Italians and the lead England held from the first leg was enough.

In the end, England had a spectacular piece of Italian incompetence to thank for keeping a clean sheet here. Four minutes from time Rossi, until then the only Italian striker to show much life, missed an easy chance to turn in Fanna's low cross.

Unlike their seniors, whose 2—0 defeat against Italy in the same Olympic Stadium 18 months ago signalled their exit from the World Cup, the England under-21 side showed great composure and easily contained the Italians. Corrigan, the goalkeeper, had little to do throughout the match, as the Italians rarely got as far as goal.

After Rossi's terrible miss, Italy made strong claims for a penalty for hand-ball against Sims, of Leicester City in the dying seconds but it was turned down just as an England penalty claim was firmly refused by Rene Vigliani, the French referee, in the first half.

David Sexton, the England manager, said: "Sims definitely touched the ball with his hands and although it was not intentional the referee normally gives a penalty for that. I thought we were lucky to get a draw in the circumstances."

But defeat for England in the last minute would have been rough justice, especially as a 1—0 win would have been enough for Italy to qualify.

Mr Vigliani kept a firm grip on the game, and took the names of Sims and Italy's Cabrini for a foul on Futcher within the first 15 minutes for equally bad tackles.

In the first half England had the two best chances with Bolton's Reid, who had a fine game, hitting the crossbar and Hoddle chipping just over when presented with a chance by a sloppy Italian defence. The Roman crowd was on its feet once when Di Bartolomei's shot from a corner whistled past Corrigan's left-hand post.

Italy made all the running in the second half, but were unable to produce a goal to satisfy the 45,000 crowd. "Italy did everything they should except finish". Mr Sexton said generously. "But my team stood fast when it counted."

Azeglio Vicini, the Italian manager, said: "My boys were too inexperienced and it showed when we got in front of goal."

ITALY: Galli; Collovati, Maldrodotis, Gaffiati, Cabrini, F. Selg, Giordano, Agostinelli, Rossi, Di Bartolomei, Bagni.

ENGLAND: J. Corrigan (Manchester City); P. Daniel (Hull City), S. Sims (Leicester), P. Futcher (Luton Town), D. Peach (Southampton), S. Williams (Southampton), G. Hoddle (Tottenham Hotspur), P. Reid (Bolton Wanderers), G. Owen (Manchester City), K. Reeves (Norwich City), P. Barnes (Manchester City).—Reuter.

Arsenal relax as Orient face their problems

Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, sees no reason to delay the naming of his side for Saturday's FA Cup Semi-Final match against Orient at Stamford Bridge.

Predictably, Mr Neill has chosen the same team to face the Second Division side, who have disposed of three First Division clubs on their way to the last four. Mr Neill's only decision now is on choice of substitute.

"I don't think there is any need to delay the side. The substitute will be named on Friday", Mr Neill said. "We'll be sticking to our normal routine and will be staying in a hotel on Friday night. The players are confident, of course. Well, I think they are, I haven't really asked them".

While Mr Neill can relax somewhat for the rest of the week, Orient have their problems. David Payne, the midfield player, is rated as having only a 50-50 chance of playing by Peter Angell, who steered the Londoners through the later rounds while Jimmy Bloomfield was recovering from an abdominal operation in a London nursing home. Grealish (knee injury), Bennett (cut head) and Roffey (ankle), should all be fit for the match.

Ipswich Town are still struggling to get their England defender, Kevin Beattie, fit for their semi-final against West Bromwich Albion at Highbury. Beattie resumed light training on Tuesday under the close supervision of the club physiotherapist and Bobby Robson, the manager, is still hoping that Beattie will be fit to face Albion. Beattie pulled a calf muscle in training a week ago and missed last Saturday's clash against Manchester City at Maine Road.

Albion are virtually untroubled by injury, but Ron Atkinson, the manager, could spring a surprise by playing the England under-23 defender Len Cantello, who has appeared in only one senior match since November

McLintock goes after new contract refused

After 10 months as a manager Frank McLintock yesterday resigned from struggling Leicester City. He asked the club's directors for a new contract which would enable him to move his home and family to Leicester from London and compensate him for the move. They refused. McLintock resigned after meeting the board.

"It's no secret that I've got business interests in London and I asked the club's directors for a contract which would compensate me moving my home and family," he said. "When they refused I had no alternative but to resign."

McLintock, who has two public houses in London, has been under pressure to move nearer the club. Sidney Needham, the Leicester chairman, said: "We do not feel justified in committing the club to another contract. There's no doubt that Frank has had problems and he's earned a great deal of respect here. He feels that he has to resign, and it is our duty to face these difficult problems."

Leicester are virtually certain of relegation. They are lying at the bottom of the first division with 20 points, and face being relegated with a low-scoring record. McLintock, a former Leicester, Arsenal, and Queen's Park Rangers player, took over at Filbert Street last June from James Bloomfield. In 10 months he has spent £440,000 on nine players in the transfer market.

"I've made mistakes, some of which have been due to my inexperience as a manager, and others have been due to the policy of the club," he said. McLintock, who led Arsenal to the double, has no immediate plans, but hopes to stay in football.



Gerry Peyton, the Fulham goalkeeper, dashed to Dublin yesterday to play for Republic of Ireland in last night's international against Turkey. He was needed because Walsall refused to release Kearns. Ireland beat Turkey 4—2.

Hunter to miss one match but Sweeney out for two

Norman Hunter, a former England defender, was suspended for one match and Gerry Sweeney, his Bristol City team colleague, for two when they appeared before an FA disciplinary committee in London yesterday.

Sweeney, who was appearing before the commission for the first time, had reached the 20 points disciplinary mark. He will miss the games against Middlesbrough on Saturday and Liverpool the following week.

Hunter's plea for leniency was considered by the commission as he had already missed two games in reaching the 20 point mark after a sending-off in the Anglo Scottish Cup game with Hiberman. Hunter missed the return leg under the competition rules and a league match under FA rules. Both were accompanied at the hearing by the manager, Alan Dicks.

Barry Whitbread, Runcorn's leading scorer, will be able to play in the Challenge Trophy second leg against Altrincham on Saturday after all. Whitbread's plea to the commission for leniency was accepted and he left with a "warning as to his future conduct". Damien Richardson, of Gillingham, was not so fortunate. He received a two-match ban beginning on Saturday.

The 15 other cases on the agenda yesterday were dealt with in the players' absence, but the announcement of the decisions will be withheld until the players have been informed.

Birmingham may discuss US hopes of Francis

Trevor Francis's request to play for Minnesota Kicks, a North American club, on a £40,000 four-month contract next summer is likely to be discussed at Birmingham's City's board meeting today.

Two weeks ago Freddie Goodwin, a former Birmingham manager now coaching Minnesota, made a vain £600,000 offer to buy the England international. The St Andrews' directors may allow Francis to play in the United States on loan in an effort to make their peace with the player, who wants a transfer.

One point to be considered is the possibility of Francis, who has scored in every match since the arrival of James Smith, the new manager, missing the start of next season. If the Minnesota club are successful and reach the play-off stages of their competition, Francis would miss the opening matches of next season.

Tuesday's results

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Aberdeen 3, Partick Thistle 1; SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Airdrieonians 0, Dumbarton 2; SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Falkirk 2, Raith Rovers 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Morecambe 0, Boston United 4; South Liverpool 4, Buxton 4; Stafford Rangers 1, Barrow 0.

IRISH CUP: Semi-final round (replay): Ballymena 1, Crusaders 1 (after extra time). Ballymena won 4—3 on penalties.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood 0, Woking 1; Enfield 3, Hayes 1; Leytonstone 2, Wycombe Wanderers 0; Staines 2, Hitchin 2; Sutton 4, Hendon 2; Tooting and Mitcham 3, Carshalton 2.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Billericay 1, Grays 1; Erith and Belvedere 3, Redhill 1; Leyton Wingate 2, Chalfont St Peter 2; Windsor and Eton 2, Harlington 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Hastings 1, Maidstone 2; Wealdstone 2, Worcester 1; Cheltenham 0, Bath 0.

INTERNATIONALS: East Germany 0, Sweden 1; Switzerland 0, Austria 1.

RUGBY UNION: Combined Services 10, English Students XV 15; Exeter 6, Plymouth Albion 3; Jedforest 7, Hawick 3.

Cricket

Australians surprise everybody by winning the third Test

Georgetown, Guyana, April 5.—Australia won the third Test against West Indies here today by three wickets, surprising both the West Indians and perhaps themselves by scoring 382 in the final innings for victory. This was the highest winning fourth innings total in Tests between the two sides and reduced West Indies' lead in the five-match series to 2—1.

The West Indies' victories, which were rather more clear-cut, came before their Kerry Packer players withdrew in protest against team selection.

Steve Rixon and Trevor Laughlin quickly produced the final touches today with a stand of 48 for the seventh wicket after the century makers, Craig Serjeant and Graeme Wood, had set up the Australian victory yesterday.

Laughlin was dropped with the score on 312, and this difficult chance turned out to be crucial. Laughlin went on to make 24 before Derek Parry took a return catch with the score on 338. This was the only wicket to fall today.

Bruce Yardley scored most of the remaining runs with a lively unbeaten 15, including the winning four. Rixon scored 39 not out.

Sylvester Clarke, who captured the first three wickets in a powerful opening burst, was the pick of Alvin Kallicharran's experimental attack and finished with three for 83. None of the others made much impact and the Australians, after two Tests suffering against the ferocity of Andy Roberts, Colin Croft, and Joel Garner, obviously enjoyed the gentler opposition.

After Clarke had reduced the Australians to 22 for three yesterday Wood, rapidly emerging as the outstanding player in the new-look Australian team, and Serjeant, finding the form that has eluded him since the tour of England last summer, put on 251 for the fourth wicket to transform the match.

The fourth Test at Port of Spain on April 15 now looks like being a fascinating contest, a surprising development in a series that began as the most one-sided in recent Test history.

The Guyanan crowds showed no signs of objecting to the team, which retained only Kallicharran and Parry from the second Test side because of the sole initial decision to match Packer man and the subsequent walk-out of the others. Similarly in Port of Spain and Kingston, Jamaica, where the last Test on April 29, may be less than [illegible]

WEST INDIES: 205 (A. Greenidge 56, R. Shivnarine 32; J. R. Thomson 4 for 57, W. Clark 4 for 64) and 382 (L. Gomes 101, R. Williams 28, Shivnarine 65, D. Parry 61).

AUSTRALIA: First innings 288 (R. Simpson 67, R. Bright 54, G. Wood 50; N. Phillip 4 for 75).

Second innings

R. Darling, c. Williams, b. Clarke 0
G. Wood, run out 50
D. Dallvie, l.b.w. b. Clarke 1
*K. R. Simpson, c. Murray, b. Clarke 0
G. Serjeant, c. sub (Harding), b. Phillip 71
G. Cosier, b. Phillip 0
†S. J. Rixon, not out 39
T. Laughlin, c. and b. Parry 24
R. Yardley, not out 15
Extras (b 8, l-b 9, w 3, n-b 12) 32
Total (for 7 wkts) 382

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—20, 3—22, 4—273, 5—279, 6—338, 7—348.

BOWLING: Clarke, 27—6—83—3; Phillip, 25—2—65—2; Holding, 16—0—77—0; Parry, 17—1—61—1; Gomes, 2—0—6—0; Greenidge, 6—0—32—0.

Australia won by three wickets.

FIRST TEST (Port of Spain): Indies won by innings and 106.

SECOND TEST (Bridgetown): Indies won by nine wickets.

Kent reject reinstatement of Packer m

A move to overturn the Kent County Cricket Club committee's decision to sack their four Packer players, at the end of the season, was resoundingly defeated, at the annual general meeting on Tuesday night.

Leslie Ames, former Kent and England cricketer, supported the four Kent players who have signed with Kerry Packer—Asif Iqbal, Derek Underwood, Bob Woolmer, and Alan Knott.

"The sacking of these players is a repugnant and distasteful decision. I have always considered these four to be model examples of how professional cricketers should behave. This is not going to solve the Packer problem. I am very anti-Packer, but another way must be found to so problem", Mr Ames said.

At the end of the meeti Bennett, a young club who is campaigning for the to be reinstated after this said: "This matter does here. I am collecting sig for a petition for a special meeting to discuss the sacking fully."

Boxing

Hidden pot-holes on the Lawless roads to gold

By Srikumar Sen

Maurice Hope weathered a frisky breeze in the shape of Melvin Dennis who blew into town from Houston, Texas, but though winning 100—92 (eight rounds to Hope and two drawn), he finished more than a little windblown. He was relieved to have that bout behind him. Even forgetting a certain natural flat-footedness, Hope was never able to curb the American's bluster. He failed to unleash the whiplash punches one expects of middleweights and either just rolled into his blows or dabbed at the American's head, with the result that he took more punishment than is consistent with the difference in class.

After the sixth round Hope was done with chasing and puffed as he backed away or ducked out of trouble. But he was too often caught on the wrong foot. He did not seem match fit physically, much less mentally, and did not come near world class. He will have to sharpen up all round before taking on the rugged Australian world light-middleweight champion, Rocky Mattioli.

As European champion and number one challenger, he will be given his chance, to be sure, with a little pressure from the World Boxing Council, after the Australian's clash with the former World Boxing Association champion, Jae Du Yuh, of South Korea, on May 6 in Rome, some eight weeks after knocking out the once-dangerous former champion, Elisha Obed. As an Australian, Mattioli should not be averse to a date in England at the height of the cricket season.

Terry Lawless has a difficult decision to make in charting the course of his other charge, Charlie Magri, who was essentially on show at the Albert Hall on Tuesday night and summarily dispensed with the services of Dominique Cesari, of France, in the third round. The British flyweight champion has shown remarkable maturity in the ring; he is cool, like a man trying to remember an old friend's name. Still, it is too early to throw him in deep water against opposition from across the Atlantic.

But how long can he go on merely exercising his legs chasing mismatched opponents who burrow rabbit-like into their gloves and scamper around the ring? This was the case against Cesari, as it was against the Frenchman before him. It gives no pleasure seeing a near-defenceless individual whipped around the ring, and I do not believe that it does Magri much good, either. In fact, I would say it is retarding his development.

Cesari, who was till recently the French champion (he gave up the title because he could not make the weight), has gone the full distance twice with the European champion, the veteran Franco Udella, of Italy, a former world light-flyweight champion. So there must be a great temptation for Mr Lawless to try for Udella's title before the season is out and get on to the world rankings.

But the most exciting contest of the night was between two men with limited horizons but unlimited flair and courage: Gary Davidson, of Bermondsey, and Dave Smith, of Eltham, who were contesting the vacant southern area bantamweight title. Davidson, who shows a consistently high standard in his bouts, gained the decision, I thought rightly, but it was an unpopular one. Smith, who reminds me of somebody out of *West Side Story*—George Chakaris?—fell behind early on, drew level in the middle, but did not quite manage to do enough at the end to edge out Davidson.

The British bantamweight title contest between the holder, Johnny Owen, of Merthyr, and Wayne Evans, a Welsh émigré from Waterlooville at Ebbw Vale tonight, provides the classic boxer-fighter confrontation. Even better, Owen, the boxer, can also hit hard and Evans, the puncher, is not lacking in art and craft.

Like so many of the less fashionable title bouts, this could be better value for money than some of the £20,000 epics. Owen, who boxed rings round a faded Paddy Maguire to win the title last year, is a competent all rounder. He contradicts the idea that a boxer needs a good physique. He is 5ft 8in tall, yet weighs less than 8st 6lb and is as skinny as a rake.

Skiing

World champ attracted to British event

By Ronald Faux

Strong continental inte the presence of world-cl petitors will be a feature British Alpine Ski Champ a four-day event, spons Phillips, which begins Cairngorms today. For time, a current world c will compete in a list event, and Ski Federa Austria, Spain, West G Norway and Denmark ha cated that each will send no add to the 80 British tors who include the national ski team.

Certain to arrive is a st West German women's te includes three of the to in the recent world Alpi pionship slalom, and the first 10 in the giant slalo same event. Most pop Maria Epple, gold me in the women's giant the world champion Pamela Behr, silver m in the women's slalo Epple is currently leadi the women's World Cup for giant slalom and sla slalom. The British team will include Alan Stewart Queensferry, and Stu simmons of Edinburgh, t the Alpine circuit and their old rival, Peter Carrbridge who quit th team last summer and racing successfully on th circuit this winter.

Another entrant is Ge of Elgin, recently placed an important Swiss int downhill event. Promine team girls include Valen and Anne Robb from Phillips Industries agre underwrite the main co championship bring to Sc event usually held in the the company is being a further sponsorship b Airways and the Scottis Board. Racing begins each day. The men's gia women's giant slalom slalom and women's slal each other in that or Thursday until Sunday conditions on Cairngo reported to be perfect.

Rugby League

Murphy fined £250 and given reprimand

The Warrington coach, Alex Murphy, was ordered to pay one of the biggest personal fines in the history of Rugby League when he appeared before the International Cup and Rules Committee, at Salford yesterday. Murphy was fined £250 after answering a charge of bringing the game into disrepute by remarks he made to Fred Lindop, the Wakefield referee, during the Challenge Cup quarter-final round tie against Widnes on March 19.

The meeting, which lasted 75 minutes, was told that Murphy had approached the referee and used abusive language. The committee severely reprimanded him and warned that if he was found guilty of a similar offence in the future he would be liable to longthy suspension or expulsion from Rugby League.

Murphy said afterwards: "For the first time in my life I have got no comment. I will leave my chairman to make any comments, if he feels it necessary after I have informed him of the decision."

Hockey

London pride restored after a lean season

By a Staff Reporter

London 1 N Ireland 0

London won the British University Sports Federation (BUSF) hockey championship for the second year in succession yesterday, beating Northern Ireland at Edinburgh in a lively final. London had an unbeaten record in the three-day tournament for eight teams.

This was a big triumph for London after a lean season in the London League, where a lack of shooting power left them at the bottom of the table with only one victory in 21 matches. Their chances here were enhanced with a surprise 3—2 victory over Oxford in the semi-final round on Tuesday. UAU, one of the more fancied sides in the tournament, were held to a 1—1 draw by Northern Ireland, who qualified for the final on penalty strokes.

The winning goal in yesterday's final was scored by Cairns, formerly of Cambridge, who converted a short corner in the seventh minute. Northern Ireland were in command during the last 10 minutes before half-time but failed to break down the stubborn London defence.

The second half, played at a faster pace, produced more thrills and both sides had narrow escapes. Bateman, the London goalkeeper, hurriedly deflected a shot with his stick and ... vented McCabe from sc... Northern Ireland.

At the other end McG... Northern Ireland sweepe... a shot by Cairns off the ... the last 10 minutes Nor... land failed to score fr... short corners.

After the final the ... announced the BUSF tea... in the two-day internatio... rangular against Belgi... Germany and France sta... today.

BUSF (from): G. M. Bl... ford), S. Malhouse (Lo... Bowenman (Oxford), W... (N. Ireland), D. Glover (... Cairns (London), N. Ver... land), M. Brough (UAU), ... (Oxford), A. Wallace (Lo... Bell (Scotland), M. Copis... J. Wiseman (UAU), C. ... (UAU).

RESULTS: for 3rd place: UAU 0, 5th place: Scotland ... bridge 0, 7th place: Dublin ... 5 (Dublin won on a higher ... of points in the pool matc...

England won the bo... tries schoolboys' champi... the second year runnin... feating Scotland 4—1 at ... yesterday. Shaun Kerly ... than Lee and Peter Jo... England's scorers. Michae... lees replied for Scotlan... penalty corner.

Wales edged into sec... when they beat Ireland ... Nazir Mohamed scoring ...

RESULTS: Wales 3, Irela... land 4, Scotland 1. Final ... England 6 pts; 2, Wales ... Ireland 2 pts; 4, Scotland ...

For the record

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Flyers 3, New York Islanders 3; New York Islanders 5, Washington Capitals 4, Buffalo Sabres 3; Minnesota North Stars 5, Colorado Rockies 3; Vancouver Canucks 3, St Louis Blues 2.

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Houston Aeros 6, Winnipeg Jets 3; Quebec Nordiques 9, Edmonton Oilers 1.

Tennis

ROTTERDAM: J. S. Connors beat R. D. Crealey, 6—1, 6—2; V. Gerulaitis beat B. E. Manson, 6—4, 7—5; J. Fillol beat C. J. Lewis, 7—5, 6—4, 7—5; V. Zednik beat K. R. Rosewall, 7—6, 6—3; R. C. Lutz beat W. Fibak, 6—4, 6—2; G. Mayer beat T. Leonard, 6—7, 7—6, 6—3; R. Ramirez beat J. Smid, 6—3, 6—3; J. Nastase beat S. E. Stewart, 6—1, 6—1; B. Borg beat J. Sanders, 6—3, 6—3; K. Warwick beat Mark Edmondson, 6—3, 6—3; Ramirez beat V. Amritraj, 6—4, 6—3.

Squash rackets

LONDON: British junior c... championships: Second round: S. ... (Pakistan) beat P. Carter, ... (Pakistan) beat J. Fleury ... 9—3, 9—5, 9—5; S. ... (Australia) beat J. S. Th... 5—9, 9—4, 9—3, 9—4; M. Sha... Peel, 9—3, 9—4, 9—0; T. ... (Australia) beat N. A. C... 9—2, 9—3; S. Quader (Pa... R. Watkins, 9—7, 10—9; ... Thomas beat R. Wilson, 9—... 9—1; Z. Hussain (Pakista... Harrington, 10—8, 9—5; S. ... Khan (Pakistan) beat J. O... 10—9, 9—1; G. Pollard ... beat J. Gul (Pakistan), 9—... 10—9, 9—4, 9—0; M. Sh... (Pakistan) walked over S. Sprag... J. G. Swarbrick (A) beat ... (Pakistan), 9—2, 9—4, 9—...; K. French (Australia) beat N. ... 9—3, 9—2, 9—...; A. G. ... Pakistan) beat A. ... I. Ul-Haq (Pakistan) beat A. ... bridge, 9—7, 9—4, 9—...; P. ... Brumby (Australia) beat M. ...

Snooker

SHEFFIELD: World ... championship: First round: ... bertus (Canada) beat J. ... (Sheffield), 9—2, 9—4.

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FOR MATCHES PLAYED APRIL 1ST

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20 pts £74.40
19½ pts £15.15
19 pts £3.65

1 FOR 1/8p

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NOTHING BARRED
9 HOMES £1.80
NOTHING BARRED

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1st THREE IN CORRECT ORDER (Nos 34, 50, 17) DIVIDEND PLUS EXTRA PRIZE £7,479.90
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Expenses and Commission for 18th March, 1978—34.3%.

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19 PTS £21.95
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Treble Chance dividends in units of 15p.

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21 pts .. £7,455.90
20½ pts .. £177.20
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19½ pts .. £6.05
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3 DRAWS £10.50
(NOTHING BARRED)
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8 HOMES .... POOL VOID
(See Rule 10b.) Stakes will be used in full or in part of clients' next entries.
4 AWAYS £9.00
EASY 6 ..... £38.25
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Expenses and Commission for 18th March, 1978—34.2%.

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The action to save the main battle lines on which the fortunes of football's world war depend

Resurfacing: The Battle of the River Plate

Buenos Aires, April 5.—With two months to go to the start of the 1978 World Cup, a resurfacing operation has just begun at the River Plate Stadium, where the decisive matches of the football championship are to be played. In mid-March the pitch, which was sown last year, turned brown virtually overnight because of acidity in the under soil, and workmen spent the second half of the month digging it up.

Journalists were barred from visiting the stadium for two weeks, but a cameraman who was allowed in at the weekend said that men had just started laying turf and had covered about one eighth of the surface. The opening match, between West Germany, the holders, and Poland, is at the stadium on June 1.

The problem at River Plate is said to be the new fast-drainage system which was put down beneath the top soil. The five-layer system of pebbles and earth is topped by a sandy mixture. The drainage system has been used at the other World Cup sites with success; but at River Plate the sandy earth was compacted when it was put down last year. Instead of allowing rainwater to drain off, it retained it.

The rainwater brought up a heavy solution of salts and acids from the underlay and the grass turned brown. So the contractors have had to remove the grass and also repair the drainage system.

The ruined grass was sown last May after the River Plate Stadium was closed down for substantial rebuilding work. It was a mixture of imported and local varieties and produced a pitch which proud officials were only last month comparing to a billiard table.

According to unofficial estimates, the pitch cost $600,000. A weekly magazine quoted River Plate club officials as saying that they had received a $250,000 West German offer to buy the turf after the World Cup. The officials refused and asked $6m instead.

In the absence of any comment from the military-run cup organizing committee, no one is making any predictions about what the new pitch will be like, or when it will be ready.

River Plate Stadium, just a bus ride from the centre of Buenos Aires, is the biggest in the country. When reconstruction is complete it will hold 77,260 spectators. With the millions of dollars spent on improvements and the construction of a new stand, it is unthinkable to Argentines that the opening and closing matches of the championship should be played anywhere else.

But it seems inevitable that the pitch on which these important matches will be played cannot be of the same standard as the one that River Plate groundsmen spent a year tending.

If a further disaster occurred with the new grass, matches would presumably have to be switched to Velez Sarsfield, the other Buenos Aires stadium being prepared for the World Cup. At the moment only three matches are due to be played there.—Reuter.

prise every third Test

[U]S relax tour rules to [...]er player's [...]d to Ballesteros

[Ch]ristopher Plumridge
[...] April 5
[The] world loves a winner [...] in America the art of [...] has been perfected to [...] are degree. Thus it is [...]riano Ballesteros's vic[tory in] the Greater Greensboro [...] week has catapulted him [into the p]ublic eye to the extent [...] pre-tournament gossip [...]g the 1978 United States [...] not centred upon Jack [...]or the defending Tom [...]t almost entirely on the [...]n from Spain.

[...]act of Ballesteros's vic[tory at G]reensboro has not been [...]he United States tour [mana]ger, Deane Beman, who, [...] conference, announced [...]ules concerning obtain[ing a play]er's card for the tour [...] waived and that Bal[lesteros w]ould be given his card [...]ying to play in the pre[...]school. Beman has [...] Spaniard 60 days in [...]ake up his mind on his [...]his season otherwise the [...]e rescinded and should [...] wish to play in [...]xt year he will have to [...] the mill along with [...]ise.

[...]nt Ballesteros has not [...] his plan of action [...]s likely that his heavy [...]s to the European tour [...]t him from taking up [...] But the youngster is [...]y tempted and his con[...] not have suffered from [...]g of the $48,000 first [...]e at Greensboro even [...]uld he decide to join [...]States tour, this money [...] count towards his [...]nings as it was won [...]s not a United States [...]r.

[...]rkable young man has [...]x out of the last six [...] which he has played [...] World Cup partnered [...]rido to a Spanish vic[tory ...]rrive on the doorstep [...]rs and beat the Ameri[cans on their] own pitch is nothing [...]sational and there is [...] believe that he can [...] in the same irrepres[sible form ...] his week. If ever a [...] designed for Balles[teros's ...] swinging game then [...] National. The wide [...]w him to give full [...]prodigious power and [...]dulating greens should [...]traordinary problems [...] whose touch has be[...]ary.

Britain's professional representation comes in the lanky shape of Peter Oosterhuis, who is enjoying his best start to an American season since he became a regular contestant. Currently lying thirtieth in the money list with $30,880 Oosterhuis is gradually becoming a much more consistent performer and the fearsome blocked drive that once marked his passage round various courses is now rather more of a rarity. He has also made a slight change to his putting grip on the advice of his close friend, Dave Stockton, who noticed that Oosterhuis's grip had altered from the one he used so successfully here in 1973 when he led the field after three rounds.

The other British player in the field, the Amateur champion, Peter McEvoy will undergo a baptism of fire when play gets under way. He is paired with Tom Watson but since he played with Nicklaus and Gary Player in the Open at Turnberry last year today's pairing holds little fear for him. McEvoy has performed steadily in practice, turning in rounds of 73, 73, 76 and 72, and has reported himself to be well pleased with his game.

The same cannot be said for Watson. In spite of winning two events earlier in the year, the defending champion has suffered a slump recently and tees off today with his game well short of the peak he established last year. He is hoping, however, that the big occasion will lift him and has stated that any small signs of improvement will be a bonus compared with how he has been playing of late.

Nicklaus has undergone his usual thorough preparation, spending time practising at Augusta, while most of his colleagues played at Hilton Head Island and Greensboro. Even by his own high standards Nicklaus's recent form has been remarkable. He has finished second, first, second, first in his last four outings, leads the money list with $157,065 and not surprisingly is easily the favourite to add another Masters title to the five he has already.

The course itself is in prime condition and the greens are hardening hourly under the hot sun. Following a cold start to the Georgia spring, the weather has changed dramatically in the past week and the sudden rise in temperature has created a fresh hazard in the form of large clouds of pollen being swept out of the pines by the breezes.

[...]tement of [...]

[...]on the [...]gold

[...] playable again but [...]ight is on Sandwich

[...]ondent

[...]by many miles, [...] well as literally [...] great golf tourna[ment is ...] this week, the [...] Masters, the Halford [...] today at Royal [...] and Royal St [...]

[...]en got into a play[...] and anyone who [...] months ago after [...]rm that turned the [...] an island and the [...] of it into a lake of [...] will know how [...]at is. Some £13,000 [...]or a relief fund, a [...]erable part of it [...]the 64 teams of Old [...] part in this event. [...]as and a number of [...]ear witness to the [...]main, but the com[...]dly decided against [...]

[...]t be easy there, and [...]nd gusting to force [...]ong enough to start [...]g, made it extremely [...]ing off the sea the [...]ng enough to make the short fourth a full hit with the biggest clubs. The neighbouring club was prepared to stage the final rounds, but so much has been done at Deal to repair the damage that it would have been ungrateful to say the least, to have taken it away from its natural home.

Today the spotlight will be on Sandwich where an exceptionally strong third quarter is engaged including seven of the 10 schools who have reached the last five finals. The severest clash appears to be that between Charterhouse and Harrow, winners respectively in 1974 and 1975. The winners of that match might find themselves opposed to Rossall, who have won three times since the war and reached the last eight in the past two years.

Watson's, who beat Marlborough in last year's final are reported to have almost the same powerful team as then. They are in the same quarter as Whitgift, runners-up to Merchiston in 1976. Better placed are Oundle, who reached the last eight in 1977 and who won in 1962 in weather so vile as to make the last few days seem like midsummer.

[Spon]sorship should launch [...]rs in a big way

[...]n

[Inter]national rowing will [...] to the tune of [...]0 by the South of [...]ding Society over [...]e years. This will [cons]iderably the ambi[tions] of the selectors in [...] area of the sport. [J]unior championships [...]ce in Belgrade at [...]July. Selectors and [...] sifting through the [...]t. A policy of com[...] is being pursued [...], the best oarsmen [...]rom a wide variety [...]d schools being [...]her in crew boats.

[A]lready 10 candidates [...] eight after a recent [...]ekend. They will [...] Penny Chuter, the [...]r coach. Last year's [...]y missed the final [...] is hoped that Miss [...]mulate the feats of [...]and Russian women [...]

Bruce Grainger, one of Britain's outstanding junior coaches, with no fewer than one silver and three bronze medals to his credit in the world junior championships between 1972 and 1975, has been given special responsibility for the quadruple sculls. Sculling is a departure for this talented coach. He has seven candidates under his wing from five clubs.

Grainger's successes were remarkable in that his medal-winning crews came from either Wallingford School or club. Now that he has a nation's talent at his finger-tips, he could well achieve, given time, Britain's first gold medal in these championships.

Since the first official championships in 1970, the communist countries have won 49 of the 60 gold medals (40 of these going to East Germany). Sponsorship should enable British juniors to take part in international regattas during the season for experience and contribute towards the purchasing of top-class equipment.

[...]don pride [...] [fo]r a lean sea[son]

[Ra]ckets [...] [e]xpected

[...]ny
[...]ts Correspondent
[...]d time in five years [...] of Melbourne and [...]ls will contest the [...]nd of the British [ra]ckets championship, [...] Avis, at Wembley. [...]es are Hunt v Hida[...]ither has yet con[...]e) and Mohibullah [...]r Zaman.

[...]man may be slightly [...]in but both will be [...] who have beaten [...]n the chance, could [...] Hunt, the world [...] find no comfort in [...]he shares the stage [...] three players who [...] him since he re[...]tion a month ago [...] for almost four [...] the Parlinns must [...]ing suspicion that [...] reached peak form [...] right time.

[F]INAL ROUND: G. [...] beat J. Barrington [...]—2, 9—3; H. Jahan [...] G. Allauddin (Paki[stan) ...]—4, 9—4; Mohibullah [...] beat B. Brownlee [...] 9—3, 9—5, 2—9, [...] (Pakistan) beat Tor[...]stan), 9—10, 9—4, [...]

Book review

The fit athlete in the hands of the unfit coach

Lack of money and facilities are often put forward as the two sole limiting factors in Britain's amateur sporting achievements. But even a million pounds and a thousand new stadia would lose their value, in Olympic medal terms, if they were set before the wrong basic material.

In his new book *The Fit Athlete* (Oxford University Press, £3.95), Roy J. Shephard examines in detail, the necessary physical and mental make-up of the successful sportsman and woman, and subsequently estimates that about 50 per cent of the components for athletic prowess is contributed by parentage.

The screening of every youngster for their possible sporting potential may be widespread in Eastern Europe but in Britain such discovery is still largely a hit and miss affair in amateur sport. In athletics many clubs have their hands full looking after those who come to join voluntarily and who may or may not be of Olympic potential.

Cliff Temple

Racing

Manor Farm Boy can make his fitness tell

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Having won the Field Marshal Stakes at Haydock Park on Tuesday, Manor Farm Boy should be raring to go at Doncaster today when he will be trying to cash in on his superior fitness and win the Exhibition Centre stakes.

Few two-year-olds had a busier or more profitable season last year than Manor Farm Boy who won seven of his 11 races and was placed in another three. Such precocious individuals do not necessarily train on but by winning at Haydock Manor Farm Boy did at least prove that he is still as good as he was. It can be argued that Negative Response has the beating of him judged on how they ran at Ayr last September when they finished second and third in the Harry Rosebery Challenge Trophy.

On that occasion Manor Farm Boy managed to beat Negative Response by a head but he was receiving 5lb from him. Today Negative Response will be receiving 3lb from his old rival. In normal circumstances Negative Response would be a popular choice on form at these weights. However, whereas Manor Farm Boy has shown that he is fit and well Negative Response has not run this season and that previous race could easily tip the scales in favour of my selection.

Gypsy Dancer is an interesting runner in their race. He was runner-up to Super Concorde at Chantilly last year before he broke his duck at Evry. Afterwards he finished third at Maisons Laffitte. It is difficult to know what to make of him but today's race may tell us more in his new surroundings.

Whatever his luck on Gypsy Dancer, the champion jockey, Patrick Eddery, ought to have a good run on Rhineland in the March Stakes. This full brother to Tudor Rhythm looks an infinitely stronger horse than he did last season when he was placed twice at Newmarket. Some may well prefer to take a chance with Be Better, who was also placed twice at Newmarket last year in addition to finishing second to Tartan Pimpernel at York in August. But I still favour Rhineland's chance especially as winners have already begun to flow from Seven Barrows. Kye-Hye, Safety Measure and Sideshow are others that I know are expected to run well. Galaxy Capricorn, who won his first and only race at Kempton Park so comfortably, is a fairly confident selection for the Brocklesby Stakes.

The Doncaster Spring Handicap looks a much harder race to unravel. Good performances are expected from Vaigly Great, Bondi, Lord Rochford, Longcliffe, Commander Bond, Telecommunication and Good Tune. Lord Rochford ran well up to a point at Kempton, but the two I favour this time are Vaigly Great and Telecommunication. Vaigly Great is the subject of glowing reports from Newmarket where our local correspondent has watched him moving conspicuously well in recent gallops. However, Telecommunication is preferred in this instance not only on the grounds of fitness but recent form. At Teesside Park last week Telecommunication finished fourth in the Roseberry Stakes, less than five lengths behind the classic hope, Camden Town.

Provided that he is none the worse for that experience he may be hard to catch carrying 8st 9lb. Though obviously outclassed at Teesside he failed to last a mile. The shorter distance of today's race should suit him better.

STATE OF GOING (official): Doncaster: Good. Worcester: Soft. Tomorrow: Devon and Exeter: Soft. Sedgefield: Good. Warwick: Soft.

Gold Cup acceptors

There are 26 entries for the reopened Cheltenham Gold Cup next Wednesday and they include all but two of those in the event abandoned at the Cheltenham Festival last month.

Weatherbys warn that although under the rules there can be no scratchings, the trainers of War Bonnet and Uncle Bing have indicated that their horses will not run.

CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP: Another Dolly 8, Bachelor's Hall 8, Bannow Rambler 9, Brown Lad 12, Bunker Hill 8, Cancello 9, Casamayor 8, Corryvreckan 7, Even Dawn 11, Fishermans Cot 7, Forest King 9, Fort Devon 12, For Fox 9, Gay Spartan 7, Master H 9, Master Spy 9, Midnight Court 7, Otter Way 10, Rag Trade 12, Royal Frolic 9, Royal Guide 7, Stromolus 7, Sweet Joe 6, Tied Cottage 10, Uncle Bing 9, War Bonnet 10.

The following 18 horses have been withdrawn from the Whitbread Gold Cup Handicap Steeplechase at Sandown Park on April 22: Uncle Bing, Ghost Writer, Rambling Jack, Stubbick, Gay Vulgan, Tregarron, Manhwaki, Master Upham, Never Rock, Mannyboy, Samuel Pepys, Lord Browndodd, Lean Forward, Argent, Jean Premier, Rapallo, Nelson Boy, Lord of the Rings.

Owner banned for 10 years

A number of cheques bounced last summer after winners had been purchased out of selling races at Nottingham, Ripon, Pontefract and Newcastle. This led to the conviction of Mr W. Hurst, a racehorse owner, at York on December 12, and today the Jockey Club added the final chapter by declaring Mr Hurst a "disqualified person" and banned him from racing for 10 years.

The disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club severely cautioned "Taffy" Salaman, a Lambourn trainer, and fined him £50 for making entries for three owners on March 8, when no training agreement had been registered.

The Nougat inquiry will be held at Jockey Club headquarters in London on April 20. The case arises out of the running of Josh Gifford's horse at Leicester on January 10 and Kempton Park 11 days later. He was fourth in the first race and won the second.



Royal Epic leads Prebihas (centre) and Kabean over the last fence. Prebihas later collapsed and died after finishing second.

Flame Gun scorches his rivals

By Michael Phillips

Hot on the heels of their numerous successes at Cheltenham and Liverpool, the Irish struck yet another blow at the heart of English National Hunt racing yesterday when they captured the Berni Inns Long Distance Hurdle at Ascot with Flame Gun. This was the second valuable race won by Flame Gun in this country during the past four weeks; he stole the Waterford Crystal Stayers' Hurdle on the second day of the National Hunt Festival.

On that occasion Flame Gun finished five lengths in front of Lacson. This time he doubled the distance and what is more he did it on 9lb worse terms, which was a fine achievement. Any hope that Dramatist would be up to repelling this latest Irish challenge evaporated when he completely misjudged the third hurdle from the end. Thereafter Dramatist beat an inglorious retreat and eventually finished sixth.

Flame Gun's trainer, Edward O'Grady, told me later that his horse will go steeplechasing next season and that all being well he will be back at Cheltenham next March to try to add the Sun Alliance Steeplechase to his fast-growing list of achievements. Clearly long distances are no problem to him. O'Grady also confirmed that his other crack hurdler, Golden Cygnet, will run next at Punchestown in the Sean Graham Champion Novies' Hurdle.

Prousto, who had been successful at Liverpool only last Thursday, appeared to win the Kestrel Hurdle easily but the exact value of his performance was hard to determine because his principal rival and nearest victim, Gruffandgrim, broke down badly. Gruffandgrim was very lame on his off foreleg leaving the unsaddling enclosure and John Francome said that he felt him go after jumping the third last hurdle. In the circumstances his was a brave performance to get as close as he did.

Gruffandgrim's injury was a sad end to what had until then been a good day for Fred Winter. Earlier Winter had won the Merlin Hunters Steeplechase with Rolls Rambler and the Golden Eagle Novices Steeplechase with Valiant Charger.

Nicky Henderson, an amateur, did extremely well to get around on Rolls Rambler let alone win because his saddle slipped back and he was precariously placed when there was still two miles left to race and 14 fences to jump. Mr Henderson had a similar experience riding his own horse, Happy Warrior, at Aintree last season and got away with it on that occasion as well.

Royal Epic booked his ticket to Sandown Park later this month and a crack of the Whitbread Gold Cup when he won the Peregrine Handicap Steeplechase, which was his first race of the season. Unfortunately, the same race was the end of the road for Prebihas, who finished second. Prebihas collapsed and died on his way back to the unsaddling enclosure.

Jockey Club chase elusive steeplechasers

The stock of good steeplechase horses can be increased by providing more prize money for novice and hunter events. That is the verdict of a committee set up by the Jockey Club under the chairmanship of John Sumner, an owner-breeder.

Mr Sumner's committee recommend that prize money for novice steeplechases should be double that of novice hurdles. The owner of a steeplechaser is far more dependent on prize money and the principle that the ratio in which prize money is divided between flat racing and steeplechasing should not necessarily correspond to the ratio in which money is bet on the two different categories. There is no stud value in a gelded steeplechaser, but flat owners can recoup from colts who win important races.

Steeplechase events attract fewer and fewer runners although National Hunt programmes proliferate with hurdle events. The Sumner committee's brief was "to examine the best methods of promoting the breeding and racing of steeplechasers in Great Britain".

Besides extra prize money, it is recommended that the minimum guaranteed value of all hunter steeplechases should be eventually raised to that of novice events to encourage more horses to jump fences instead of hurdles. Amateur races on the flat should be introduced as additional events at either National Hunt or mixed meetings, and 12 a year is the recommended number.

Top weight defied by Remainder Man

By Michael Seely

A large crowd was enthralled with the racing at sunbaked Haydock Park yesterday. Reg Hollinshead showed us a three-year-old colt of some potential when Remainder Man defied top weight in the days big race, the £5,000 Wright and Green Handicap; William Carson showed his customary brains and initiative when taking Snow-Star over to the far rails to win the Danny Maher Handicap, pulling up by two lengths and a half for James Bethell; and Pat Rohan became the trainer to saddle the most winners so far this season when Diana Bissill, champion woman rider two years ago steered Gallie Craig to an effortless victory in the Spar Cup. This win gave the Malton trainer his sixth success of 1978.

It is always a mistake to overrate three-year-olds at this stage of the campaign. But there was no denying the air of authority with which Remainder Man beat Silver Lord and the 9-4 favourite, Homing. Last year Hollinshead had his best season with a total of 49 winners. And the Staffordshire trainer has made no secret of the fact that he holds Remainder Man in high regard.

Last year this big, rangy colt by Connaught gained his only victory on this course. But he encountered no luck in running when beaten only a head by Bruce Hobbs's highly thought of colt, Schumann, at Doncaster. Remainder Man, a 5,800 guineas purchase as a yearling, belongs to Mrs Doreen Jardine who has inherited the colours of her father, the late Gordon Taylor. Mr Taylor bred Remainder Man and his daughter bought the colt at his dispersal sale.

Remainder Man has not yet finished growing and can do nothing but improve. "I might run him in the Free Handicap", Hollinshead said, "I know that seven furlongs at Newmarket might be too sharp for him, but Remainder Man must still be well handicapped even with a 4 lb penalty." As a precautionary measure William Hill cut the three-year-old's odds from 66-1 to 50-1 for the 2,000 Guineas. Hollinshead served further warning that he is in for another good season when Kevin Darley rode Dust-Up to a 10 lengths win in the final race of the afternoon, the Herbert Jones Handicap. Dust-Up started a heavily backed favourite at 11-8 in what had seemed to be a competitive race.

Bethell can have gained nothing but encouragement for Glorified's prospects in the Irish Sweeps Lincoln on Saturday. Snow-Star would have won by 10 lengths had Carson not eased the gelding in the last furlong. The Whitsbury trainer has now had two winners from only three runners, both of them in invaluable handicaps. The only doubt concerning Glorified must be the ground, which is now drying quickly.

Doncaster programme

[Television (IBA): 2.30, 3.0 and 3.30 races]

2.0 MARCH STAKES (3-y-o: £1,606: 1m)

1 0- Atrobes (W. Pritchard-Gordon), G. P.-Gordon, 9-0 E. Eldin 22
2 3202- Be Better (M. Olivero), I. Balding, 9-0 J. Matthias 23
3 000-4 BMC Special (K. Hubbard), N. Adam, 9-0 A. Cousins 3
4 Bolovan (Lt-Col R. Warden), M. H. Easterby, 9-0 M. Birch 19
5 0- Chacoo (C. St. George), B. Hanbury, 9-0 L. Piggott 4
6 04- Estebbe (B. Shine), B. Swift, 9-0 G. Ramshaw 5
7 0020- Godeliero (Capt M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 9-0 E. Hide 3
10 Improbable (R. Bonnycastle), B. Hills, 9-0 E. Johnson 25
11 Indian Jive (R. Guest), R. Armstrong, 9-0 M. Miller 5 15
12 00- Jaffa Jack (A. White), C. Crossley, 9-0 L. Goulthwaite 7 7
13 040000- Jimbo Limbo (N. Bycott), J. Hardy, 9-0 M. Thomas 18
15 000- Lazy Dynamite (Dr M. Boffa), L. Cumani, 9-0 G. Baxter 9
17 0000- Plutonium (P. Richards), W. Haigh, 9-0 B. Taylor 1
18 00000-0 Prince Metacilla (Mrs B. Cox), Mrs J. Pitman, 9-0 T. Rogers 27
19 000200- Quality Supreme (Quality Castings 'Slough' Ltd), Denys Smith, 9-0 P. Kelleher 8
20 4023- Rhineland (Mrs D. McCalmont), P. Walwyn, 9-0 P. Eddery 12
22 00- St Michael's Mount (J. Sacher), N. Vigors, 9-0 P. Cook 17
23 0- Welsh Moon (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 9-0 F. Durr 11
24 000- Wolvey Sovereign (BB Oils Coventry 'Blackhorse Tdg Est'), R. Hollinshead, 9-0 T. Ives 10
25 00- Bombay Gay (Mrs L. Schwitzer, jnr), R. Armstrong, 8-11 J. Lynch 20
27 000- Hommage (Princess Oettingen-Spielberg), W. Elsey, 8-11 W. Carson 14
29 0 Italian Connection (Mrs H. van der Ploeg), W. Marshall, 8-11 F. Marshall 25
30 00- Kye-Hye (Sir P. Oppenheimer), H. Wragg, 8-11 J. Mercer 16
32 Safety Measure (G. Clark), M. Stoute, 8-11 G. Starkey 21
33 Scargill's Girl (J. Muldoon), M. W. Easterby, 8-11 C. Moss 6
34 04034- Sideshow (T. Blackwell), B. Hobbs, 8-11 G. Lewis 26
35 042000- Trimpack Belle (J. Milburn), A. Smith, 8-11 B. Henry 13

11-4 Be Better, 3-1 Rhineland, 9-2 Chacoo, 8-1 Sideshow, Quality Supreme, 10-1 Godoliero, 12-1 Kye-Hye, Welsh Moon, 20-1 others.

2.30 BROCKLESBY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,078: 5f)

201 1 Galaxy Capricorn (D) (Galaxy Tape & Disc Co Ltd), R. Hannon, 9-2 F. Durr 9
202 1 Saul's Son (D) (W. C. Watts), Watts, 9-2 D. Nicholls 5 1
203 2 Abdus (A. Pountok), W. O'Gorman, 8-11 L. Piggott 4
204 0 Broad Loom (F. Fern), J. Hardy, 8-11 M. Thomas 7
205 Dragoman (D. Hamilton), C. Bewicke, 8-11 J. Reid 8
206 3 Dunkeld Boy (H. Davidson), W. Gray, 8-11 E. Apter 6
207 Elmanoka (C. Perks), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 T. Ives 3
210 2- Middleham (T. Barker), E. Weymes, 8-11 E. Hide 2
212 Pasea (C. Gaventa), W. Marshall, 8-11 J. Mercer 5

7-4 Galaxy Capricorn, 3-1 Abdus, 7-2 Middleham, 6-1 Saul's Son, 10-1 Dunkeld Boy, 16-1 others.

3.0 DONCASTER SPRING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,620: 7f)

301 422120- Tracksledy (S. Hunt), W. Haigh, 9-5 T. Ives 10
302 2120- Vaigly Great (T. Sellier), M. Stoute, 9-4 G. Starkey 9
303 232100- Smoke Singer (Mrs B. Shack), P. Kelleway, 9-3 A. Murray 5
304 012331- Bondi (D) (A. Clarke), H. Candy, 9-3 P. Waldron 7
305 12113-3 Lord Rochford (D) (B. Shine), B. Swift, 9-3 G. Lewis 11
308 03210-0 Longcliffe (W. Newton), M. W. Easterby, 8-12 C. Moss 1
309 010001- Casino Royale (D) (J. Pearce), Doug Smith, 8-12 W. Carson 15
310 42210-0 Commander Bond (J. Weir), H. Price, 8-11 B. Taylor 12
312 2210-04 Telecommunication (D) (Mrs T. Hopkinson), W. Marshall, 8-9 R. Marshall 6
313 00010-0 Good Tune (Ld Zetland), J. W. Watts, 8-6 J. Lowe 13
314 240240- Dubois (J. Roebling), I. Balding, 8-2 D. McKay 8
316 313- Friendly Baker (Wm Jackson & Son Ltd), M. H. Easterby, 7-12 M. Thomas 2
317 312- Emerin (B) (W. Dickie), W. O'Gorman, 8-11 E. Johnson 3
320 000020- Follwell (J. Newman), D. Sasse, 7-2 L. Morris 3

7-2 Lord Rochford, 4-1 Bondi, 9-2 Casino Royale, 6-1 Vaigly Great, 7-1 Smoke Singer, 8-1 Commander Bond, 10-1 Friendly Baker, 12-1 Tracksledy, 20-1 others.

3.30 DONCASTER EXHIBITION CENTRE STAKES (3-y-o: £1,900: 6f)

401 213- Gypsy Dancer (S. Niarchos), P. Walwyn, 9-10 P. Eddery 1
402 121301- Manor Farm Boy (D) (Manor Farm Dairies 'Haverhill' Ltd), W. O'Gorman, 9-10 L. Piggott 4
403 211220- Negative Response (Mrs E. Jackman), J. Mulhall, 9-7 J. Seagrave 6
404 423140- Baldale Record (D) (Beldale Homes 'Staffordshire' Ltd), M. Jarvis, 9-5 F. Durr 5
405 2431-0 Gruinard (Susan Hadida Ltd), P. Kelleway, 9-0 A. Murray 2
406 401- Royal Emblem (D) (R. Mollor), H. Wragg, 9-0 J. Mercer 3

15-8 Manor Farm Boy, 5-2 Gypsy Dancer, 4-1 Negative Response, 7-1 Beldale Record, 10-1 Royal Emblem, 12-1 Gruinard.

4.0 LEGER WAY HANDICAP: £2,456: 1¼m 50yd)

501 313133- Young Pip (C-D) (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 5-9-7 F. Durr 8
502 034100- Godila (A. Sturman), W. Gray, 4-9-6 E. Apter 5
503 240010- St Briavels (D Whisbaw), G. P.-Gordon, 4-9-5 E. Eldin 9
504 011112- Alexanda The Great (G. Reed), C. Thornton, 4-9-2 J. Bleasdale 6
506 001200- English Expert (E. Brown), Denys Smith, 4-8-12 L. Charnock 1
507 01200-0 Pembi Chase (G. Smyth), J. Powney, 6-8-12 M. Thomas 2
509 041023 Coquito's Prince (B) (A. Alvarado), B. Hanbury, 4-8-1 L. Piggott 10
510 000- Flameproof (H. Avill), H. Nicholson, 5-8-4 P. Eddery 3
511 20100-1 Mount Pelle (T. Lyons II), P. Arthur, 4-8-1 B. Rouse 4
513 122420- Battlement (D. Kerr), E. Collingwood, 6-7-11 J. Lowe 7

9-4 Alexanda The Great, 3-1 Young Pip, 9-2 Coquito's Prince, 6-1 Mount Pelle, 8-1 St Briavels, 10-1 Godila, 12-1 Battlement, 20-1 others.

4.30 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (£1,952: 1¼m 127yd)

601 21230-1 Night Watch (P. Mellon), I. Balding, 4-9-11 J. Matthias 5
602 2242- Tony (Mrs D. Bousfield), E. Weymes, 6-9-4 P. Young 3 1
603 014014- Moonlight Rag (J. Martin), H. Candy, 5-8-13 W. Newnes 7 2
604 401400- Nation Wide (D) (H. Wragg), Wragg, 5-8-9 P. Eddery 3
605 103305- Chance Belle (R. Jarvis), Jarvis, 5-8-5 M. Thomas 4

5-4 Night Watch, 5-2 Tony, 100-30 Moonlight Rag, 10-1 Nation Wide, 12-1 Chance Belle.

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 RHINELAND is specially recommended. 2.30 Galaxy Capricorn. 3.0 Telecommunication. 3.30 Manor Farm Boy. 4.0 St Briavels. 4.30 Night Watch.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Sideshow. 2.30 Abdu. 3.0 Vaigly Great. 3.30 Manor Farm Boy. 4.0 St Briavels. 4.30 Nation Wide.

Haydock Park results

2.0 (2.4) VALUE CENTRE STAKES (3-y-o: £1,291: 6f)
Precious Petra, b f, by Bing II—Late Scholar (R. Nicholson), 8-11 S. Perks (25-1) 1
Retza, ch c, by Richboy—Shari (M. Oakley), 8-7 N. Brasnick (20-1) 2
Bash, b c, by Huntercombe—Russellia (C. Moss), 9-0 C. Moss (100-30 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Miss Pudge (4th), 6-1 True Gunner, 13-2 Fata Morgana, 8-1 Eye..ne, 9-1 Black Mark, Swing To and Fro, 14-1 Lindum Parva, 20-1 Frond, 33-1 Songemon, Sun Emperor, Splendid Siani. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, £3.67; places, £1.11, £1.13, 14p; dual forecast, £13.19. D. Doyle, at Wetherby. 2l, sh hd. 1min 20.38sec. Running Cost did not run.

2.30 (2.34) GEORGE FORDHAM STAKES (2-y-o: £970: 5f)
Pomponsity, b c, by Pompous—Hilisot (J. Hardy), 9-0 M. L. Thomas (9-4) 1
Prince Kelly, b c, by Pitskelly—Tuna (D. Howard), 9-0 T. Ives (8-1) 2
Initial Reduction, b c, by Starch Reduced—Kathy King (P. Hume), 8-7 .. J. Haynes (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-4 fav Cockney Rebel, 15-2 Red Crow, 9-1 Singing Tom (4th), 12-1 Great Fonzerelli, 25-1 Park Jet, Pomme Star, Jitfeu. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 13p, 18p, 88p; dual forecast, £1.35. J. Hardy, at Staunton. 1½l, 2½l. 1min 06.06sec.

3.0 (3.4) WRIGHT & GREEN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,772: 1m 40yd)
Remainder Man, ch c, by Connaught—Honsrone (Mrs D. Jardine) 9-0 .. T. Ives (9-2) 1
Silver Lord, gr c, by Abwah—Ixylvanecia (C. Elliott), 8-0 E. Hide (12-1) 2
Homing, b c, by Habitat—Heavenly Thought (Lord Rotherwick), 8-13 W. Carson (9-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Come Play With Me (4th), 6-1 Popular Win, 10-1 Irish Noble, 12-1 Coffee House, 16-1 Evos Boy, Los Reyes, 20-1 Lady Abernant. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 49p; places, 28p, 30p, 12p; dual forecast, £3.53. R. Hollinshead, at Upper Longdon. 2½l, 5l. 1min 51.22sec.

3.30 (3.31) DANNY MAHER HANDICAP (£1,662: 2m 28yd)
Snow-Star, b h, by Crisp and Even—L'Etoile (Miss S. Dunne), 5-8-4 .... W. Carson (5-1 fav) 1
Fair Kitty, ch m, by Saucy Kit—Family Affair (A. Milner) 7-8-4 G. Oldroyd (4-1) 2
Estate Agent, b g, by Candy Cane—Creel (G. Leatham), 5-8-5 C. Moss (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 La Garde, 11-3 San Patricio, 9-1 Golden Apple (4th), 12-1 Emerald Emperor, 20-1 Jim Colner, 25-1 Scoria, Therapoun, 33-1 Montreal Boy. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 26p; places, 11p, 14p, 36p; dual forecast, 34p. J. Bethell, at Fordingbridge. 2½l, ½l. 3min 49.41sec.

4.0 (4.9) SPAR CUP (5-y-o: £1,318: 1¼m 131yd)
Gallie Craig, b f, by St Chad—Harbour Flower (W. Russell), 10-9 Diana Bissill (evens fav) 1
Jack O Lantern, ch g, by Jimmy Reppin—Charline (J. Fenwick), 10-12 .. Mr A. J. Wilson (8-1) 2
Lovine, b c, by King's Bishop—Beat It (Lt-Col R. Warden), 10-8 Mr T. Easterby (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 10-1 Groovy, 11-1 Jackie Cass, 12-1 Tidy Work, 16-1 Ruths Diamond, 20-1 Honey Season, Rodney Parade (4th), 25-1 Grey Magic, 33-1 Apple Prince, La Brea, Derkon, Novorossiysk. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 11p, 16p, 65p; dual forecast, 50p. R. P. Rohan, at Malton. 3l, 4l. 2min 33.00sec. Elistan withdrawn, not under orders.

4.30 (4.33) HERBERT JONES HANDICAP (£1,247: 7f 40yd)
Dust-Up, b c, by Shiny Tenth—Mary Read (J. Bigg), 4-8-5 K. Darley (11-8 fav) 1
Mahar, b f, by Highland Melody—Harmahal (J. Harrison), 4-7-8 S. Salmon (12-1) 2
Orange Squash, ch f, by Red God—Alauda (J. Haverhals), 4-8-1 J. Lynch (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 100-30 Boundless (4th), 6-1 Track Belle, 12-1 Sealed Brief, 14-1 Aristotle, 25-1 Pick Your Own, Prince. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 12p, 18p, 11p; dual forecast, £2.73. R. Hollinshead, at Upper Longdon. 10l, 4l. 1min 37.09sec.
TOTE DOUBLE: Remainder Man and Gallie Craig, £7.35. TREBLE: Pomponsity, Snow Star and Dust-Up, £13.90.

Ascot NH

2.0 (2.7) MERLIN STEEPLECHASE (£1,318: 3m)
Rolls Rambler, b g, by Wrekin Rambler—Cross Pearl (B. Brazier), 7-12-1 Mr N. Henderson (10-11 fav) 1
Royal Guide .. Mr R. Mann (6-1) 2
Adulation .. Mr J. Porter (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 High Prospect, 10-1 Entertainment, 11-1 Mastership (f), 12-1 Merrybent (4th), 40-1 Stepson. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 11p, 12p, 36p; dual forecast, 40p. F. Winter, Lambourn. 8l, 7l. Europleasure and Lacedaemon did not run.

2.35 (2.43) HEN HARRIER HURDLE (novices: £1,747: 2m)
Town Tyrant, br g, by Charlottown—Tyronera (Sir C. Clore), 7-11-8 .... W. Smith (14-1) 1
Knockmasle M. O'Halloran (12-1) 2
No Bells .. Mr A. Wates (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-4 fav Man of Steel (p), 3-1 Konlis, 5-1 Ruby Wine, 16-1 Peter Grimes, Spider Man, 20-1 Crowning Issue (p), 25-1 Promalta (4th), 33-1 Money Market (p), 40-1 Doddington Park (f), 50-1 Lovers-Bow (p), Just Because, Geoteebee, Kirov. 16 ran. P. Walwyn, Lambourn. 1l, 12l. Miss Quay and News King did not run.

3.05 (3.12) PEREGRINE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £2,988: 2½m)
Royal Epic, br g, by Queen's Hussar—Tam O'Shanter (R. Head), 7-11-3 .. J. King (9-1) 1
Prebihas .. R. Mangan (100-30) 2
Kabeen ...... R. Crank (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 Regal Choice (4th), 4-1 Canteater (f), 8-1 Jackadandy. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 88p; places, 37p, 24p; dual forecast, £1.66. 1½l, 4l.

3.35 (3.43) BERNI INNS LONG DISTANCE HURDLE (£6,933: 3m)
Flame Gun, b g, by Lucifer—Bewitching (Mrs M. Kenny), 6-11-12 .. Mr N. Madden (11-2) 1
Lacson .... M. Floyd (6-1) 2
Southern Darling R. Champion (33-1) 3
S.... ETE
ALSO RAN: 10-11 Dramatist, 7-1 Banawara, 25-1 Levaremoss (f), Quickapenny (4th), 33-1 Salviati, Rushmere, Wotdyknow, Brother Broncho. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 14p, 16p, 28p; dual forecast, £1.01. E. O'Grady, Ireland. 10l, 8l.

4.10 (4.16) GOLDEN EAGLE STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £2,502: 2½m)
Valiant Charger, b g, by Light Brigade—Lady Sprit (Mrs J. Ceballos), 7-11-3 J. Francome (100-30 jt fav) 1
Albury Lad .. P. Blacker (11-2) 2
Fisherman's Cot P. Richards (100-30 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Dawlish, 9-1 Serpents Three (p), 12-1 Andrew Patrick (p), Carnival Day, Physicist (4th), 14-1 Haigo (f), 16-1 William Penn, 33-1 Gamlingal, Jack Donore (b). 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 17p, 22p, 14p; dual forecast, £1.52. F. Winter, at Lambourn. Nk, ½l.

4.40 (4.47) KESTREL HURDLE (£2,544: 2m)
Prousto, b h, by Presto-Cousette (M. Mouskos), 5-12-1 J. J. O'Neill (2-1 jt fav) 1
Gruffandgrim J. Francome (2-1 jt fav) 2
Regent Garden R. R. Evans (5-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 12-1 French Saint, 16-1 Royal Idol (f), 20-1 Romany Furlong (4th). 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 17p, 15p; dual forecast, 24p. A. Jarvis, at Coventry. 6l, 3l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Royal Epic and Valiant Charger, £41.15. TREBLE: Town Tyrant, Flame Gun and Prousto, £171.90. JACKPOT: Not won. No consolation dividend. Pool of £3,657 50 carried forward to Doncaster today.

Worcester NH

2.15 (2.15) CLENT HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o Novices: £548: 2m)
Princely Call, ch g, by Dike Himes 11-0 .... H. J. Evans (20-1) 1
New Angle .. P. Barton (7-4 fav) 2
Chestnut Walk, G. McCourt (100-30) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Linion (4th), 10-1 Pepo Cobarro, 20-1 Russells Choice, Sing Me (p), 33-1 Ask Me Nicely, Bestreaked (b), Deball, Donway, Greetings, Herons Copper, Major Enterprise, Malcolm's Pride, Sharp Note (f), Top Spot Trackman. 18 ran.
TOTE: Win, £4.80; places, 66p, 15p, 11p; dual forecast, £4.91. J. P. Jones, Upton on Severn. ½l, 10l.

2.45 (2.45) STOURPORT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,224: 2½m)
Blue Maid, b m, by Blue Streak—Penstemon 6-11-5 R. Hoare (3-1 fav) 1
Prince of Normandy, J. Burke (15-2) 2
Paddys Best, Mr M. Brisbourne (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Icebreaker, 8-1 Madison (b), Solonius (p), Inglewood (p), 9-1 All Spirit, 12-1 Limner, Marmalade, 20-1 Benfro Belle (p), Haddon Boy (4th), Master Scorchin (p), 33-1 Current Choice, Cash Bonanza, Coxmoor Maid (p). 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 11p, 15p, 62p, 82p; dual forecast, 57p. J. Thorne, Bridgwater. 4l, 10l.

3.15 (3.18) DIGLIS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,338: 2m)
Tidal Wave, b g, by Sea Bird—Cortesia II 6-11-3 G. Thorner (5-1) 1
Barmitzvah Boy, John Williams (12-1) 2
Vespucci, .. P. Leach (9-2 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-2 Virginia Drive, 8-1 Gordons Lad (4th), 9-1 Polly Toodle, 10-1 Rogallan, True Shot, 12-1 Lloyd Ardua, 16-1 Pikey, Winscombe, 20-1 Fair Gazette (p), Leeward, Lyns Legend, 33-1 Stupendous Boy (u), Lucky Devil, Inveraayle, Johnny Bingo, Lucky Ambition, Frankly Yes, Llacca Prince, Anneline, Persian Gift (p). 23 ran.
TOTE: Win, 96p; places, 20p, 34p, 11p, 38p; dual forecast, £8.07. D. H. Jones, Pontypridd. 10l, 1½l.

3.45 (3.46) MADRESFIELD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,290: 3m)
Coolagong, b m, by Bargello—Coolnagratten, 8-11-0 Mr H. Orde Powlett (7-4 fav) 1
Tenecoco . Dr D. Chesney (25-1) 2
Corrib Road .. C. Astbury (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Lovejoy, 9-2 Redundant Punter, 6-1 Corn Market, 7-1 Tasco, 16-1 Jimmy Bowe (4th), 25-1 Balek. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 14p, 65p, 30p; dual forecast, £6.88. N. Crump, at Middleham. 5l, 10l.

4.15 (4.16) NEWLAND STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,020: 3m)
The Clerk, b g, by Counsel—The Secretary, 13-10-6 P. Barton (9-1) 1
September Rain .. P. Haynes (5-1) 2
Old Sid .. M. Dickinson (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Craigie House (f), 6-1 Co Partner (4th), 9-1 Transformation, 10-1 Burridge. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, £2.91; places, £2.25, 30p; dual forecast, £1.87. D. Gandolfo, at Wantage. 1½l, 4l.

4.45 (4.46) CLENT HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £535: 2m)
Popsi's Mandate, b c, by Mandamus—Popsie's Pride, 11-0 C. Smith (8-1) 1
Alltyre .... J. Redmond (4-1) 2
Pride of Tawy .. G. McCourt (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Ascensia, 6-1 Sealecation, 7-1 Ronkslev (4th), 8-1 Christopher Robin, Annegoni (p), 12-1 Journal (f), 20-1 High Noon Drifter (f), 25-1 Reasonably Royal, Sovereign Lane, 33-1 Bia Kross, Glenfern, Passat, Sallys Carouselle. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.47; places, 17p, 23p, 91p; dual forecast, £5.38. M. Tate, at Kidderminster. 5l, 3l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Tidal Wave and The Clerk, £166.50. TREBLE: Blue Maid, Coolagong and Popsi's Mandate, £70.70.

Worcester NH programme

1.45 AGENTS SALES STEEPLECHASE (Novices: Div I: £663: 2m)

3 21p240 Calculator, R. Isgar, 8-12-0 Mr Isgar 7
4 0pp010 Gone Walkabout, M. Tate, 8-12-0 R. Hyett
13 00p002 Angel's Nip, J. Webber, 6-11-4 A. Webber
15 0-004p0 Brooklaw, D. Nicholson, 6-11-4 R. Dickin
20 002202 Emperor's Gift, K. Bailey, 8-11-4 Mr Twiston-Davies 7
22 0000 Fair Georgina, W. R. Williams, 8-11-4 M. Barrell 7
29 0p Garter Wood, D. Oscman, 9-11-4 C. Smith
30 0 Historiana, B. Adams, 11-11-4 Mr Adams 7
31 0-00pup Noble Senator, J. Rowley, 8-11-4
38 000p3- Printers Imp, C. James, 6-11-4 G. McNally
46 0000u Spring Stone, W. Clay, 9-11-4 N. Clay
49 p0r0p Steve Wonder, A. Jones, 6-11-4 J. Williams
53 p- Tree Cornishman, D. Barons, 7-11-4
54 p-pp330 Westgate Falcon, J. Bradley, 7-11-4 P. Leach
56 000000 Bold Lord, D. Nicholson, 5-10-11 J. Suthern

7-4 Emperor's Gift, 3-1 Angel's Nip, 5-1 Gone Walkabout, 6-1 Calculator, 8-1 Brooklaw, 12-1 Spring Stone, 16-1 others.

2.15 INSPECTORS SALES HURDLE (Novices: £538: 2½m)

3 f13 Super Travel, J. Gifford, 7-12-0 Mr Sloan
4 4rr02p Bright Fergus, M. Scudamore, 9-11-4 R. Kington
10 04000 Indian Captive, A. Goodwill, 7-11-4 S. Smith-Eccles
11 030340 Kalabraki, C. Miller, 6-11-4 R. Evans
12 0000 Keithson, F. Rimell, 5-11-4 J. Burke
13 f-p00 Kings Carol, J. Vaughan, 6-11-4 J. Williams
14 f400-p0 La Gingold, E. Courage, 7-11-4 T. Andrews 7
15 f0000 Manbulloo, D. Nicholson, 5-11-4 J. Suthern
17 0-004 Sally Potheen, P. Sheppard, 8-11-4 Mr Price 7
21 Soyez Ferme, D. Gandolfo, 6-11-4 P. Barton
24 f Ying King, J. Maddocks, 7-11-4 Mr Ley 7

5-4 Super Travel, 7-2 Sally Potheen, 5-1 Soyez Ferme, 6-1 Kalabraki, 10-1 Keithson, 12-1 Indian Captive, 20-1 others.

2.45 AGENTS SALES STEEPLECHASE (Novices: Div II: £660: 2m)

5 0-p0001 Our Jimmy, M. Tate, 7-12-0 R. Hyett
7 000001 Island Mist, H. Nicholson, 6-11-7 K. Whyte 7
17 120222 Charbonnier, P. Bailey, 7-11-4 A. Dickman
21 pp030p Evening Frolic, R. Price, 10-11-4 S. Parkyn
23 0-3343 Gay Heath, A. Hobbs, 7-11-4 P. Hobbs
31 434410 Linsky, F. Winter, 6-11-4 M. Bastard 7
35 fpfufp No Cert, E. Courage, 8-11-4 A. Webber
36 01-f00 Nut Brown Cadet, R. Turnell, 7-11-4 S. Knight
40 00-00 Red Buck, K. Bridgwater, 7-11-4 J. Walsh 7
41 p-003f0 Reservist, J. Spearing, 6-11-4 A. Webb 5
43 300-p3 Roeson, W. R. Williams, 7-11-4 M. Barrett
47 00-f Stalbridge Heath, A. Stoddart, 6-11-4 R. Hoare 5
57 0-04040 Dowy's Quay, C. Davies, 5-10-11 R. Hyett
59 000f04 Home Turn, D. Nicholson, 5-10-11 R. Mangan
62 10000f Regent Dancer, D. Barons, 5-10-11 P. Leach

5-2 Linsky, 3-1 Charbonnier, 4-1 Our Jimmy, 6-1 Island Mist, 8-1 Gay Heath, Regent Dancer, 12-1 Home Turn, 16-1 others.

3.15 LONDON AND MANCHESTER ASSURANCE HURDLE (Handicap: £2,666: 2m)

1 00-0 Black Jack Street, T. Crew, 5-12-7 M. Caswell 7
3 023220 Monte Ceco (D), E. Owen jun, 5-11-9 N. Balmer 5
5 000310 Lintam (D), D. Barons, 7-11-9 P. Leach
6 413201 Shore Captain (D), J. Gifford, 6-11-6 R. Champion
7 421110 Dyscole (D), D. Kent, 6-11-5 P. Haynes
8 212110 Paper Rich (D), A. Goodwill, 5-11-4 S. Smith-Eccles
9 4-13411 Killwarren (D), F. Winter, 5-11-1 J. Francome
11 112212 Hipparion (D), S. Mellor, 6-10-13 J. Rowe 7
13 2-0p001 Cold Justice (C,D), C. Bensted, 5-10-10 J. Davies 7
17 003-0f4 Montage (D), F. Rimell, 7-10-0 C. Tinkler
18 120000 Silversmith, I. Wardle, 5-10-0 M. Leak 7

7-2 Killwarren, 4-1 Dyscole, 5-1 Hipparion, 6-1 Shore Captain, 8-1 Cold Justice, Monte Ceco, 10-1 Paper Rich, 12-1 Lintam, 16-1 others.

3.45 LONDON AND MANCHESTER ASSURANCE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,423: 3m)

3 012111 Jer (C,D), W. Clay, 7-11-8 S. Smith-Eccles
4 f2134f Arctic Heir (D), J. Thorne, 9-11-6 P. Hobbs
5 p31200 Dulwich (C), C. Davies, 11-11-2 P. Warner
7 00-ppf Black Tudor (D), G. Kindersley, 10-10-11 R. Evans
10 0p-0130 Argent (C-D), P. Ransom, 14-10-8 B. R. Davies
17 f42330 Cornmarket, C. Dingwall, 8-10-1 H. Evans
18 44f1u2 Vatican Express, E. Courage, 7-10-1 A. Webber
22 p-p40p0 Guinea Model (D), Mrs J. French, 11-10-0 Miss S. French 7

3-1 Jer, 7-2 Arctic Heir, 4-1 Dulwich, 6-1 Argent, 8-1 Cornmarket, Vatican Express, 12-1 Black Tudor, 33-1 Guinea Model.

4.15 ASSURANCE LONG DISTANCE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,329: 3m)

4 230004 Listercombe, D. Nicholson, 7-11-2 A. Webb 5
5 33p001 Holemoor Boy, Miss S. Morris, 9-11-0 P. Carvill 7
6 310310 Saucy Dove, G. Price, 6-10-8 C. Price 7
8 400000 Tara Dream, R. Turnell, 7-10-4 A. Turnell
9 24001f Donnison (C-D), M. Tate, 7-10-4 R. Hyett
10 100223 Portway Nick (D), F. G. Smith, 8-10-3 J. Burke
11 0 Cumbernauld, J. Bradley, 11-10-1
15 f202pp Streakland (C), D. Barons, 7-10-0 P. Leach
17 100034 Coffee Bob, A. Moore, 7-10-0 Mr Moore 7
19 040-04 Brig, K. Bailey, 6-10-0 S. Morshead
20 ff0200 Charles Swift, D. Morley, 6-10-0 B. R. Davies
26 020004 Devil's Soldier, O. Brennan, 10-10-0 O. Brennan

11-4 Listercombe, 7-2 Holemoor Boy, 4-1 Donnison, 6-1 Tara Dream, 8-1 Portway Nick, Saucy Dove, 12-1 Coffee Bob, 16-1 others.

4.45 DISTRICT SALES STEEPLECHASE (£553: 2½m)

1 20-022p Air General (C-D), M. Thorne, 9-12-7 ...... Miss D. Thorne 7
4 30-3314 Ptarmigan III (C-D), F. Gilman, 12-12-7 Mr Saunders
5 10 Bushwalks Prince (D), J. Sumner, 13-12-5 Mr Barnett 7
6 31pf-00 Callie, Mrs J. Brookes, 10-12-5 Mr Wheeler 7
7 00f3-13 Friendly Steve, P. Stram, 6-12-5 Mr Stern 7
9 Armagnac Queen, M. Fear, 9-12-0 Mr Foar 7
10 000- Bob Gasche, Mrs B. Collins, 10-12-0 Mr Collins 7
11 310-pf Caddam Wood, G. Nicholson, 6-12-0 Mr Nicholson 7
12 r- Detling, T. Palmer, 12-12-0 Miss V. Warren 7
13 0-0p4 Family Man, G. Graham, 8-12-0 Mr Graham 7
15 Go Perrys, Miss C. Phillips, 7-12-0
16 Happy Returns, Miss P. Kerby, 6-12-0 Miss P. Kerby 7
18 f0- Hello Luna, T. Palmer, 9-12-0 Miss P. Palmer 7
19 f0-f3 Irish Brandy, N. Bush, 9-12-0 Mr Bush 5
25 222f00 Queens County, K. Jones, 7-12-0 Mr Scudamore 7
26 3400-p Solitus, F. Richards, 9-12-0 Mr Turry 7
27 puupp-p Tarriman, B. Hicks, 10-12-0 Mr Reid 7
28 12223-2 The Baker, Mrs R. Wiseman, 8-12-0 Mr Poole 7
29 2 Tic-Tack Lady, R. Sharp, 6-12-0 Mr Sharp 7
30 0-00 What, M. Barlow, 8-12-0 Mr Smith 7

9-4 Ptarmigan III, 3-1 Tic-Tack Lady, 7-2 The Baker, 6-1 Friendly Steve, 8-1 Air General, 12-1 Bushwalks Prince, 16-1 others.

5.15 AGENTS SALES STEEPLECHASE (Novices: Div III: £660: 2m)

7 140201 Prime Justice (D), J. Millington, 8-12-10 .... Mr Millington 7
11 4004f All Bright, D. Nicholson, 6-11-4 R. Dickin
12 000 Ammanalla, W. Allen, 6-11-4 Mr Woolley
19 00f0p0 Dun Uisdean, B. Cambidge, 8-11-4 R. Crank
24 4300f0 Forlorn Raid, H. Lavis, 7-11-4 H. Davies 5
28 p-0p004 Harry Hawke, B. Palling, 6-11-4 C. Jones
32 0400p3 Miss Kilo, A. W. Jones, 6-11-4 A. Taylor
35 00fu0 New Colonist, G. Vergette, 6-11-4 P. Kelly
37 uf Peking Picnic, A. Sutton, 6-11-4
41 uf0p2 Sarah Louise, J. Spearing, 7-11-4 A. Webb 5
45 3-00f0f Snow Mountain, R. Armytage, 6-11-4 S. Parkyn
50 0-00p The Bishop, W. Price, 9-11-4 J. Williams
51 0- The Walrus, D. Nicholson, 8-11-4 R. Mangan
61 04u0 Lennoxlove, Mrs A. Finch, 5-10-11 S. Morshead
64 00p Great Bentley, D. Nicholson, 5-10-11 J. Suthern

11-8 Prime Justice, 7-4 All Bright, 6-1 Miss Kilo, 10-1 Harry Hawke, 12-1 Lennoxlove, 16-1 others.

Worcester selections

1.45 Calculator. 2.15 Sally Potheen. 2.45 Charbonnier. 3.15 Killwarren. 3.45 Jer. 4.15 Listercombe. 4.45 Ptarmigan III. 5.15 All Bright.

Ronald Butt on the way the steel report was brushed aside

The rise and fall of the select committee

Anyone who has lately been peering between the lines of *Hansard*, will have been able to discover that one of the great political panaceas of our time has just taken rather a nasty tumble, though this has been unacknowledged by those most attached to it.

I refer to the idea that we can be rescued from failures of government, and our national inefficiencies, by parliamentary select committees, working in a non-party way and dedicated impartially to the elucidation of higher truth.

The House of Commons recently debated the recent reports on the British Steel Corporation which had been produced by the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries. These were formidable documents, and the inquiry had been the longest and most persistent the committee had ever undertaken.

The reports strongly criticized the conduct of BSC's affairs by its chairman, and charged the two ministers concerned (Mr Varley and Mr Kaufman) with misleading the Commons, accidentally or not, about BSC's deficit prospects.

For present purposes I am not concerned with the questions whether, or how far, the allegations of the select committee were justified, but with what happened to this report and the significance of its fate for the general usefulness of select committees.

Since it is the historic function of the House of Commons to call ministers to account and force them to disclose information, this was obviously a case which the Commons needed to debate with a view to "trying" (so to speak) the charges made in the reports.

Yet it instantly became clear that the Government had no intention of initiating a debate on the reports to clear its name. The Prime Minister, for instance, brushed aside a reference to the reports at question time with the snide observation that "people who sit on the side of the pitch always believe that they can play the game better than those in the middle of it".

The chairman of the select committee, left-winger Mr Russell Kerr, subsequently said in the debate on the report that they "would not be intimidated and prevented from doing our duty by remarks of that sort".

Yet because the debate was on a Conservative motion to approve the report (the Government itself having refused to arrange a debate) Mr Russell Kerr, and the rest of the Labour members of the select committee felt obliged to refuse to support their own report. Instead they voted for the Government against the motion and for an amendment merely to "take note" of the report.

From his speech, it did not seem that Mr Kerr felt altogether easy in his mind about this, for he promptly set about lambasting the Conservative motion on the grounds that it had nothing to do with wanting to encourage the select committee for the benefit of the tax payers or the House of Commons, and only sought to oppose the Government for party reasons.

The object, said Mr Kerr, was that the eight Labour members (the majority) of the committee "will be so embarrassed by the terms of the motion before us which, on one reading, means that we would have to vote against approving our own reports, that they will be transfixed with fear at looking silly, and will be forced either to vote with the Opposition tonight, or abstain—or just possibly, to go off and commit suicide as a consequence of failure to solve the dilemma".

Yet, as Mr Kerr also reminded the House, although the members of the select committee would vote in different lobbies, they had all worked as a team, and would "stand by their views". He appealed to "all back benchers . . . to exert the proper rights of the House of Commons to scrutinize, to probe and curb the powers of the Executive".

And so the motion to approve the select committee's report was defeated by 48 votes. The speeches were made largely on party lines and many of them from the Labour side were virtually constituency speeches from MPs with steel interests. Mr Kaufman and Mr Varley defended themselves by largely political arguments, much was made about a minor inaccuracy in the report concerning the date of a meeting and the Government got away with it.





Eric Varley and Gerald Kaufman: strong criticism in the British Steel report.

In one sense, nothing new happened. The Nationalized Industries Committee, after all, has been beavering away for decades, and yet since 1970, only one of its reports had been debated before this one. But the steel inquiry was, after all, a special case; ministers were being accused of maladministration and of specified faults—and yet the Government was able to turn the whole occasion into a tactical, if empty, parliamentary victory.

I have long held the opinion that select committees to shadow departments and subjects cannot work as well in Britain as they do in America because of the fundamental differences between our constitution and the American. In the United States, the President and Congress have entirely separate lives. However many times the President is defeated in Congress, he remains the chief executive, and is not forced on account of defeats to resign. Members of the "governing" party in Congress can, therefore, safely join with others from the "opposition" party to investigate and embarrass the administration, knowing they do not put it at risk.

In Britain, however, the life of a government depends on its House of Commons majority, and when this appears to be at risk, the majority rallies round, as they did with the steel reports, whatever the logical inconsistency. It used to be argued in the 1960s that if only we could have an economic affairs committee or a foreign affairs committee, we should conduct our economic and foreign policy better. That notion always seemed an absurdity to me, because it was clear that, when any final test arrived, such committees on strong party political subjects would divide on party lines.

Nevertheless, I also believed that there was an exception to this general rule—and that was when a committee dealt not with current party political policy but with issues which transcend ordinary party interest.

Thus the public accounts committee and public expenditure committees can work effectively because everyone is supposed to have an interest in seeing that money is spent appropriately for the proper purposes, and that the administration of policy is reviewed by Parliament.

Similarly, both Conservative and Labour MPs wish the nationalized industries to work efficiently, even if for different reasons. Yet when the select committee produces a sensible and serious all-party report which is inconvenient for ministers, the Government can simply brush it aside with the tame assistance of its majority.

I do not say that the work of the Nationalized Industries Committee was wasted. The Government's own plan for steel cutbacks, since announced, has shown how valid the committee's diagnosis was, even if the Government has not gone the whole way with it.

Yet this episode suggests that, as a major political influence, even the best of select committees are pretty fragile instruments for policy control precisely because their findings and prestige can be made to look absurd by majority voting in the House. We are constantly told that the trouble with Parliament is that our committees are not serviced as thoroughly and lavishly as the American committees are; and that they should have bigger and better research assistance and more investigative muscle. But if they did, what would be the use if the reports were treated as contemptuously on the floor of the House as this one was?

Certainly, the establishment of departmental select committees, constituted on party political, instead of all-party, lines, as proposed by a study group of Labour's National Executive Committee, and reported in Monday's *Times*, would be no answer. That would simply reinforce the power of the majority party in the Commons and subordinate further the government, in relation to its independent advisers, the Civil Service, to the party.

The result, in other words, would be to strengthen the capacity of the "elective dictatorship" of single chamber majority party government to override every other centre of independent thought and influence. That would assist the political objectives long-held by a section of the Labour Party. It would do nothing for the independence of the House of Commons.

Why almost everyone wants to see the EEC grow bigger

As Britain proceeds to a general election we shall be drenched with strident rhetoric. It is therefore timely to recollect some of the areas of political consensus that will survive the forthcoming hustings. One such area is the desirability of EEC membership being extended to include Greece, Spain and Portugal. The summit meeting of the European Council on Friday will provide an opportunity to review the progress of "enlargement" and, hopefully, to provide a greater sense of urgency in the negotiations.

The Foreign Secretary told the British Labour Group in Brussels in February that "enlargement is historically inevitable and politically desirable" and referred to an undeniable political imperative. Those sentiments were fully matched by Geoffrey Rippon a week later at Strasbourg when he avowed: "We must in 1978 above all show imaginative statesmanship in strengthening the Community by facilitating the accession of Greece, Spain and Portugal . . ." Indeed, Geoffrey Rippon put the challenge of enlargement in the bluntest terms in a subsequent radio interview when he postulated that the Community "would virtually have destroyed itself" if negotiations could not be successfully concluded.

There is, then, a wide spectrum of British support for the enlargement of the EEC. This instinct is sound and will have been reinforced by recent political developments. In the first instance the Greek Government of Mr Karamanlis is not evidently well established. Could it survive the humiliation and rebuff of rejected EEC membership? And would the consequences be a triumph of Greek political forces not merely hostile to the common market but also to Nato? Secondly there are growing signs of Turkish ambivalence towards Nato. Thirdly there is the uncertain political state in Iran.

Furthermore, failure to secure Greek membership would undoubtedly lead to consequential difficulties in respect of Spain and Portugal. The words of the late Anthony Crosland still echo: "The political benefits of enlargement outweigh all these practical difficulties." The practical difficulties indeed are well known. They are substantially economic. The per capita income of Greece and Spain is about half that of the common market. The Portuguese figure is one third. Their accession will compound the difficulties of the Common Agricultural Policy and intensify the problems of surpluses in wine, olives, and citrus fruit.

The Iberian fishing fleet could add one further element to the tangled problems of a Common Fisheries Policy. The substantial steel, shipbuilding an dtextile industries c applicant countries wil add to the existing EEC lems in these areas. Ecc difficulties could po enlargement for at le decade. A practical would readily accept the ical fact of enlarged munity membership.

Furthermore it would a reasonably passive a towards the non-tariff tive policies of the ap countries provided the financed from national than Community budget Commisson is already obliged to use the gem of persuasion in tackling tariff barriers and in more genuine intra-Co free trade.

They are generally re to brandish the letter treaty—and for the go son that they realize tha tive power lies with th cil of Ministers and th mination of national ments to pursue emp or industrial policies t they are politically cor The recent exchanges the Commission an United Kingdom gov over the temporary enla subsidy was an indica how the rules are mas not exactly broken.

There are then grounds for believin enlargement could be modated within the pattern of Community tion. It would, neverth a serious check to thos gues who still seek interpretation of the Treaty, the abolition national veto, and th mentation of Econor Monetary Union (EM

The cool response of ish Government has derstandable. EMU acquired a variety of n It could mean the gence" of the econo formance of all the E tries. Or a harmoni indirect tax structure linked exchange rate all national currencies. it now mean the transfer of monetar from national governm a European Communit bank? On any or all counts such a policy more difficult to ex respect of a *twelv* Community with their of national economic mance and tax structu

The British reaction coming the political ment of the Community while beir cal of attempts in Economic and Moneta are understandabl related. It is not the of being a "bad-E (or even Gaullist), b ing an ordered set o and economic prioriti

John

The author is Conser for Oswestry

A liar is still a liar even in BombSpeak

Continuing the series of new words and new meanings.

After four centuries of blameless and boring life with a precise denotation, the respectable abstract noun *credibility* has recently been picked up as a shameless vogue word. It has accordingly become skittish in its old age, broken out of its narrow semantic home, and started to trespass in the territories of other words.

It is now widely used to mean credit, or the ability to persuade or impress others, or Heaven knows what else (though its users might be hard pressed to explain exactly what Heaven has in mind).

A descendant of the Latin patriarch *credo*, "I believe", the word wears its original meaning on its Latinate face and Roman nose. It was introduced into English to mean the quality of being credible; or an instance or case of this quality. Then in the 1960s it was adopted as a technical term in the horrendous jargon of nuclear deterrence for thinking about the unthinkable in Herman-Kahn-Speak.

It was used in contexts of a defence policy based on the theory of the effectiveness of a nuclear deterrent. For example, *The Times* wrote in 1960 that there would be no gain in the *credibility* of the deterrent if Nato became an atomic power. From BombSpeak this new sort of *credibility* escalated, as you would say in KahnSpeak, into the common language.

In particular the Vietnam war and Watergate popularized the concept of a *credibility* gap, which was a new and pernicious euphemism for calling somebody a liar. Official American statements could no longer be taken on trust. This phenomenon was delicately called the *credibility* gap. It meant that somebody, usually Mr A. N. Official Spokesman, was lying.

In a similarly malodorous obfuscation Mr Nixon's press office used to announce that a statement made previously was inoperative, when they meant that it was untrue. So now to say that somebody has a serious *credibility* gap has become the modish and mischievous way of saying that he or she is a liar. The mischief is that to have a *credibility gap* sounds so much more respectable than telling lies, and may persuade people that there is no great harm in having one or telling them.

Credibility has now become so ragingly fashionable a word in business and other jargons that it is used as an impressive noise, with only a faint appendage of meaning. An advertisement asks for engineering *credibility*, meaning, I suppose, that prospective employers and customers will be impressed by your knowledge of engineering. It is said that candidates will have more *credibility* if they have certain qualifications or experience. This means that such candidates will stand a better chance of getting the job. A political tract speaks of communicator *credibility*, which presumably means the power of conveying that you have something worth saying.

This meaningless versatility of *credibility* would be incredible, if its profligate career were not a common one for vogue words. On the usual pattern it will soon have been so overused that it will be leached of all meaning. Even the most insensitive users of English will realize that the word is making them a laughing-stock. The trendy mob can then move on to some new word, and leave *credibility* to retire to its humble but useful job in the lexical armamentarium. Watch out for armamentarium, a dark horse coming up fast in sociological and business jargon.

Philip Howard

Dr Mervyn Stockwood, the Bishop of Southwark, looks at Britain's future

Christians and Marxists: why they must find a common ground

In the autumn of 1975 *The Times* in its leading article castigated me for my supposed political views. It was assumed that my appreciation of certain features in the community life of the communist countries, eg the difference of attitude between the western and eastern blocks over the exploitation of pornography for financial gain, implied that I supported a dictatorial regime that denied human rights.

Instead of allowing myself to become angry with my critics I thought it better to put the facts before them and let them judge for themselves.

Although the editor of *The Times* must be held responsible for sparking off my book, *The Cross and the Sickle**, I intended to write it sooner or later, as it had been fermenting in my mind for several years. Life is short and the time an individual spends on its stage is brief.

I have been involved in public affairs for 40 years and while I become increasingly baffled by the complexity of the issues that confront us, I thought it might be helpful to put forward some reflections upon my experiences, limited though they be.

It is, however, no academic exercise. I am concerned with the future of our country. What lies ahead of us?

I disregard the pessimistic cries of despair just as I disregard the backward glance through rose-tinted glasses at a so-called, but non-existent, golden age. Even so, we seem to be in a vacuum, religious and secular. Few people seem to know where we are going, and we are sadly lacking in creative leadership.

Here's an illustration of our predicament. Once a month I leave the security of Bishop's House and spend a couple of days in a parish, living on the spot and doing the chores of a parish priest—just as I did in the east end of Bristol four decades ago.

A few weeks back I found myself in a vast tower block. It was the nearest thing to hell I can conceive. There was a corridor, one of many, as long as the aisle of a cathedral, and as wide. Inevitably it invited thieves, muggers, vandals—to say nothing of hooligans and skateboarders.

I called on a family who were to leave the next day because they were afraid to open their front door. Several flats were empty, but not even the homeless would join the queue. Nor would I. But—and it is an important but—the politicians, the planners and the bureaucrats who were responsible for these catastrophic abominations sincerely believed they were working in the interests of the community. What went wrong?

Why is it that the architect of such a tower block in the United States now says that the only solution is to blow it up and, when the ground is levelled, to start again? I have no doubt as to the answer. The failure to do justice to the dignity and to the limitations of human nature.

The planners did not realize that their building should supply the environment for the development of human life in peace, happiness and security.

Now let us turn to the political scene. The failure of capitalism is that it has no doctrine of man's dignity; the failure of Marxism is that it has no doctrine of man's limitations. Capitalism must wake up to the fact we are made in God's image, and Marxism to the fact we are warped in so far as we are naturally selfish. To accumulate riches but to violate the standards of the workers who produce the riches or to ignore the needs of the community is sin; to compel the workers into submission to achieve the socialist paradise is sin.

If at this point I am asked what I mean by "sin", I point to the dictionary, "missing the mark". In short, capitalism and Marxism fail to make a truthful assessment of human nature. Although they come from different premises they share a false premise.

But what of the Church? Is it in any position to contribute to the debate? I am not sure, I wish I could be. As a young man I was fired by the teaching and example of Christian giants like William Temple and Stafford Cripps. Perhaps it was easier for them than it is for us.

Life, both in church and state, was less complicated. Today the apparent simplicities of Christian doctrine and political philosophy have been modified by the harsh realities of religious and secular agnosticism, and by the sheer bewilderment induced by scientific advance.

It is easy to despair and to withdraw from the battle. It is easy to divert one's mind from stark social problems by concentrating one's energies upon ecclesiastical irrelevancies. It is easy to forget the revolutionary message of Jesus of Nazareth and to genuflect to the pious aphorisms of a papier-mache Christ. But . . . but . . . but . . . the crux and the cross remains. What do we Christians do about it?

Like Abraham of old, we must go out into the unknown looking for a city whose builder and maker is God. This is not pious jargon, but a practical programme. We must have the courage to leave the rubble of the past and to lay paving stones for the future. It could be an exhilarating experience. Indeed it could supply the vision without which the people perish.

The Cross and the Sickle contains little new. In facts it's based on lectures I gave in Oxford and Cambridge a quarter of a century ago. They have been altered, however, in the light of experience and related to the very different world in which we now live.

I think it likely th the next 100 years m world will move in semi-Marxist or a direction. If so, there confrontation betwe ing regimes leading t How much better t should be intelligent on the part of those political responsibility.

It is my hope that and Marxists will ha and careful second both faiths and seek stand one another. If ceed, perhaps they sufficient common g a constructive c which eliminates th war and provides the a happier future.

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THE TIMES DIARY/ PHS

But what was Mr Kennedy's other handicap?

Truth will out—eventually—about why Ludovic Kennedy, television personality, writer and thorn in much legal flesh, has been refused membership to one of the most exclusive golf clubs in Scotland, his native heath.

Lips are sealed at the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, Muirfield (founded 1744, membership 650). Even Mr Kennedy himself, the most fearlessly open-minded of men, will not be quoted other than to say to me that he had been "hoping for the best" when his proposal for membership went in.

There is a fair sprinkling of legal luminaries among those who tramp across the Muirfield acres, a fact which may or may not add substance to speculation that what contributed to Mr Kennedy's blackballing was his campaign—it included writing the book *A Presumption of Innocence*—to get a free pardon for Patrick Meehan, who is serving a life sentence for murder.

A previous book of his, about the Christie murders, helped to win Timothy Evans a free pardon, posthumously.



Certainly, Mr Kennedy's golfing pedigree is impeccable. He has played at Muirfield, as a guest, for 12 years and has a handicap of 13. His maternal grandfather, Sir Ludovic Grant, was a captain of the Royal and Ancient Club at St Andrews and, in 1932, at the time of the amateur championship, actually wrote a history of Muirfield. His great uncle, Sir Robert Boothby, father of Lord Boothby, was a captain at St Andrews, too.

Belated Easter egg with dates

The BBC finds itself in the odd position of being able to tell Britain's church authorities on what date Easter will fall for every year up to 5000.

The Book of Common Prayer provides a table which makes calculation possible only up to 2199. That was not enough for a listener to the Radio 4 programme *Inquire Within*, who was married on Easter Monday, March 25, 1940, and wanted to know when Easter would next fall on the same date.

The prayer book formula involves golden numbers, paschal full moons, dominical letters and a good deal of division, further complicated by leap years. Not surprisingly, the church authorities were not able to apply it to the vistas of the future, so *Inquire Within* organized a competition, deadline April 14, for the correct answer.

The answers so far include two full printouts from computers. One, more than 8ft long, was from Leeds University's Department of Mathematics, and gave the date of Easter from 1628 to 5000.

I cannot steal the programme's thunder by giving the correct answer. Suffice it to say that the coincidence is a good three centuries off. But no doubt some less fluctuating system will have been established well before then.

Straws in not such an ill wind

I have reassuring news for those parliamentarians whose egos were dented by yesterday's opinion poll disclosure that only 46 per cent of voters can name their MP.

According to a PHS straw poll, commissioned only hours after the Opinion Research Centre findings for the BBC television programme *Nationwide* were announced, only 33 per cent of voters are aware of this damaging information.

And, of these, only 25 per cent—about one in 10 of the total number canvassed—thought there was any point to the poll at all.

Eighty per cent of those who thought the whole thing an expensive waste of time said their feeling was based on the fact that most people already know that most people do not know the name of their elected representative.

Of those interviewed, 50 per cent were Tories, 40 per cent were Socialists, 5 per cent were Liberals, and one was an apolitical electrician from Watford.

Peter Allen, aged 27, who is able to name more members of Watford football club's promotion team to the third division than members of the Cabinet, told me: "The only point I can see in this is that it keeps a few statisticians in work."

Paul Storey, a 19-year-old student from Birmingham who is visiting his girlfriend in London, thought the poll useful because it served to remind MPs that they were less important to the community than they sometimes thought.

He said: "Parliament has had a snobbish attitude to the voter, and now the voter is returning the compliment."

A friend at the Opinion Research Centre noted the PHS poll findings but said he did not think the organization would be unduly dismayed by them.

Brief encounter of the final kind

For the particular benefit of those dozens of readers who have sent me variations on the Close Encounters of the Third Kind theme and think that I have churlishly spurned their progeny, I print a selection of the most ingenious: Erred Kind (wrongdoers), Urred Kind (Chaldeans), Sherd Kind (archaeologists), Interred Kind (undertakers), Referred Kind (medical specialists), Deferred Kind (procrastinators), Shirred Kind (cooks). The one sour note was struck by Andrew Faulds, MP: he offers Purblind Kind (politicians). This brief encounter with close encounters is now at an end.

Drawing a b at a venture

– was telling you, not about the fiddler's the Ravel sonata—th few musicians dare cept in masochistic

Anthony Hopkins, of a thousand mus dotes, has a remark about the sonata an Enesco, the great composer and violin Menuhin has confi accuracy of it.

Menuhin was one o pupils and one fin 1927, during a l Enesco's apartment Ravel dropped by, of the newly-complet in hand.

Ravel asked Enes would mind running the sonata with Romanian, who had eyes on the work be he would be delig they played it throug ing the punishing mobile.

Then Enesco convi self from man to sup put the music on one again with Ravel at board, played the wh from memory, withou a single mistake.

Dr A. Pravda is tutc Soviet government at at the Open Univers

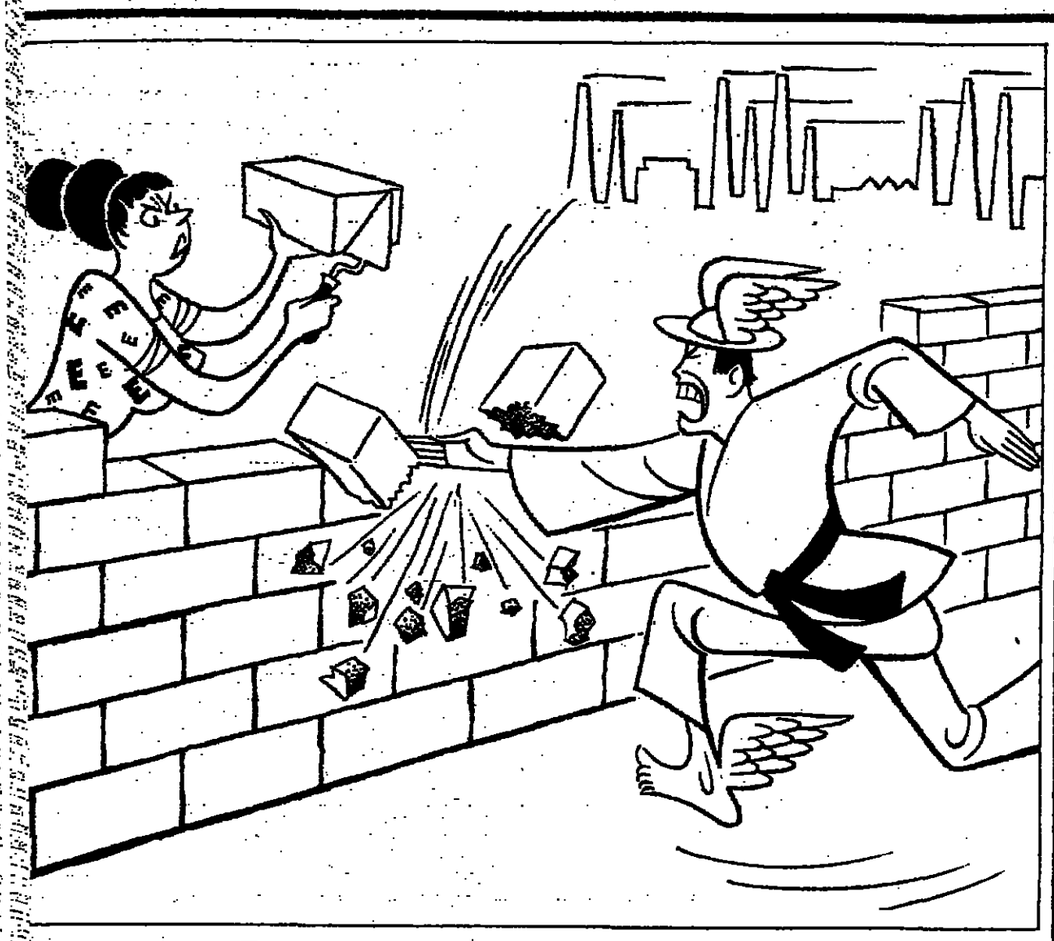
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Le Monde
LA STAMPA
THE TIMES
DIE WELT

Europa



Is protectionism inevitable?

ive from the four papers, the Euro- ment Forum and and Chamber of hundred or so ders, experts in trade and Gatt rawn from most ial countries and World countries ing on April 20 cuss the question ism inevitable?"
of good liberal the part of the involved in the negotiations on trade in Geneva to the signing of ms by the end of not be enough to otectionist tenden- have grown up

considerable risk mutual resolutions ly meaningless if true that the customs duties eady fairly low in es is irrelevant riff barriers are d in increasing if it is demon- t Washington's ch a conclusion e negotiating ferred by the ongress on the oire could mean consideration will to the more com- of the rise in pro-

e customs duties nt, for instance, against technical ch cannot be fol- eign producers or regulations and ch can be turned ntable obstacles? ru to the protec- e past be avoided of crisis? Last director general Olivier Long, dis- of the estimates staff of the "per- nternational trade the restructuring decided upon or ged by the indus- ced countries" urrived at as an e was between 3 nt. This may not uch but, as Mr out, it "repre- o a value of be- bn and $50,000m, matter of barely

Japan and the although theore- ions of free trade, increasingly dif- it the temptations ism when con- the expectations loping countries, instances aspire treatment going "most favoured e," which places countries on an

national Chamber , which includes delegations from the world includ- eloping countries East European ently published a which it owned to concerned at the union of inter- e and the growing protectionism" the view that market system, which presupposes the greatest possible freedom in international trade, is the system *best suited to promoting world* prosperity and raising living standards for everyone".

It is lending its support to most of the measures being promoted in the Gatt framework in Geneva: the reduction of customs tariffs, the harmonization of customs rules, the limitation of export subsidies and the "formulation of a clear code to regulate and improve recourse to protective measures".

In fact employers—even more than the unions—have always brought pressure to bear on their governments to *secure protectionist measures* where they may be justified. Within the employers' trade associations, widening rifts are developing between the firms which actually produce goods in their own country and those whose main business is import-export.

To quote a French example: the shoe manufacturers' federation in Paris, where a clash has arisen between the French manufacturers and the importers—also of French nationality. It is difficult to find an employer who does not claim to stand four-square behind free trade, but of course when his industry in general and his own firm in particular come under threat, he becomes a supporter of protective measures.

This has been seen in the case of the beleaguered textile industry, one of those most directly affected by the redistribution of jobs in the international sharing of work. There is a world of difference between the principles which individuals, companies, states and the international community as a whole ascribe to themselves, hoping no doubt to be able to apply them without *difficulty*, and the measures which they demand in practice.

Since the Second World War the Gatt rules have made for spectacular liberalization of international trade, largely through the general (although not uniform) reduction of customs duties. The people at this organization in Geneva are not wrong in claiming some of the credit for the greater prosperity that has been brought by the ensuing development of trade.

Against this it may nevertheless be argued that acceptance of the principles of free trade was helped along by a period of prosperity which was also largely made possible by the reconstruction of several industrial countries and by the fact that, during this period, armed conflicts were localized in developing countries (whose need for supplies was a growth factor in the developed countries). Given a relative reduction in the scale of these conflicts and in the pace of growth in the West, we have the setting for a renewed bout of protectionism.

In a recent interview Lord Kaldor, who for a quarter of a century has made his influence felt in Cambridge, on the Labour movement and on several British governments, surprised no one when he claimed that "only protectionism can save Britain".

It is perhaps worth mentioning that Lord Kaldor, who was one of Mr Callaghan' advisers when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, was one of the *strongest advocates of floating* exchange rates, believing them to be the solution to the problem of trade imbalances. What happened is now history. No economist is infallible. And Mr Callaghan himself recently admitted to being worried about the rise of protectionism that he was observing in Europe. But then of course protectionism is always to be feared when it emerges abroad, whereas when it occurs at home it is by definition justified.

In order to arrest the progress of protectionism, that *is if one agrees that free trade* makes for peace and prosperity, it is necessary to begin by assessing its attractions, the first of which is that it is easy to understand. If competition is an embarrassment, eliminate it. What could be simpler? This is the reasoning of many trade unionists in the United States, and it is readily communicated.

●

It therefore has to be recognized that the United States Administration deserves some credit for steadfastly resisting this point of view for many years. Granted, it has been able to draw support from a population which is better informed than others about economic matters and, moreover, it has had the certain knowledge that by taking a liberal line it held the key to greater prosperity for as long as the United States remained well placed in terms of economic power and competitiveness.

The second attraction of protectionism is that it offers a short-term solution to economic difficulties, even if sometimes only at the cost of jeopardizing the prospects for long-term competitiveness. A certain measure of protectionism is undoubtedly tolerable and everyone knows that it has never been wholly absent even in the heyday of international liberalism during the strongly expansionary period of the late 1960s. Today, the industries in difficulty are well known: textiles, clothing, steel, shipbuilding and so on.

Most of them were in a position to foresee the crises affecting them for various reasons. Is not the wisest course to help their "rationalization" by mitigating the ill-effects as far as possible? The aid which some countries have given to the unemployed and the redeployed is certainly one of the most important ways of safeguarding their competitive position, despite the costs involved which too readily draw adverse comment.

Protectionism ceases to be tolerable in an individual country when it undermines that country's competitive position by holding back adaptation, and on the international scale when it goes farther than mere correction of the disadvantages of free trade to the extent of jeopardizing the whole system.

A third attraction of protectionism—and there are many others—is the legitimacy easily conferred upon it by mere reference to the inequality of the power structure in the international economic world. *In an address on the employment policies of the United States in an independent world economy* delivered at Harvard University, the essential points of which were subsequently to a large extent adopted and used by the Carter Administration, Mr William Erbele and Mr Raymond Vernon observed recently: "For more than 40 years the United States has adhered to the principle that all nations can benefit from a system in which restrictions on international trade are limited to a minimum and in which non-discrimination is a fundamental rule. This general principle has served the best interests of the United States and should be reaffirmed unequivocally." Nothing could be put more plainly.

Nevertheless, as time goes by, it would be impossible to be a fair chronicler of events without adding—as do Mr Erbele and Mr Vernon—that "at the same time, however, a number of additional principles have also been recognized as being true. The profits and costs of developing international trade must be justly distributed. No nation or group of nations should take the lion's share in benefits of trade or have to bear the maximum burden of the costs involved".

As Gatt is the only body capable of tackling the organization of international trade on a world scale, it must be supported. This in substance is what these two realistic authors say, not without emphasizing the limitations of this agency whose rules tend to be ignored by the underdeveloped countries. This has nothing to do with the issue of *trade between the market* economies and those of the Eastern block—which it is hoped will be developed—and which has almost no influence over the restrictions on imports being organized through direct agreements between the main industrial countries under the pretext of promoting the orderly progress of trade.

However, at the same time as recording these limitations, they also recommend the expansion of the Gatt's powers, not only to improve the system of generalized preferences and to contain restrictions on imports, but also to take action to stabilize and raise international prices for raw materials and to set in train a programme to gain acceptance for the Gatt rules. As Mr Olivier Long himself has said: "The best cure for this protectionist fever would be a strong recovery in the growth of the world economy." Is not a strong recovery in the world economy necessarily dependent on a new impetus in the developing countries?

Jacqueline Grapin

Information on attendance at the forum on protectionism may be obtained from M Stéphane Garelli, European Management Forum, 19 chemin des Hauts Crêts; CH1223 Cologny, Geneva. Telephone 022-351870. *Telex* 27047.

In terms of production value Japan leads the world in consumer electronics, an industry which has weathered the recession better than most sectors of the domestic economy. A prominent part in this success has been played by Sony, a company started immediately after the Second World War, whose sales last year were worth about £1,087m. Exports accounted for more than 60 per cent of this total. Sony has manufacturing operations in the United States, Britain, Germany, Spain and Asia and its shares are listed on 18 stock exchanges outside Japan. Simon Scott Plummer talked to Mr Akio Morita, chairman and co-founder of Sony, about Japan's international trade relations.

With such powerful trading powers as the United States and the EEC pressing for concessions, can Japan do anything but give in?

Japan cannot survive without good relations with Europe and America. But Europe and America need Japan. When controversy becomes extreme we have to compromise.

Is there sufficient understanding of the Japanese position among Europeans and Americans?

No, especially among Europeans. They regard Japan as far away, the land of Mount Fuji and geisha girls. That's why, when Japanese industry makes itself felt in Europe, some people feel that a strange people is invading. That is a pity. We are a modernized, developed, industrial country which nevertheless preserves Japanese traditions. Japan is a mixture of East and West and has a great ability to combine both cultures.

Japanese industry has worked hard to produce good products. We have invested a large amount of money, time and effort to develop markets, setting up sales corporations, studying each country's tastes, regulations and safety standards.

For the first few years we did not make any money. That is investment. Then gradually we succeeded in establishing a reputation for supplying good products and after-sales care. We want Europeans to understand how hard Japanese industry has worked. The same sort of effort needs to be made by European companies in Japan.

Is there not a danger that Japan, feeling that the outside world is ganging up on it, will become more nationalistic and that relations with the Western world will deteriorate sharply?

I would not say "sharply" deteriorate. Except for the last world war Japan has been a good friend of Britain and many Euorpean countries. Many influences have come into Japan from Europe, technological and cultural, so that for many Japanese Europe is very important and intimate.

Do you expect a 7 per cent growth in Japanese gross national product in the 1978 financial year, forecast by the Government?

Seven per cent is not an easy figure. All Japanese businessmen are aware that Japan should achieve a good growth rate this year not only for our sake but for the world as a whole. The Government has decided to take very strong measures to stimulate the economy and already some sectors have been affected by this—construction, and then gradually construction equipment and even the consumer.

Some economists would say that between 4 and 5 per cent would be a more realistic target.

Economists always veer towards the pessimistic. Industrialists are more optimistic. In sporting terms we are players, not critics or observers. If as players we say we cannot win the game before we start to play, that is the end of the story. So we have more confidence than the economists. I believe that the result will be much better than they predict.

Which is the best way to reduce Japan's enormous current account surplus—a domestic public works programme, further appreciation of the yen, increased aid to developing countries?

All kinds of measures should be taken. One alone cannot solve these problems..

But Japanese business would not like to see another sharp appreciation of the yen?

In the latter half of last year the yen appreciated by nearly 20 per cent. This is very difficult to accommodate.

Do you expect further appreciation to less than 200 yen to the dollar?

No. With such high appreciation Japan is already losing its competitiveness in many areas. No firm can keep going losing money. So there must be some point of balance. About 240 yen to the dollar is that point.

Is Japan now playing a political role commensurate with its economic strength?

In the past we felt that Japanese industry had become very international but that the country did not have a truly international political outlook. Last year's experiences left Japanese ministers and politicians better educated and informed in this respect. Mr Fukuda's new Cabinet contains capable, internationally minded men such as Mr Ushiba (Minister for External Economic Affairs), Mr Miyazawa (Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency), Mr Komoto (International Trade and Industry Minister) and Mr Nakagawa (Agriculture and Forestry Minister).

What new products can we expect from the Japanese electronics industry over the next five to 10 years—things such as the videodisc, teletext, super high-frequency television, information gathering equipment for the home?

It is difficult to predict future items. Video technology can be used for a wide range of recording and information retrieval functions. This is a new era for consumer electronics.

The rapid appreciation of the yen makes it difficult to maintain a profit but we are in an industry with great capacity for innovation. Technological innovation—lowering production costs and simplifying our products—can help us to overcome this difficulty.

Many European electronics firms have good technology and we are sometimes very much excited by developments in Europe. Japanese companies are always keen to study what is going on in other parts of the world. We can move very quickly in turning inventions by other countries into commercially visible products. This eagerness and ability to adapt keep us out in front.

We attach great importance to production technology. Also to marketing. At the moment Sony is *spending lots of money* and effort to make the general public understand how useful the video tape recorder is.

Competition among Japanese companies is so keen that we have to move fast. A free economic society makes the whole world develop.

On the contrary

At the doctor's

"And what seems to be the trouble?"

"Well, doctor, it's hard to say. I wake up in the morning all right, but then about lunchtime I get this terrible drooping feeling. In the afternoon I'm completely fagged out, and I can't wait to get to bed."

"Appetite all right?"

"Oh, very hearty."

"*Waterworks and so on?*"

"No trouble at all."

"So?"

"It's just that I don't seem to have enough energy any more."

"Ah—you need a dose of 'petroleum arabicum'."

"Yes, doctor, but I can't seem to get enough."

"And 'petroleum marenordicum'?"

"I'll soon be out of that, too."

"Dear me. 'Energia solaria? Nuclearea'?"

"Not enough and too dangerous, respectively."

"Then I'm afraid your case is hopeless. Unless——"

"Yes?"

"Er, forgive me, but—how's your wind?"

Pangloss

Opportunity knocked

by David Blake

This week's summit meeting in Copenhagen ought to be a golden opportunity for the European Community to prove that it can contribute *something of importance to the* recovery of the world economy. The French election is over, ending one of the big uncertainties which has dominated the currency markets of Europe.

The EEC countries are in agreement, at least in principle, on the way forward for their economies and those of the rest of the world. They want coordinated expansion, with the Community giving a lead which could be followed by other countries. The Commission has even suggested that it should sit down with member countries to work out what *they should do as their part of* the common programme.

Yet the prospects are that this week's meeting will be a non-event as far as serious discussion of the European economy is concerned. No new policy initiatives are likely to be discussed and the European governments seem to remain as far as ever from genuine joint action on their economies. But the instabilities in the world currency market mean that even if they do not have joint policies, the European countries have common problems

The weakness of the dollar has forced up the currencies of *all* the leading EEC members *in the past few months.* Governments have tried, at various stages, to hold down their currencies and keep up their level of activity; yet one by one they have accepted that they cannot go on so doing indefinitely.

The reason is that a new dimension has entered into the formation of economic policy everywhere in Europe. Control of the money supply has become one of the prime targets and one of the main instruments of officials and politicians in charge of the destiny of the European economies. Whether this is wise is still a matter for intense debate among economists everywhere.

What is not open to debate any longer is that it does not make sense for each of the European governments to try to set its monetary policy in isolation and ignorance of the other Community members. Those countries which set low monetary targets will, if they look like observing them, be on the receiving end of huge flows of funds. These funds will mean that for the monetary targets to be met, domestic demand will have to be depressed in one way or another.

France has until recently been protected from this by the doubts about the election; but both Britain and Germany have experienced the result. In Britain the money supply was at first allowed to grow faster than the prescribed range, then domestic demand was held back by keeping down the Government's borrowing requirement and finally sterling was allowed to float up, thus reducing exports.

In Germany, the policy has been to accept a mixture of all these factors, with the Government spending Deutsche marks to hold down the exchange rate against the dollar, and more recently there has been an acceptance of the inevitability of some overshooting of the monetary target.

The lesson is that if EEC *countries really want to do* something to coordinate their economic policies they will have to do something to coordinate their monetary policies. That does not mean that they all ought to have the same targets. It does not even mean that controlling the total supply of any particular kind of money is necessarily the right way to go about it; looking at the way interest rates move might be better.

But it does mean that unless the Community can once again start trying to coordinate monetary stances it can do little with the real economies which underlie them.

The Facts on GAP

GAP is an organisation which finds jobs abroad for British students in the year or nine months between leaving school and starting at University.

Working with similar organisations in Europe, it also finds jobs for foreign "gap year" students in the United Kingdom.

It gives students the chance to earn money, hold down a job (usually in industry or commerce), develop a foreign language and mature in a way which makes the years at university more rewarding.

It gives industry and commerce contact with young people of high calibre potential, often before they have decided on their eventual careers.

GAP, a registered charity, has grown explosively since it was founded in 1973 at one of Britain's leading schools, Wellington College. Now its selection and placement service covers more than 50 state and independent schools in Britain.

To develop its service to meet the needs of a rapidly increasing number of applicants, GAP needs help from industry in two ways:

1. The offer of jobs (both in the UK and EEC countries). At the moment there are two applicants for each job available.
2. Funds—in the form of donations to help with the running costs of the enterprise, or in the form of scholarships.

If you believe that GAP represents a worthwhile investment both in youth and in the development of the European Economic Community and can help in either of the ways suggested, please write to:

Peter Willey, GAP Activity Projects,

Wellington College, Crowthorne, Berks.

Recovery begins at home

by Maurice Bommensath

A glance at the graph for industrial growth in the four leading European countries will show that there has been further improvement: the rate is up to 6 per cent in West Germany and 2 per cent in France, while the growth losses in Britain and Italy are being recovered strongly. Meanwhile, the very poor results for activity in the United States, affected by the weather and the miners' strike, have been wiped out—much earlier than expected—by the better returns for the month of February.

The prospects for 1978 are far from secure, however. There is no longer any country which believes that it can pin its expectations of salvation on an acceleration in exports. The much-vaunted "locomotive" theory, according to which the United States and the two other "strong" countries, West Germany and Japan, would have the job of restarting the heavy train of the world's economies which have been at a standstill since the end of 1976, has now been rejected. It is realized, on the contrary, that it is all the "locomotives" can manage to keep their own national economies on the move.

Moreover, as Mr Morinaga, the governor of the Bank of Japan, has pointed out, the image of a train is wholly inappropriate to the present pace of the world economy. According to him, it would be more apt to think in terms of a fleet of heavy ships, slow-moving and difficult to manoeuvre.

It is therefore more important than ever for each country to look to its own economy for sources of renewed growth. This is what has happened in West Germany, where the recent progress owes much more to domestic demand than to exports. This is confirmed by analysis of orders received by industry, which are still tending to rise despite the January setback: whereas orders from abroad have fallen by 2 per cent, those from the home market are up by 3 per cent, the sharpest rise being in orders for capital goods.

Investment is picking up, as confirmed by a recent survey among employers which suggests a 5 per cent volume increase in 1978. This is a new and significant development. The essence of the world crisis lies in the fact that capital investment has nowhere recovered its previous rate and in particular has not returned to its 1973 level. Although consumption has risen here and there, even sharply from time to time, it has inevitably petered out because the fundamental difficulty confronting the Western economies is not merely one of achieving a recovery, but of setting about a structural reorganization of production. That applies more to some countries than to others.

Is a first step in the right direction being taken in West Germany and is there a chance that the recovery there will be more lasting than elsewhere? As far as the short term is concerned, at least, opinion is divided. The fair degree of optimism felt by the West Berlin research institute is not shared by the institute in Munich, which is expecting only very little progress in the first months of 1978 and, moreover, points out that, at 81.5 per cent in January, use of capacity was still 6 per cent below normal.

It is true that there is not only investment for expansion, but also investment for the purpose of rationalization, which is probably much larger at present and, although it bodes well for the future, it unfortunately often leads to unemployment in the short term. It was the threat to jobs represented by the introduction of new technology that was the cause of the strikes in the printing industry.

Strikes do not help the process of adaptation, any more than the much higher wage claims (8 per cent against employers' offers of 3.5 per cent to 5 per cent being entered in many industries in the wake of the settlement won by the dockers. There are many obstacles, but perhaps they will not prevent West Germany from achieving the level of investment it needs.

The United States probably came close to getting investment right in 1977. It rose by 7 per cent in volume, and an even sharper increase (11 per cent) was expected in 1978, which would have made this year a boom year for capital investment. But the wind has changed and the Trade Department's most recent forecasts speak of a much more modest increase of only 5.5 per cent in volume. What accounts for this change?

If we are to believe an interesting survey carried out in several leading industrial countries by McGraw Hill at the beginning of this year, there has been a loss of business confidence in the United States for a variety of reasons, not least the fear of inflation. To be sure, the rises in retail prices (0.8 per cent in January) and wholesale prices (0.9 per cent in January and 1.1 per cent in February) are really ominous.

However, business people are less fearful of inflation than of its possible consequences: the spectre of a return to prices and income controls brings back uncomfortable memories of the measures that President Nixon applied in his day. Moreover, if the inflation rate continues to accelerate it will lead to further increases in interest rates, which are already very high, with prime rate (the short-term rate available to the soundest corporate borrowers) standing at 8 per cent. As we see, there is no lack of threats to unsettle investors and President Carter's team's exhortations to confidence are not being heeded very widely.

Are the chances of a recovery in investment better in other countries, say Britain or France? The former has unquestionably achieved a spectacular financial recovery, consistently reducing inflation and interest rates and restoring the balance of its external accounts. It now hopes to reap some economic rewards but, there even more than elsewhere, everything depends on a radical structural reorganization of production, without which the main benefits of any recovery would go to imports. This is exactly what the Government's strategy is, but the ball is in the employers' court.

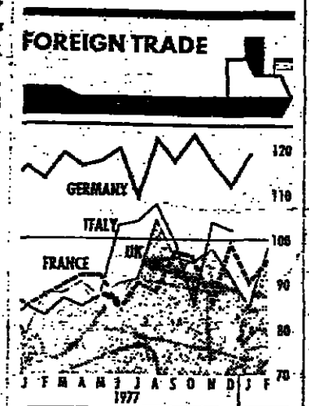
According to the figures available they did increase productive investment by some 7 per cent in 1977, although it has to be acknowledged that the figures include large sums spent on equipment for the North Sea oil industries. The outlook for 1978 is good. According to a *Financial Times* analysis of more than 200 companies, profits have risen sharply, by 22 per cent before tax and even 43 per cent after tax, given the relative reduction in corporation tax. As well as the financial resources at their disposal, British employers, unlike their American counterparts, have high morale. In the McGraw Hill survey they get the highest rating for business confidence.

In France, where private sector investment fell back by some 3 per cent during the lengthy pre-electoral phase, the main problems, just as in Italy, are political. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that various other conditions need to be fulfilled before there can be any durable expansion. In particular there must be reduction in interest rates which are still nearly tw high as in West Germany means that the achieve of the campaign against tion must be consolidate easy task in view of the toral promises, but this is needs to be done if Fra going to follow the already taken, with success, by the United West Germany and Britain.

	Rate of growth	Quality of growth: Prices	Quality of growth: Unemployment	Maintenance of growth: Productive capacity	Maintenance of growth: Foreign trade	Maintenance of growth: Vulnerability to external factors
Excellent ●●● / Good ●● / Fairly good ● / Poor ○ / Bad ○○ / Very bad ○○○ / Prev. performance □						
GERMANY	● ◻	●● ●●	○ ◻	● ◻	●● ●●	●● ●●
FRANCE	● ◻	● ◻	○ ◻	○ ◻	● ◻	● ◻
ITALY	○ ○○○	○ ◻	○○ ○○○	○ ◻	●● ●●	● ◻
BRITAIN	○ ◻	● ◻	○○ ○○○	● ◻	● ◻	● ◻



Unemployment: Seasonally adjusted unemployment as a percentage of the working population edged up in France to 5.2 per cent in February following five consecutive monthly improvements which brought the rate down from 6 per cent to 5.15 per cent. The rate is slightly up in West Germany from 4.4 per cent to 4.45 per cent, but down in Britain from 6.05 per cent to 5.95 per cent.



Foreign trade: The outstanding feature is the brilliant improvement in cover of cif imports by fob exports achieved simultaneously by France (from 90 per cent to 96 per cent) and Britain (from 85 per cent to 99 per cent). West Germany, consistently above 110 per cent, recorded nearly 120 per cent in January, while the December figure for Italy was 98 per cent.



Growth rate: Industrial production accelerated between December (+4 per cent) and January (+6 per cent) in West Germany, is once again rising very slightly (+2 per cent) in France and has stopped falling in Britain. The sharp decline in Italy has eased, with an improvement from −6 per cent to −3 per cent.



Prices: Average inflation the four countries i slightly from 6.75 per 7.25 per cent. The increase is uncha France (6 per cent), Italy (11 per cent), slightly in Britain fro cent to 7 per cent a sharply in West Germa 3 per cent to 5 per ce

Gold takes over from the dollar

by Leo Fischer

March was the most turbulent month on the gold market since December, 1974. At $189.625 the price of gold reached a new peak the like of which had not been seen for more than three years. And the nineteenth gold auction of the International Monetary Fund on March 1 created a new record price with an average of $181.95 a fine ounce.

The latest gold rise is attributable mainly to the disturbed state of the dollar. The close connexion between gold price and dollar rate, which at times seemed suspended, is fully restored: if the dollar falls the price of gold rises, and vice versa.

Gold is quoted in dollars in the important trading centres of Zurich, London, Hongkong and New York. A loss on the foreign exchange market for the dollar against the Deutsche mark, the franc and the yen would therefore mean a loss in value for gold if the gold price remained the same.

This explains the reciprocal relationship between the trend of the dollar rate and of the price of gold. But not only pure arithmetic bears out the fact that gold must rise when the dollar rate falls. For psychological reasons, too, gold gained from the decline of the "greenback".

The unrest brought about by the decline of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets, which at times also pulled the French franc, for instance, sharply downwards, has served as a reminder that gold acts as the classic crisis metal: when inflation rates are high, when military conflict threatens or occurs and foreign exchange markets are unstable, the investor remembers the crisis metal, gold. Mr Ernst Ansprach, chief economist of the American brokers Loeb, Rhodes & Co, expresses it thus: "Gold is not an investment, but a protection against disaster."

As a protective measure against crisis, however, gold for some countries has also taken over part of the monetary function of the dollar, specifically as a means of maintaining value. This point of view plays a vital role for the oil countries, which more and more are converting the dollars received for their oil into gold. Indeed, they feel impelled to do so because, among other reasons, the American share market in recent years has offered no investment alternative for the oil revenue. Hence gold also profits from the investment state of emergency thrust upon the oil shaikhs by the Wall Street decline.

According to statements by the London gold firm Samuel Montagu & Co, last year 370 tons of gold passed into the Middle East countries, 70 into Iran, 90 into Saudi Arabia and 35 tons into Kuwait. In other words, these three oil countries imported about as much gold as the IMF auctioned at its four sales last year.

The chief demand for gold, however, comes as always from Europe. European countries imported 570 tons of gold, the lion's share of which went to Italy with 220 tons, after 200 and 80 tons in the preceding years. This can be viewed as further proof of the function of gold as a hedge against crisis, even if one takes into account the fact that part of the Italian quota was passed on to jewellers in the Middle East.

The main support for the demand for gold is still industrial consumption. Last year this amounted to 1,221 tons, of which 1,006 tons were used by the jewelry trade alone. Of the total amount on offer, amounting to 1,450 tons (700 originating from South Africa, a further 250 from the Western world, 300 from the Soviet block and 200 tons from the IMF) 208 tons remained for speculative demand.

In contrast to the gold fever of 1973 and 1974, which resulted in a catastrophic price slide, when 38.8 per cent and 41 per cent respectively of the amount on offer was accounted for by speculation, the present rise in the price of gold has its solid basis in demand from industry, which has taken up 84 per cent of the amount available. A too rapid rise in the price of gold could, on the other hand, cause industrial users of gold to hold back.

Certainly a fast-rising price for gold could, in return, lure many speculators away from their reserved attitude, for in the gold market the situation is much the same as in the share market: rising prices attract investors like moths to a flame.

The amount of gold on offer this year should hardly exceed the level of last year. The Russians, who were previously regarded as exerting unwarranted interference, have been operating in recent years with their sellers so cleverly and professionally that no steps are expected to be taken by them which could force down the price of gold. At the IMF auctions, too, the market has over the period maintained itself so well that no further influences tending to force the price down should occur in that quarter.

Some element of uncertainty is posed by the Americans. To finance their trade deficit and to lend force to the demonetization of gold which they advocated and de jure also put into effect, they could again decide in favour of gold auctions, as they did in 1974.

This element of uncertainty is counterbalanced by the fact that a new potential purchasing group has arrived on the scene: on January 31 an agreement expired whereby the central banks of the Group of Ten and of Switzerland had been forbidden to buy gold on the open market.

It is true that so far purchases of any great significance by issuing banks are unknown, but nevertheless it should be in the interests of issuing banks not to allow the gold price to slide too far, since gold, as happened in the case of Italy, can be pledged as security for credits. The gold optimists are therefore wagering that the central banks would take s action in the event of price.

Taking all the argu gether, there is a goo evidence to favour the gold prices will rise This is also the forec London firm of Samue & Co, which refers in report to a continu rise for gold in 1978. the price of gold months has already some of the credit it invested with for 197

In *Outlook for Co* 1978, issued by Euro published last autun forecast that the pri in 1978 would move $145 and $165. But December 29 the pri first time abando range, tending in the as some gold prophe of a record price of $200.

Oil producers slow to invest in Germany

by Heinz Pentzlin

As a target for capital investment by the oil-producing countries Germany ranks third, far behind the United States and Britain. Though it is true that holdings in such firms as Krupp and Daimler-Benz were keenly sought after, holdings in other concerns have been—and still are—less in demand.

The German capital market has attracted little investment because, on the whole, interest rates have been considerably lower than in other countries. Between 1974 and 1976 international foreign exchange speculation found no stimulus for purchasing Deutschemark shares in any great quantity as the exchange rate of the mark no longer rose unilaterally but repeatedly fluctuated downward. Nor has there been any particular incentive for other investments, such as property buying.

The oil-producing countries have invested their funds first and foremost in liquid assets. Thus in 1974, the first year which yielded high profits—$55,000m, a figure never equalled since—about half went first into the Eurodollar market. Furthermore, the United States exerted a strong attractive force. Because the City of London is the place where the oil producers have always transacted their financial affairs, Britain ranks second among those countries where their capital is invested.

The German capital market, on the other hand, has offered little attraction. One after-effect of the protective measures taken against the speculative influx of money during the great international currency crises was that limits were imposed in 1974 and to some extent in 1975 to stem the inflow of foreign capital. Hence the cash deposit requirement for foreign liabilities and the ban on transferring domestic debts to foreigners, which was lifted in the autumn of 1974, and the ban on interest payments on foreign credits, which was not lifted until the autumn of 1975.

In addition, the oil-producing countries did not achieve high balance of payment surpluses in their economic relations with Germany until 1974. According to details provided by the Federal Bank in its monthly report of July 1977, the balance of trade surpluses of the Opec countries, taken as a whole, accelerated in 1974 from DM1,700m in the preceding year to DM10,000m and their current account surpluses rose from DM2,300m to DM10,700m.

Yet as a result of rapidly increasing commodity purchases—especially for their new investment projects—these surpluses dwindled by as early as 1975 and 1976 to relatively small amounts, the balance of trade surpluses to DM100m and DM800m and the current account surpluses to DM300m and DM900m.

In 1977 Germany, in its trading with the Opec countries, even reached a surplus of about DM1,500m and with it at least an equal balance, if not indeed a small surplus, on current account.

The first large-scale capital investment from among the oil-producing countries in West Germany was the participation by Iran in the Krupp iron and steel works. In September 1974 Iran, through its nationalized National Iranian Steel Industries Company, Teheran, acquired 25.01 per cent of the share capital of the Friedrich Krupp Iron and Steel Works, Bochum.

In terms of cash this was DM143,350m out of DM573m. The price paid for the shareholding has been estimated at DM350m.

The main purpose had less to do with the investment of unrestricted capital than the bringing about of a close collaboration between Iranian industry and a German concern having at its disposal advanced technology and well coordinated worldwide economic connexions.

A larger capital investment was involved in the second big participation in a leading German economic concern, the taking up of about 14 per cent of the share capital—amounting in cash terms to DM1,189m—of Daimler-Benz, Stuttgart, by the Kuwaiti Quandt Group at the beginning of December, 1974.

The price is said to have been between DM800m and DM1,000m. The Quandt Group was the third-largest shareholder of this undertaking after the Flick Group, which held 29 per cent, and the Deutsche Bank, with a share of more than 25 per cent. Immediately after the deal it was reported that Kuwait also wanted to acquire the Flick holding in Daimler-Benz, and rumour had it that other Arab countries were also interested.

Public reaction expressed the fear that oil-producing countries with their freely available capital could acquire decisive shareholdings not only in this but also in other leading German companies and that the resulting influence which could be exerted on the business policy and on the prestige (so important for foreign business) of these concerns could have a damaging effect on the economy as a whole.

The Deutsche Bank therefore decided to obviate all speculation about the future of Daimler-Benz by taking up 29 per cent of the share capital of the Flick Group, which announced at the same time that they did not intend parting with their remaining 10 per cent.

Later, in April, 1975, Iran took over the British firm Babcock & Wilcox's holding in its subsidiary company, the German Babcock & Wilcox to the extent of 25 per cent of the capital, in cash terms DM127m. Here, too, it was less a matter of capital investment than of economic collaboration. As soon as the shareholding was acquired the German Babcock & Wilcox subsidiary received an order for the construction of a power station in Iran.

Iran has been constantly extending its connexions with Krupp. In Zurich the Iran-Krupp Investment was set up jointly. In November, 1976, Iran took a 40 per cent stake in each of two Brazilian subsidiary companies of Krupp. The month before a contract had been signed by which Iran acquired a shareholding of 25.01 per cent in the Krupp holding company, Friedrich Krupp, whose capital—until then belonging exclusively to the Krupp Foundation—was increased from DM500m to DM700m.

No further notable holdings in German firms on the part of the oil-producing countries have been taken up since then. The setting up of a number of import/export firms, such as the KDC Export, Bremen, by Kuwait, or firms on a partnership basis with German employers, such as the ITCM (International Trading and Consulting, Munich), with Saudi-Arabian and German participants, is not intended as capital investment but as a means of developing economic relations.

According to statements by the West German Ministry of Economics, the total investments of Arab, Middle East and African oil-producing countries stood at DM479,100m on June 30, 1977. This figure relates to nominal values; the market value is considerably higher. Yet this represents little more than 1 per cent of the overall foreign investments in Germany.

Against this figure—again taking the nominal value—can be set that of German investments in those countries, which amount to DM1,010m. Even so, this figure amounts to only a little more than 2 per cent of all German foreign investments.

Regarding larger property deals, the only one to come to notice is the purchase of a restaurant near Partenkirchen by the Sultan of Oman. Castles on the Rhine, unlike English castles, are not in demand.

There probably have been deals involving the hotels, multi-storey and such like, but are available.

Bank deposits fro producing countries purchase of German do not amount to v The Federal Bank the purchase of sec the end of 1976 at D The amount at th time is thought to under DM 2,000m.

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According to Fed estimates, the total c tal transactions at t 1976 stood at DM credit to the oil countries in Germany DM 15,500m German those countries.

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Goodbye to Berlin's apathy

by Peter Gillies

"Show-window of Freedom", "Pivot of East-West Trade", "Rock in the Red Sea"—these are just three of the slogans which used to be bandied about when mention was made of West Berlin. By themselves they could not help the divided city against the threat of being smothered by its political and economic problems.

Today the emotionalism has eased off. The Berliners have cooled down and are beginning to become aware once again of their own strength. Still the largest industrial metropolis in the federal republic, West Berlin is flexing its muscles: there is research and development, technology and innovation, Eastern trade services, and much besides. "Innovation instead of subsidy" is a slogan that typifies the change.

Berlin as a symbol of liberty and as a memorial to Western solidarity induced the city to maintain for many years a subsidy mentality. To be paying guests was nice and comfortable. But it was like a businessman sitting back and resting on his laurels: he loses touch faster than his thinks. For some years now the city has been rethinking. Naturally it has had to pay a high price for doing so: loss of population, loss of jobs, loss of investment power—which in the end results in a loss of viability.

Since 1970 the number of jobs has shrunk from about 265,000 to 190,000. The West German subsidies for West Berlin doubled to DM7,700m. However, the gross domestic product per person employed amounted in 1976 to DM34,227 in Berlin and DM31,469 in the rest of the federal territory (after being below the federal average at times in the 1960s) The turnover per person employed amounted in the "Athens on the Spree" to DM114,500, while the federal figure was DM84,300.

The rest of the specific data on the economic front runs largely parallel to that of West Germany; the planned investments naturally lag noticeably behind, while in contrast the unemployment quota and intake of orders are developing to a large extent along parallel lines.

Whether the German *Ostpolitik* has brought to Berlin the desired normality is a question which gives rise to a variety of opinions. But all the political powers within West Germany agree at least about one thing: Without a new and individual strategy the divided city cannot acquire any drawing power or an assured future. Under the aegis of the West German President all three parties have got together and come up with a new distinctive mode of expression.

The federal Chancellor and industry have reanimated that sector of employers which traditionally is deeply involved in Berlin business. Fifty-two firms in the spectrum of German industry meet periodically with the Berlin representatives and together they have worked out various ways of giving new impetus to the economy to strengthen it. An indication of future policy is revealed by the involvement of such international concerns as Mercedes, BMW, Siemens and Schering.

All this, of course, is no bed of roses on which to daydream. Herr Günter Braun, of the Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce, coolly claims: "If our tender is not competitive we do not demand the order. But if we are competitive then we do ask for it." The phase of contemplating one's navel and self-pity, he continues, is clearly over but the city is only slowly coming round to an efficiency-oriented self-awareness. In spite of continuing political worries the Berliners, he claims, have grasped the signs of the times.

In this connexion the reorganized Senate under the Herr Dietrich Stobbe, the new governing mayor, has made a contribution to "political hygiene". The shabby governing bodies of the city, with their nepotism and constant unsavoury affairs, were an irritant, and not only to Berliners.

Naturally the city's economy has also passed through the trough of the recession. Because of its structural problems it suffered even more from it than did the rest of the Federal Republic, and recovered more slowly. Even so, products from Berlin are being dispatched throughout the world, seven eighths of its products are ordered and used outside the city, Berlin turbines operate not only in every other power station in Germany but also in Asia, Brazil and Africa.

In times when contractors must use sharp pencils to do their calculations, it is worth taking a look at the development programme which the city offers: special writing-off for depreciation of up to 75 per cent in the first year of investment, investment returns in cash of between 10 and 30 per cent, reduced purchase tax for Berlin suppliers and West German buyers, loans on very favourable terms for the setting up of industrial concerns, moderately priced sites and buildings.

The extremely clumsy bureaucracy of this city of millions is striving to smooth the paths of officialdom for every undertaking that is willing to establish itself there and to offer very reasonable site quotations. There is, of course, still much to be done in this connexion.

Skilled workers are as scarce in West Berlin as everywhere else in the federal republic. But the city offers challenging jobs which are difficult or impossible to obtain elsewhere and good contacts in trade with the East as well as an immense potential in knowledge, research, universities nology.

It is precisely in that the new strategy vation instead of su being worked out. group of employers unions, politicians an hammered out an "strategy for Berlin "Club of Spree", as ingly called, works principle that stagnat be warded off unle roll up their shirt-sl get down to work. It crisis which is in foc opportunity to mast club says. Berlin is worth a visit, as th the publicity brochu also worth investn innovation.

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Old World is alive and well

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war or a crisis, Western Europe is the first to be affected. From 1913 to 1938 Western Europe's share in international trade declined steadily, from 33.3 per cent in 1913 to 49.9 per cent in 1926 and 43.2 per cent in 1938.

During the same period the world economic growth rate slowed or lost all momentum, while trade fell back (—0.5 per cent a year on average between 1929 and 1937). The same happened in 1975, when trade fell in volume terms for the first time in 25 years and so did Western Europe's share.

Over recent decades, then, every period in which Europe has suffered a relative decline has seen a slackening in world production and contraction of trade, whereas the period during which Europe's relative weight increased coincided with unprecedented growth in trade and in the world economy (the golden age of the 1960s).

The sceptical reader will rightly observe that one must not confuse cause and effect, and it is of course possible to put forward two interpretations of this interesting coincidence.

First, Europe, being more trade-oriented than other regions of the world (the ratio of exports to gross domestic product is 7 per cent in the United States, 12 per cent in Japan and 25 per cent in the EEC), is also more vulnerable to international crises. It is therefore only when the overall world economy is in a good state of health that Europe fares well: in other words if Europe is doing well it is because everything is going well elsewhere.

Second, although there is an element of truth in this first interpretation (which is pretty pessimistic, since it does not exclude the possibility of Europe languishing in the midst of an expanding world economy), it should not be given too much credence at the expense of the converse relationship in which the European barometer determines the climate in the other regions of the world. When it is set fair and Europe's relative weight increases, it acts as a locomotive for the world economy, which in turn develops: in other words when things are going well in Europe all is well elsewhere.

Whenever a lasting or fleeting crisis arises in Europe raising the spectre of decline, all regions of the world are affected, in other words when things are not right in Europe, nothing goes right elsewhere. It is because Europe is the foremost trading power in the world that it plays such an important role.

The Nine, whose imports and exports account for a third of world commerce, may properly be described as the crossroad of international trade. Although the EEC share of world exports has fallen appreciably since the crisis (from 37.1 per cent in 1972 to 32.8 per cent in 1976, comparable to the level prevailing during the 1960s), this does not in fact reflect a retrograde development.

The share taken by the six original members has actually risen by some 4 per cent since 1960, whereas Britain's has fallen by a similar proportion over the same period.

Indeed the creation of the Six led not only to a spectacular rise in intra-Community trade (which increased sixfold between 1958 and 1970 and now accounts for 52 per cent of EEC trade, against 33 per cent 20 years ago), but also to faster development in trade with the rest of the world.

The EEC became increasingly important to other countries as both a customer and a supplier, so that by 1973 it accounted for 21 per cent and 19 per cent respectively of other countries' exports and imports, compared with 17 per cent on both counts in 1955.

Far from becoming a protectionist citadel, the EEC, by making Europe the focal point of international commerce, has given a strong boost to world trade.

In fact the pattern of world trade is broadly polarized between the EEC and the United States. The EEC's sphere of influence includes Efta, the other European countries, Australia and New Zealand, Africa, the Middle East, and the Eastern block, for all of which it is both the largest importer and the largest exporter.

The United States has Canada and Latin America in its sphere of influence, which may also be said to include Japan and the Far East, for which the United States is the biggest customer and a major supplier.

A closer examination of the components of world trade shows that the Community takes the greatest share (44 per cent) of exports of manufactures (and even 55 per cent in the case of chemicals, making it by far the leading exporter). This is of course its primary area of trading activity, since manufactures account for four-fifths of the member countries' exports and more than half of their imports.

Hence the vital importance of the crisis plans for steel, shipbuilding and synthetic fibres launched by the EEC. The Europe-wide improvements hoped for in the manufacturing sector can only hope to bring about an international recovery in these particular industries, which are among those most affected by the international crisis.

Finally, Europe's dependence on the rest of the world for its supplies of energy products and other raw materials should not be allowed to obscure another fact: as the linchpin of international trade, Europe plays a vital role in the economies of other regions of the world, whereas the converse is not true.

It is therefore no exaggeration to speak in terms of Europe's commercial domination of the rest of the world, which has no option but to sell to it and buy from it. Was this not the message of the speech made by Mr Teng Hsiao Ping on the occasion of M Barre's visit to Peking, in which he referred to "the increasingly important role played by Western Europe in the international arena"? No doubt he would wish to see Europe acquire a political stature commensurate with its economic power.

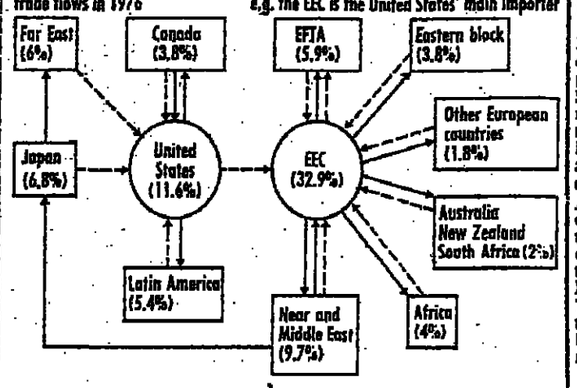
Michel Godet is head of Sema-Prospective and author of Crise de la prévision, essor de la prospective published by Presses Universitaires de France. Olivier Ruyssen is senior engineer at Sema-Prospective and co-author with Michel Godet of Les Echanges internationaux (Presses Universitaires de France, Collection Que sais-Je ?).

REGIONAL TRADE STRUCTURE

main export/import trade flows in 1976

direction of main exports → e.g. Japan is the main exporter to the Far East

direction of main imports → e.g. the EEC is the United States' main importer



This analysis does not include the socialist countries in Asia (China, North Korea and so on) which account for less than 1 per cent of international trade. The figures in parenthesis represent each region's share of world exports in 1976. Note the polarization of international trade around the EEC on the one hand and the United States on the other and the linchpin role of the EEC which is the main export outlet and/or the main source of imports for many of the other regions.

Two views of how unions find their strength

Swings and roundabouts

by Hans Baumann

Princess Beatrix of The Netherlands had taken over the patronage of the European Showmen's Union when it met recently in Amsterdam for its twenty-first congress. At the Rome congress the Pope gave an audience to the managers of roundabouts and shooting galleries. In general it is the custom for leading personalities to place themselves at the disposal of the showmen when they hold their congresses. Ministers are always present. This will also be the case at the twenty-second congress to be held in Berlin at the beginning of 1980.

Twelve countries belong to the Showmen's Union. In Berlin the number will be 13, when Britain becomes a full member. Until now the British *showmen have been onlookers* as associate members. But now, through guidelines drawn up in Brussels, there could be advantages for the showmen of the European Community and non-membership could be a disadvantage, so joining has become expedient.

In Amsterdam the union celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. It has a membership of 60,000, including 20,000 women, who have amalgamated into the European Showwomen's League, and 15,000 young people, who are members of the subsidiary European Showmen's Youth Movement. The first president of the union 25 years ago was a Dutchman, Peter Lahnstein. For the past 10 years, the leader of Europe's showmen has been Herr Max Eberhard, from Hamburg.

The union employs two full-time general secretaries. Ten vice-presidents assist Herr Eberhard in his work: Alphonse Müller of Luxembourg, Charles van Muellem of Belgium, Francois Algoud of France, Hans Wojak and Alexander Schaaf of Austria, Hermann Hableutzel and Roger Jeanneret of Switzerland, Harry Wollenschlaeger of Berlin, Dr Boekelund of Finland and Ake Kpeuerson of Sweden. The executive vice-president is Cavaliere Mario Fuccio, from Padua in Italy.

This large organization covers a sizable area of the economy, producing and purveying one of the finest commodities on earth: entertainment. One gap the union will soon fill is the lack of statistics. On the German pattern, data will be collected from which the economic significance of the European showmen's industry can be assessed.

Herr Eberhard is not prepared to give even a rough estimate of the European business turnover. Judging from the definite figures available, however, a fair estimate of the turnover of Europe's showmen is between Dm5.000m and Dm6,000m. The definite figures are: turnover in West Germany was Dm1,200m; and in 1977 Britain, Italy and France each had as many show enterprises as West Germany, namely 5,000.

Space is becoming increasingly scarce for fairgrounds near built-up areas in Europe. The less room there is for setting up the roundabouts and stalls the keener the competition becomes for sites. In the Benelux countries this has led to site rents being charged which the showmen have no hope of recouping during the period the show is running at that location.

It was because of this that the Belgian union proposed at the twenty-first congress in Amsterdam to abolish the system of site auctions in the Benelux countries and to standardize the scales of charges within the European Community, roughly in line with the French pattern, which enables the authorities to charge stallage according to the frontage or the area used.

The showmen would also like to standardize the length of the towing vehicles they use to travel from place to place. Their normal length is 18 metres; but the bigger the roundabouts, switchbacks and dippers become, the bigger the vehicles have to be to transport them. In West Germany, the maximum length is 24 metres and this measurement is to become statutory for the whole of Europe.

Also to be standardized is the speed at which the showmen can take their convoys across Europe. In West Germany the limit is 25kph. This means that they cannot use the motorways. Instead, the trailers have a green number-plate, denoting that the towing vehicles can travel tax-free. But the German showmen would prefer the Dutch system, whereby a tax is paid in return for a "60-day card," which entitles holders to travel without being subject to a special speed limit, so that the motorway can be used.

The object is to achieve standardization by paying only a small tax (since the towing vehicles are on the road only intermittently because of the long periods they are stationary on site) and travelling at a maximum speed of 60kph.

Europe's showmen would be bad showmen if they were content with the level at which their takings are taxed, so the Brussels proposals are to bring this aspect into line, too. Admittedly, all the showmen comply with the same law, in accordance with the Treaty of Rome agreements, which prescribe value-added tax, but the variable scales from country to country are to be standardized.

The German showmen, for instance, pay 6 per cent (which is a half of the VAT rate). The Dutch, on the other hand, must pay only 4 per cent, which is on a par with the VAT on foodstuffs, although the VAT rate on manufactures is 16 per cent.

Most European showmen cast envious glances at their Italian colleagues. The latter are subject to their own showmen's and circus law, which is a measure that reduces site fees to a minimum, often down to 20 per cent of the former rate. Even the charges for electricity are regulated by this law.

Thus the Italians keep their roundabouts turning for a fraction of the cost incurred by the showmen in the rest of Europe. Is it any wonder if the showmen call for this to be brought into line, too? After all, in Europe they pay between 30 and 60 pfennig a kilowatt-hour, an enormous sum when it is remembered that a large vehicle consumes at least 130kW an hour.

The fairground equipment supply industry steers clear of any evaluation of the cost of manufacture of such equipment. This much is clear: in West Germany alone the equipment in use at the end of 1977 had a capital value of DM675m. For the whole of Europe the value amounts to several thousand million.

WHO GOES TO THE FAIR?

Age	%
14—17	28.1
18—24	42
25—34	37.8
35—44	31
45—54	27.9
55—64	22.4
65 and over	16

Profession	Attendance %
Manual workers	34.7
Private sector employees	32.7
Public sector employees	26.7
Self-employed	26.6
Pensioners	19.8
Housewives	26.7
Schoolchildren	25.8

Source: Emnid Institut

I'm all right, Giacomo

by Sergio Devecchi

If you took 100 Italian people at random, perhaps fewer than half could tell you accurately the initials by which the three large, central Italian trade unions are known—namely, CGIL, CISL and UIL.

However, if you asked the same 100 Italians: "What are the autonomous trade unions?" they would give you, with little hesitation, a variety of answers: "They are the ones that suddenly say the aircraft cannot take off, just as the passengers are getting ready to go on board"—or: "They are the ones that let tons of rubbish lie rotting in the streets of Naples or Palermo"—or: "They are the ones that stop the trains at the height of the August holiday season when families are going on holiday and emigrants come home from abroad"—or: "They are the ones that bring the schools to a halt at the end of the scholastic year when there are exams to be taken, and afterwards papers to be marked, thus harming students and their families alike".

People who are better informed would give even more complicated answers. "The autonomous unions", they would say, "are those that called a strike 'to the bitter end' in the direct tax offices, just at the time when the income tax returns for the year were due to be presented. The Government had to postpone the date for sending in these returns, and was glad to do so, because for that year it coincided with the elections, and it is never a very good thing to irritate the public with things like taxes when they have got to vote. That year, in fact, tax returns were not filled in and sent off until several weeks after the elections were safely out of the way".

With regard to this last episode it is easy to understand the accusations that many make against the autonomous unions, that they "are often working for someone else" or "they allow themselves too easily to be made use of". Some people even think that in the behaviour of some of the smaller autonomous unions that exist mainly in the south, they can see evidence of "collusion on Mafia lines". In most cases these are highly controversial statements made without calm prior consideration.

Finally, in the existing delicate Italian political situation, there are inevitably those who are afraid of the autonomous unions because of the destructive action they might take: "In Chile", they say, "there were not so many of them".

How many autonomous unions are there? No one can answer this question precisely. Some time ago the Minister of Labour tried to make a survey: a chart was drawn up containing 200 sets of initials, some of which were unknown even to the experts. The most reliable membership figure seems to be about 400,000, but some people claim that the membership is more than a million. ("We are the third largest confederation", some of the autonomous unions leaders say, "and rank in front of the UIL.") On the other hand there are people who say the membership does not exceed 200,000.

Summing them up briefly, it can be said that the autonomous unions have no power in industry (with few exceptions, such as the car union in Fiat and other Turin firms) and are poorly represented also in agriculture (agricultural consortiums, land reclamation departments, forestry firms) and commerce (sales representatives, newsagents). Their membership is good in some of the ministries (defence, agriculture, finance, home office, education, treasury) and in some of the state-controlled organizations such as the national insurance and national health organizations.

Most of the autonomous unions' members among the employees of the state railways are engine drivers and white collar workers. In the case of tram drivers, the strongest bases are in the south (Naples and Palermo). Most pilots are members of the autonomous union. About 10 per cent of hospital staff belong to autonomous unions, and membership is strong among teachers and bank employees.

Facing the autonomous unions there are the three large central Italian trade union organizations: the CGIL (a communist majority and strong socialist representation) with more than 4,500,000 members, 700,000 of whom are, however, pensioners; the CISL (a largely Catholic membership, even though relations with the Christian Democrats are loose) with 2,500,000 members; and the UIL (controlled by the Socialists, who go along with the Social Democrats and the lively Republicans) with more than a million members.

The three central unions have for some years acted in unison, although the aim of actual organic unity has receded after the success achieved by the Communists in the 1976 elections. Faced with the national crisis, the three confederations today follow a more responsible line: restrictions on pay increases, recognition of the need for mobility of labour between one firm and another to facilitate restructuring, and greater attention to productivity problems and the role of the firms themselves.

Against this background of austerity the disruption caused by the autonomous unions may be marginal, but is not negligible. The three national confederations, united, are certainly strong enough to manage, convince and control the great majority of Italian workers, and can even risk the occasional minor upset. The autonomous unions, on the other hand, while achieving sporadic successes, do not appear able to get the malcontents to get together into "trade union commandos", a role carried out today by the radical left.

The attitude of the three national unions towards the autonomous unions is almost always polemical, but there are a few exceptions: in the banking sector the CGIL-CISL-UIL have formed a coordination committee with the strong autonomous unions that represent the banks and savings banks.

At present, through the initiative of CISAL (which is the largest autonomous confederation) an attempt is in progress to create an autonomist block. But on what programme will they unite? In the 1950s some of the autonomous unions may even have had their roots in the desire to be non-political. At that time the three central unions were strongly party-oriented, and the CGIL, to give one of the best known examples, was called the "driving belt of the Communist Party".

Today, when the prevailing *note is austerity, the autonomous* unions are increasingly committing themselves to the defence of sectional interests, a line which holds no future for anyone and can never become a programme.

Spain asks for steady progress to EEC

ael Hornsby

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atali, the commissioner concerned with EEC enlargement, as well as other senior commissioners. He returned to Madrid laden with questionnaires on various aspects of Spanish membership.

The data supplied by Señor Sotelo and his team of officials—who have yet to be chosen but will almost certainly include members of the opposition Socialist Party—will form the basis of the opinion *on Spanish membership which* the commission has promised to have ready by the spring of next year. The commission's opinion is required before negotiations with any applicant can begin.

In an interview with *Europa*, Señor Sotelo professed some surprise that the Commission would need a whole year to prepare its opinion. Clearly, he observed wryly, his first task would be to "harmonize Spain's fast political heart-beat with the slower pulse of the EEC". He believed that entry by 1981 or 1982 was a realistic target to aim for.

"If there was prolonged delay, naturally, I would be concerned", Señor Sotelo continued. "I would say to the EEC: 'Do not shut us up in a citadel of frustration, disappointment and wounded pride, as you did with the British'. I accept that we will need a lot of patience. All I ask is that we should make steady progress."

Could delay have adverse internal repercussions for Spain's still fragile democracy? Señor Sotelo replied that he preferred to think of Spanish democracy as new rather than fragile. He believed it could survive outside the EEC, though membership would, of course, provide valuable extra support.

There was clear political support among the existing nine EEC member states for the entry of Spain and the two other Mediterranean applicants, Greece and Portugal. It was inconceivable to him, Señor Sotelo said, that the Nine could allow this clearly-expressed political will to be thwarted by purely economic obstacles.

Of course, Spain, by the sheer size of its population and potential, posed special problems of assimilation. But these had been misrepresented. There had been endless talks but little real analysis, of the difficulties Spain would cause farmers in Italy and southern France. There had been much exaggeration, not, perhaps, unconnected with the election campaign in France.

A glance at the map of Spain, Señor Sotelo said, would show that it was not a farming nation. There would be some problems of adjustment for EEC fruit and vegetable producers, but Spain would never be a real competitive force in agriculture. Its industrial capacity, as a supplier of low-cost manufactured goods, was much more important in the long run.

Even here, however, Señor Sotelo was confident that the difficulties were not insurmountable. "The Spanish steel industry would exist anyway. Over the long term, our industry should not be seen as a competitive threat to those of other member states but as a shared asset strengthening the Community's trading position vis-à-vis the rest of the world."

On one point, Señor Sotelo was unequivocal. Spain must enjoy full rights from the moment of entry. The precise form and duration of the transitional period after entry—the Commission is talking of five to 10 years—could be negotiated. But Spain could not accept a halfway house, of the kind the Commission had once suggested for Greece, as a substitute for membership.

What of opinion on the EEC within Spain? All the parties and political groups supported EEC membership, Señor Sotelo said. He had already had talks *with the main opposition* leaders on the way the entry negotiations should be conducted, and he hoped this non-partisan approach could be continued. As for public opinion, that was instinctively favourable, but not yet well informed about the EEC.

What side would Spain take in the confederalist debate about the future of Europe? An EEC of sovereign nation states, or something closer to a United States of Europe?

It would be presumptuous, Señor Sotelo replied, for an applicant country to pronounce on such matters. Nor, in any case, would he necessarily accept that the choice was as clear cut as the question implied.

He believed that if "European union" meant anything it had to mean political as well as economic union—"A union of peoples and not just of markets". It was wrong to see political integration solely in terms of the loss, or surrender, of powers now held by national governments.

He preferred to see political union as the "collegiate exercise by a central authority of powers freely delegated by national governments". At the same time, other powers now held by national governments could be delegated outwards to the regions. Spain, like other countries in Europe, was having to come to terms with the aspirations of its regions, and these could perhaps be more easily satisfied in an EEC than in a national framework.

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'Europe is . . .'

Response to the essay competition on the theme "Europe is . . .", organized by the European Cultural Foundation in Amsterdam and Europa, has been so great that judging is still taking place. More than 200 entries have been received and the winning entry, for which a prize of 3,000fl will be awarded, will be published in the May issue of **Europa**.

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New economists III: Edmond Malinvaud

Central figure who began in isolation

by Jacques Attali

Edmond Malinvaud is both a product and exemplar of French economics as it has developed since the war. An engineer by training, he was one of the first pioneers who, despite isolation and general scepticism, sought by mathematical formalization of concepts to establish a new foundation for a self-contained economic science and an invariant structure for any economy irrespective of the political system.

Today, his circumstances have changed completely. No longer isolated, he has become the central figure in the prevailing school of thought. As director general of the Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, organizer of the most important seminars on economic theory and director of studies at the Ecole des hautes études, he trains large numbers of disciples, chairs international conferences and influences all economic thinking in France, combining administrative responsibilities with highly theoretical work in the most diverse fields.

Behind this omnipresence and success there is a man of perfectionism and discipline, a great teacher, as demanding as he is sceptical, as uncompromising as he is pragmatic. There is also—and this is essential—a certain concept of the economist's role in society and the limitations of the science of economics.

For him economics is a pure, discrete science, a complex of abstract, coherent models. It must be as rigorous and objective a science as physics. For instance, for him there can be no analysis of growth without mathematical formalization of the dynamics of the economy, there can be no diagnosis of unemployment without a theory of the imbalances in the functioning of the markets.

The economist must therefore approach his craft as a non-ideological science, a mathematical thesis, a necessary framework for any theory, irrespective of the design for society which it underlies. Economics comes down to a set of formalized concepts and the models deduced from them; this may seem very little, but it is in fact a great deal, for nothing in the theoretical apparatus contradicts any given political analysis of reality. The economist must therefore eschew all value judgments and all political commitment in the name of his craft. He must construct a science which defines its own norm and its own scope.

He therefore defines his method of analysis: in order to understand reality, and before making any diagnosis, he must first establish abstract laws for the most general cases. He then has the essence of all reality, the fundamental invariant. Next, he can deduce more specific models which give economic laws and provide analyses of reality.

M Malinvaud's contributions to theory in this field are considerable. Even though his findings do not refer to the concrete world and do not explicitly argue the case for any particular economic and social system, they all relate to the problems of the conceptualization of the functioning of a market economy. How are prices determined? What makes people invest? Why are resources underused?

As long ago as 1953 he was gaining recognition for mathematical economics with his research into the dynamics of a market economy. He later developed his theories on the processes whereby prices are determined, either as a result of a series of approximations by the market or by a central authority, demonstrating the conditions under which a market economy can function with a fully informed central authority and showing how the freedom of the consumer can be embodied in efficient planning technology. His current conceptual work is in analysis of functional defects in markets as factors of economic imbalance.

Although this theoretical work offers no global view of the economy or of economic crisis, nor any scheme for society, it does provide a methodological approach to the real problems of our times. For instance, his book on *La Croissance de l'economie française* demonstrates, more than does Friedman's monetary history of the United States, the strengths and limitations of the observation of reality on the basis of the concepts of mathematical economics.

Similarly, when he explains unemployment in terms of the shortfall of reality compared with the ideal model—as the sum of imperfections in concrete economies—his empirical approach flows directly from his theoretical thinking and his conception of the science of economics.

There is, then, great unity in his various writings, in which the engineer of his early post-war days is an integral part of the economist he has become: for him, because it is possible to give a theoretical description of a perfect economic system, the present crisis is accounted for by the differences between reality and the perfect model. The only advice that the economist can give the politician is to localize imperfections and improve the efficiency of the social system. The only desirable economic action is to work towards efficiency. All the rest is political, that is, in his view, non-economic.

The future will tell whether this approach, which predominates at present, is a beginning or an end, a parenthesis in the global, undisciplined body of thinking on human society or the beginning of a general mathematization of science.

This approach is perhaps neither as universal nor as ideologically neutral as its adherents believe. But it has been and is still of vital importance in the accumulation of economic and social knowledge. M Malinvaud is playing an essential role in formulating and propagating it. Perhaps he has also created the conditions for his own ideas to be superseded.

The author is professor of political economy, L'Ecole Polytechnique de Paris.

Green grow the troubles O

The Italian Minister for Overseas Trade, Signor Rinaldo Ossola, was born in 1913 at Lecco. He graduated in economics and commerce at the Bocconi University in Milan in 1935, and in 1938 joined the Bank of Italy, where he stayed until 1976. In August, 1976, he was appointed Minister for Overseas Trade in the third Andreotti government, and in that capacity he visited 17 countries in 18 months. In March this year he was reappointed to the same office, when the fourth Andreotti government was formed. He talks here to Mario Salvatorelli.

There are very few of your colleagues in Europe with your experience of international economic and commercial affairs. What is your view of present relations between the countries of the EEC?

Taken on the whole, I think they are good. However, the Community has been at a standstill for some time, since the Common Agricultural Policy has not been succeeded by other common policies. This is particularly evident in relation to the imbalance between rich and poor regions, and the lack of a policy for industry at Community level.

The sectors where this deficiency is most noticeable are those that are more open to international competition—textiles, chemicals, the iron and steel industry and shipbuilding. These are extremely sensitive sectors, for almost all of the countries in Europe, both because they are so highly labour-intensive, and because they are concentrated in what are not always the richest regions. As such are more than ordinarily exposed to the crises of "industrial monoculture"—from Lorraine to certain areas in Piedmont and the south of Italy.

All of these problems, which are caused by a lack of common policies, stem from the fact that, if you look at the Community budget, you will see that its purpose is overwhelmingly to finance "green Europe" whereas the appropriations for all other purposes are ridiculously low. The Community budget must therefore be considerably enlarged, and other common policies set up alongside the CAP.

What you are emphasizing appears all the more necessary since "green Europe", while absorbing most of the EEC budget, is the object of a great deal of criticism, and does not appear so far to have given very good results.

The criticism is fully justified, since the CAP has proved to be a system of subsidies for excess agricultural production in the north of Europe, which causes serious difficulties in the traditional farming industries of countries such as Italy. These difficulties are then accentuated by the "green" currencies agricultural exchange system, which is the most distorted and distorting system imaginable.

If there is one classic attribute of national sovereignty, whether inside or outside the EEC, it is the exchange rate quoted for one's own currency. In the agricultural sector this sovereignty has gone, and we have got "green" currencies which have exchange rates very different from the rates in force on the foreign exchange markets.

For example, in Italy (and we have recently seen it also in France) the "green currency" system with its compensatory amounts places a premium on imports and a tax on exports, so that the problems of Italian agriculture are made worse than they would have been if the "green" currencies were aligned with current exchange rates.

Why isn't there this aligoment?

When the "snake in the tunnel" system broke down there were various reasons why no steps were taken to make adjustments promptly in an attempt to isolate the individual agricultural systems. Now the intention is to eliminate the "green" currencies and compensatory amounts over a period of seven years—and that is too long.

What about relations between the Community and the rest of the world?

From both the political and the economic points of view, the answer is favourable. The Community has played a leading part in improving relations with the newly-emergent countries—and I refer here to the Lomé agreement, the Mediterranean policy, and the very considerable help that the EEC gives to developing countries by opening its markets to the exports of these countries.

These and other agreements represent considerable steps forward where relations between the industrialized and developing countries are concerned, and credit for this must be given to the Community.

Where relations with the socialist countries are concerned there are also signs of considerable improvement, and negotiations are in progress between the Community and the Comecon countries, as well as China. With regard to relations with the Third World, countries outside the EEC often accuse it of pursuing a protectionist policy, in the sense of promoting intra-Community relations at the expense of relations with countries outside the EEC.

That accusation may have been true years ago. But now, with all the negotiations there have been—especially those within Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) the most recent of which, the Tokyo Round, are at an advanced stage—the accusation no longer holds water. On the contrary, one of the main characteristics of the Community, that of being a single market protected by a tariff barrier, is fading away. This barrier has been reduced bit by bit to a level, on average 7 to 8 per cent, which is little higher than the fluctuations in the exchange rates which can occur over a few months.

In other words, the level of Community protection by means of customs barriers is not particularly high.

And is it also not high compared with the customs barriers of the other great trading areas—the United States for example?

I would say that it is an easier barrier to overcome, because although the average level of customs duties for the EEC is more or less the same as that for the United States, in the case of the United States there are some high individual duties, which give great protection to certain sectors.

But are there still import quotas?

In effect there are. For example, on the Italian market about 4 per cent of our imports are subject to quota. But these are mostly survivors from the past. Not many new quotas have been fixed in the past 10 years, although recently there has been a tendency to increase restrictions. But we are talking about marginal problems. Taken overall, the European Community has undoubtedly had a strongly liberalizing influence in world trade.

Is there danger in the aggressive commercial policies of the Japanese?

There are undoubtedly serious grounds for concern. You have only to look at Japan's heavy surplus in its trade with the EEC, amounting to $4,000m in 1977. And this concern is tending to grow, inasmuch as the official and semi-official restrictions which other countries have placed on Japanese exports, as well as the "voluntary" restraint on exports by the Japanese themselves, inevitably lead to greater pressure on European markets by the Japanese who are excluded, or restricted, in this way where other markets are concerned.

It is therefore a considerable problem, bearing in mind also the difficulties which European industry faces in penetrating the Japanese market, not only because of the protectionist system in force there but also because of difficulties to do with language, customs, and sales methods.

Is the Community doing anything about this?

Negotiations have been going on for some time between the Community and Japan; so far, they have gone very well. We hope, however, that they may lead to agreements eliminating dumping, or near-dumping, on European markets.

It has become very much the thing, recently, to talk of concern in the industrialized world over the severe indebtedness of the non-petrol-producing countries of the Third World.

This is a problem that has troubled me for years. I was one of the first, as soon as the oil crisis blew up, to state that oil deficits should be financed at international level, and not be allowed to fall upon individual countries.

In fact, with the failure of plans to reform the international monetary system, and the failure also to organize any system of international collaboration, the inevitable consequence has been that the oil surpluses have been matched by deficits amassed largely in the emerging countries, whose debt has soared in these past four or five years and now exceeds $200m.

We must of course make a distinction between countries that are rich in raw materials, or at any event have a secure industrial future—such as Brazil and Mexico—and other countries which have no natural resources or industrial potential—such as Bangladesh—and for which the problem has reached dramatic proportions. However, this represents only a fraction of the total indebtedness.

In essence, nothing was done to avoid abnormal growth in the indebtedness of many countries?

It was left to the market to finance these deficits. An international economic and monetary order was allowed to prevail, in which the weak countries found themselves in an increasingly serious situation, with possible repercussions for their private creditors. These are the large international banks—for the most part American, or operating on the Eurodollar market—which now have large amounts owing to them.

Would you like to put forward an "Ossola plan" to deal with the problem of the indebtedness of the non-oil-producing countries of the Third World?

I believe that it is very difficult to conceive a purely financial plan to resolve these problems. What it is necessary to do today was already necessary four or five years ago—that is, to find a formula, on which the main industrially developed countries could agree, for sharing the oil deficit.

Instead, for some years n we have had a situation which, in addition to the surplus, we have the curr balance of payments surplus West Germany, Holland, Sv zerland and Japan. Thus deficit which the United Sta Italy, Spain, the other ind trially developed countries the developing countries h to finance, is huge.

For example, in 1977 Opec countries had a surp of $37,000m, and West G many, Benelux, Switzerland Japan had a total surplus $17,000m: the correspond deficit incurred by the ot countries was accordi $54,000m last year alone.

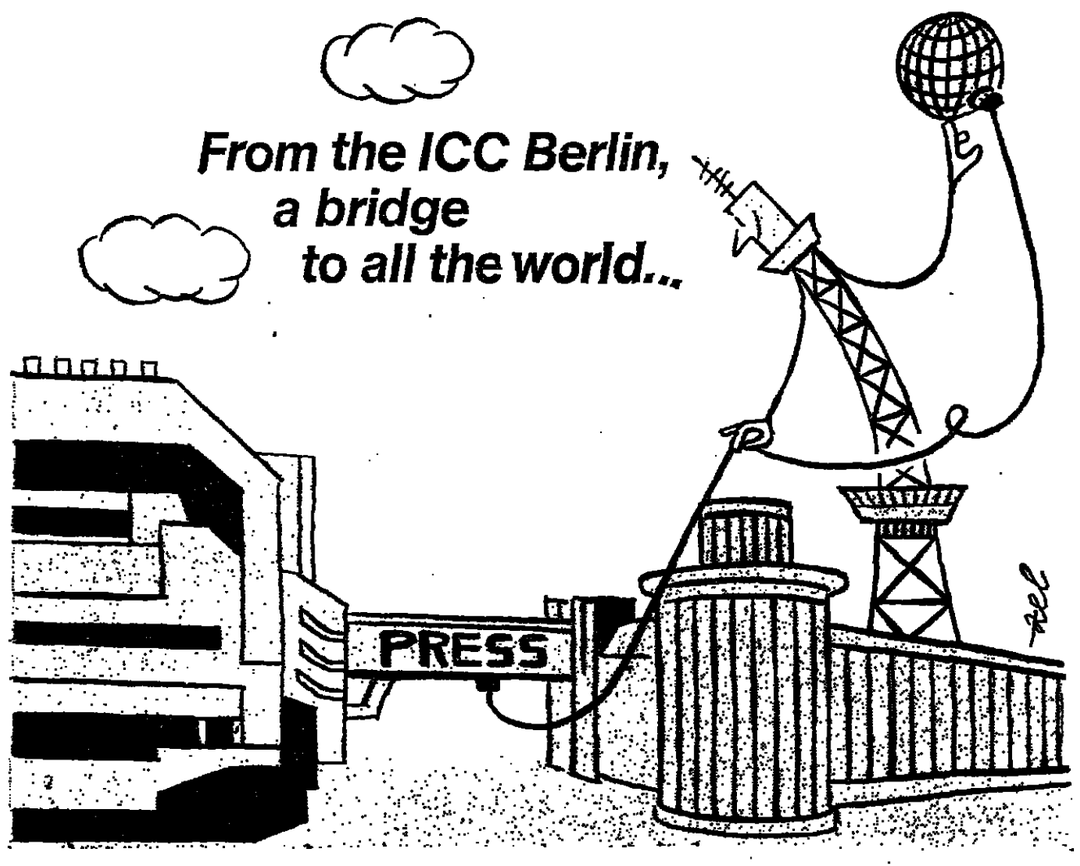
Has the EEC moved forw or backward in recent yea

I think the Community rather like a crab, which o moves sideways.

When do you think the I will be enlarged from nin 12 countries, by the admis of Greece, Spain and Portu and what will the effects

I am a firm supporter of t entry, both for political and economic reasons. We l always said that as soon as t countries were governed democratic regimes they w be allowed into the Commu and it now seems to me im sible to refuse them entry the ground of economic diff ties.

We must allow these c tries into the Community —say by 1980-81—and adapt the economic struct over a period of five to e years. The negotiations n not be conducted for all e countries at the same time, their applications were made together.



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TIMES PAST
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UTTING THE WINDOW

the Select Committee of se of Commons, which is to history as the Bullion tee, issued its report on ses of the high price of lion. Francis Horner nor- ok the chair, with Henry n taking it in his absence, gave the Committee its ble intellectual distinc- e conclusion that the ee came to was that "a rise of all prices, a rise arket price of Gold and a the Foreign Exchanges he effect of an excessive of circulating medium". n, true now.

72 and again in 1976 growth of the money in Britain resulted in he consequences which lon Committee forecast. on Pepper of Greenwell an excellent record in sts of money supply and recast of the probable nces, has now issued a warning. We can all what happened as a the excessive increase ney supply in 1972 and inflation that followed. akes the year to mid- 1978, and compares it year to mid-August, n M1 has increased by nt against 13 per cent, er M3 has increased by nt against 22 per cent. plus building society y 18 per cent against cent. We have been nother bad year, and doubt have to pay the

e that on this occasion increased by a lesser aan in 1972, probably cal reasons. It is also he surge of money into 1977 has now come to here are at least pre- signs of money being d out of Britain. The fever which existed does not exist now. ers is a strong trend prices to rise. Whereas 72 the cause of the ney supply was still very strongly, in mid- is not so; indeed the funds may now be a substantial outflow.

A comparison with the United States suggests that the expansion of the money supply which has already taken place leaves Britain in a vulnerable position. The dollar has been the critically weak currency of the world. Because of North Sea Oil Britain's current balance of payments position is considerably more favourable than that of the United States, and it is likely to remain so although the non-oil current account has already started to deteriorate in volume terms. Mr Pepper rightly forecasts that the volume of imports can be expected to continue to grow faster than the volume of exports.

All the British monetary aggregates have been growing considerably faster than those of the United States even though the Americans are concerned at their rate of growth being too high. British interest rates are now approximately level with American, but American interest rates are continuing to rise sharply. The current rate of inflation in Britain is higher than that in the United States.

If American interest rates continue to rise there will probably come a point later in the year at which confidence in the dollar will be restored. The dollar has been very heavily oversold, and has certainly been depressed below its true value in competitive world trade. The inflow of funds to Britain in 1977 was an inflow of short term money seeking a short term profit, in terms of the exchange rate, the interest rate on sterling or capital gain in sterling bonds. The next major movement of the exchange rate of sterling against the dollar is now unlikely to be favourable to sterling, American interest rates are fully competitive and there is no prospect of early capital gain in British bonds. There is therefore no longer any reason for the holders of short term funds to expect future profit in sterling, though they could leave their money here until a better opportunity is seen to present itself.

Because of the excessive growth of money supply in the past twelve months, we should take precautionary measures now to try to protect ourselves against a major outflow of funds and to try to reduce the inflationary impact of the existing excess money supply. That should mean a very cautious Budget, designed to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement and make it easier to control the money supply. It requires higher interest rates and, as in 1976, it may at some point necessitate a fairly sharp rise in interest rates in order to permit the sale of gilt-edged stock. Our system of selling government stock makes it necessary to take the toboggan to the top of the hill before one can ride down.

Excess money supply which comes from abroad and then returns abroad is in theory self-correcting, and less dangerous than an excess generated at home. But both the inflow and the outflow affect the system, and both tend to accelerate price rises, the inflow by adding to the funds available to spend, the outflow by pushing down the price of sterling; of course the longer term effect of withdrawal of funds is deflationary, but the surge in import prices comes first. Either way we look to be in for a nasty inflationary squall in the next year or so.

This is not a comfortable prospect for the Government. Next year's prospect for inflation is that it will again be back to around 15 per cent, with much of the gain of earlier years lost. There is little room for a cheerful Budget, though that does not mean that there will not be one. At some point later in the year, but probably before the election, sterling will be under pressure. The prospect for interest rates is that they will go higher. Higher interest rates and the prospect of reviving inflation will not be good for employment. It may be some time before all these trends work their way through, and the North Sea will for the time protect, or largely protect, the balance of payments. But it looks as though the window of favourable economic circumstance which an election needs is already being shut.

MERCIAL TARGETS FOR PUBLIC INDUSTRY

SPEA

EAN?

ment's White Paper tionalized industries or radical changes, erhaps just as well in fact that one of the lems which these cor- have faced over the been the often erratic government interven- the statement of the t's intentions towards ndustries is important whole to be welcomed phasis which it lays commercial criteria ning their activities. c principle which the er espouses is that it c of the nationalized to run themselves, very broad guidelines laid down by Minis- arliament. Any more ervention, of the sort have seen in the gov- determination to per- electricity industry to plant than it really at to take the form of government directive the government pays. ne principle; we shall e whether this gov- r its successor, is pre- apply it in practice before we can be sure that this represents a major new departure.

Nationalized industries in the 1970s have lived through a period when the normal laws of economics were suspended for the pricing of their operations. Governments have tried to cure the inflationary disease of the economy as a whole by subsidizing the prices of the nationalized sector in particular; although this Government have on the whole a good record in bringing back the state sector to economic pricing of the services which it provides.

The broad outlines of the policy which the Government have outlined for investment are acceptable. It is right that the notion of a target rate of return should be applied equally to all new investment projects by nationalized industries, rather than being restricted to totally new schemes. The rate of return recommended is too low; 5 per cent cannot be regarded as an adequate target for profit by any sensible observer. Yet even this level is above the real rate of return being earned by much of private industry, which ought to remind government once again of the need to encourage more investment in the private sector by a more sympathetic attitude towards profit.

The setting of realistic financial targets is the necessary condition for reasonable success by the nationalized industries. It is not, however, a sufficient condition for those industries where the force of competition is weak. It is in setting other targets for performance that the White Paper is weaker and the problems of nationalized industries are greater. Many of our nationalized industries are monopolies, either through the force of law or the nature of the industry. Even if the Post Office were inefficient in its provision of telephones it could still charge enough to meet any reasonable financial criteria because of its total control over communications. The White Paper touches this problem in its discussion of performance criteria for the nationalized industries and then shies away from it. It is to be hoped that the discussions planned for the future will lead to something more concrete.

MUST DO AS SHE THINKS RIGHT

List, when it is pub- orrow, will be combed ir republican ammuni- t be turned to suggest nancial weight of the is bending the backs ople? Are there in- mparisons to be con- tween royalty's access lic purse and the con- oronation Street under ee? This year the lso be watched for f Princess Margaret's in the face of public f her private life. iple and convenient a public person must judged by reference blic conduct and his airs are his own, will work. When a public rivate affairs become wledge, they form part s of public judgment, ot. Especially is this case of persons per- representative func- royal family does *par*

For it is possible for on's private conduct to object of such scandal, r controversy as to dis- from performance of his public duties. Patronage which is sought for its lustre brings an aroma of scandal; a presence intended to dignify provokes censure or malice; a name which once validated injects controversy.

Opinions differ, not only among bishops; but it is our view that Princess Margaret's present association with Mr Roddy Llewellyn ought not and does not have this disabling effect on her public position. The high standing and efficient working of the monarchy does not require that every member of the extended royal family should be a paragon of virtue or a model of decorum, and that all who fail that test should be withdrawn out of range of royal duties and rewards. There is a very common sympathy for Princess Margaret arising from the observation that the duties of her royal station and the dictates of her heart have crossed to make personal life one of unusual difficulty. The critical moments have had to be faced under intense publicity and the hiss of gossip. There is no desire to inflate her difficulties now, rather to show her understanding. The appropriate judgments on the morality of her private conduct are private judgments. The only public judgment that is offered here is that her conduct is not now of a kind to disable her from maintaining her role in public affairs.

That being so, the Princess should not be made to feel that by reason of overwhelming disapproval or any reason of state she is under compulsion to choose between Mr Llewellyn and her public station. There is a third choice which is valid, to stand fast both by her royal duties and her chosen relationship. It is only to be expected that if that is the course she follows disapproval will make itself felt, some of it intentionally wounding. Much of it will be expressed by people whose characters bear far less inspection than hers. It might therefore be for a time a painful course, and the Princess may not have the inclination to take it. But the decision belongs to her in consultation with her family. It does not belong to the press, or the politicians or the bishops.

Dornford Yates

om Sharpe

writer responsible for *e Fell Among Thieves* n I fear I must agree Goldsmith's defence of ates (March 4) while with him on matters of blic taste. Mr Goldsmith been better advised to ginal novel again before t in it Yates' heroes have the truth for themselves. rary in the first chapter lains who Vanity Fair is, lives and the evil of is capable. In the film Mansel and Chandos use their wits to find her.

For the rest I tried to keep to the spirit of Dornford Yates while avoiding his penchant for maudlin sentimentality when it came to heroines. In the book Jenny is physically 19 but has been drugged to kill her memory and believes she is a ten year old and a backward one at that. What modern audience would accept a scene in which a fully grown woman asks a man in his forties who his servant is only to be told by Mansel that Bell is "our nurse"? It was to avoid the improbable while maintaining the pace and the excellently melodramatic characters Yates provided that I altered the plot. It was also to keep to his public ethic that I deleted a scene in which Jenny is first seen stark naked.

Mr Bond's letter is best refuted by Dornford Yates himself. He was very anxious to see his books filmed (see Page 140 of *'B-Berry & I Look Back'*) and Bernard Shaw was his bete noire (page 227). As for the Savage Club, let Mr Bond try page 76 of *As Berry & I Were Saying*.

Yours faithfully,
TOM SHARPE,
33 Highfield Avenue,
Cambridge.
March 10.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Revising the tax structure

From the Chairman of The Life Offices' Association

Sir, There are alarming implications in the suggestion by Professor Meade (April 4) that the "shunting" of capital into large scale institutional channels "in order to gain extremely valuable tax privileges" leads to small scale private enterprise being especially starved of funds and that therefore these privileges should be removed.

Life assurance policyholders, through the life companies, provide a vital source of long term finance for industry—large and small. To suggest measures which would undoubtedly result in a reduction of capital available for long term investment could not possibly be advantageous to small enterprises and would be harmful to the economy as a whole. It makes sense to look for ways of increasing the long term finance available to small enterprises. It makes none to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. SHARMAN, Chairman,
The Life Offices' Association,
Aldermary House,
Queen Street, EC4.
April 4.

Broadcasting Parliament

From Mr Sidney R. Campion

Sir, After listening to the House of Commons question time radio broadcasts on Monday and Tuesday, I am more than ever convinced that television is the only effective method of bringing Parliament to the people. I spent several years in the Parliamentary Press Gallery, and yet I found it difficult to get the question period into proper focus; therefore, I wonder how the scores of millions who have never seen inside the Commons manage to gain much from the experience? It could have been tedious and baffling, especially with the long and tortuous supplementary questions which would not be understood by the majority of listeners.

With television, the initial question on the Order Paper could be screened while being answered. Then the supplementaries would be better understood, and thus make the proceedings more intelligible. Not a day ought to be lost installing the necessary apparatus for the televising of Parliament, to the good of MPs and their constituents.

Yours sincerely,
SIDNEY R. CAMPION,
13 Argyle Court,
Argyle Road,
Southport,
Lancashire.
April 5.

From Dr P. R. Roberts

Sir, In the report on the broadcasting of Monday's question time in the House of Commons, your correspondent writes on the front page of *The Times* of April 4:

"It was unfortunate that question time was taken up by the Welsh Office, the Civil Service Department and procedural issues. Both the BBC and IRN discreetly regretted yesterday that more glamorous fare could not have been provided."

Unfortunate for what, may we ask: for the false values of the broadcasters or for the false values of *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
PETER ROBERTS,
Flat 2, 14 Sun Street,
Canterbury,
Kent.
April 4.

House of Lords reform

From Sir John Tilney

Sir, Arguments about PR, whether hereditary peers should, as the Scottish peers used to do, be allowed to elect a percentage of their number, the increased powers of a second chamber, or whether any change is needed, will continue, though I cannot believe that there will be any all-party agreement on increasing its powers, especially if the House of Lords is to be largely elected.

But most people will agree that it is now impossible to ask a question in Parliament about any local problem connected with a nationalized industry. When we had a Postmaster General and an assistant one it was possible to ask about local post offices. Why should the public be prevented from asking about their letters, the near-by railway stations or trains, or the canals on which they may have a boat or some of the ports which are state-controlled?

I suggest that the chairman of every major nationalized industry should be made a peer, and have a vote in the House of Lords while he or she remains chairman. But such chairmen, as Ministers do in the House of Commons, should every month or so according to a rota, have to answer questions, on days well known in advance, on the industry for which he or she is responsible. Such action would bring much life and interest to the House of Lords whether more drastically reformed or not. It would also be of great benefit to the public.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TILNEY,
3 Victoria Square, SW1.

Preserving the landscape

From Professor Maurice Bruce

Sir, Mr John Kendall (April 3) asks who developed Britain's lovely landscape and cared for it. There have, of course, been many influences at work, but he no doubt has in mind the many landowners of the past who by developing and caring for their estates created much of the present pleasing land pattern. Although they undoubtedly considered future generations of their families, they hardly had our gratification in mind, however, and there were some among them who took the benefits of mineral development with but little concern for the landscape, and permitted the creation of derelict sites in the countryside which are no less offensive than those in the towns to which the Duke of Edinburgh referred.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE BRUCE,
22 Chorley Drive,
Sheffield.

Neutron bomb and prospects for peace

From Lord Brockway

Sir, The report that America and Nato are considering the use in Europe of the Enhanced Radiation Warhead (the "neutron bomb") makes the article of Lord Chalfont on Monday very timely. His dedication to Nato's military strength cannot be denied; indeed, many of us have thought his insistence was inimical to détente and peace. It is therefore the more significant that he should say that we are mad to prepare for a confrontation between the Soviet SS 20 and the "neutron bomb" because, among other well-argued reasons, nuclear weapons once started cannot be limited to local targets.

We must realize that the danger cannot be removed by the Salt talks, however successful they may become. Both the SS 20 and the "neutron bomb" are outside their terms of reference, which are limited to intercontinental weapons. But there is one hope that this disastrous development in nuclear rivalry may be contained. In May a Special Assembly of the United Nations is to meet to consider disarmament. Both President Carter and President Brezhnev have put forward proposals which would fundamentally reverse the arms race if adopted. The British Government has formulated detailed plans with the support of 15 governments.

The fear now is that any decision to proceed with the "neutron bomb" will so prejudice détente that the hopes of decisive disarmament at the United Nations Special Assembly will be destroyed. All who desire peace must raise their voices immediately and overwhelmingly to make sure that this does not happen.

Sincerely yours,
BROCKWAY,
House of Lords.
April 4.

From Mr Julian Critchley, MP for Aldershot (Conservative)

Sir, Lord Chalfont asserts that the neutron bomb will "lower the nuclear threshold". In fact, it will raise it. Were the Russians to attack, Nato would be more likely to use the enhanced radiation warhead, precisely because collateral damage would be limited. Thus, deterrence would be strengthened. War would be less likely to occur. We must deter our enemies, not ourselves.

Yours sincerely,
JULIAN CRITCHLEY,
House of Commons.
April 3.

From Mr William Wright

Sir, Lord Chalfont is normally one of the most cool-headed writers on defence matters; it is all the more regrettable, therefore, that his objectivity should fail him in his analysis of Nato's nuclear strategy in his most recent article in your newspaper (April 3).

Although Lord Chalfont was concerned in his article mainly with the proposed adoption by Nato of the neutron bomb, nevertheless the issues raised are fundamental to Nato's military posture in Western Europe.

For the sake of brevity I will single out just two points made by Lord Chalfont which are both central to his argument and particularly weak:

(i) The neutron bomb would not be a deterrent to Warsaw Pact forces because their tank crews could continue to fight for up to two days even after receiving a maximum dose of radiation.

(ii) The neutron bomb would "inevitably lower the threshold of nuclear response" (by the Soviet Union).

The first point is easily answered simply by assuming that it is true and then asking the question: "How long would it take Nato—at current levels of equipment and manpower—to halt a Warsaw Pact advance into Western Europe?" If the answer to this question is that Nato could not halt a conventional attack *at all*, then on Lord Chalfont's own assumption the neutron bomb would be a deterrent to a conventional attack by Warsaw Pact forces.

As far as the second point is concerned, its force depends upon the precision which can be given to the expression "threshold of nuclear response". But this phrase does not denote an objectively given and predictable state of affairs: the so-called "threshold" is not a trip wire for the foolish or the unwary. The circumstances which trigger off a full scale nuclear war vary according to a large number of factors, the most important of which is, perhaps, each side's perception of the other's intentions.

The argument might best be clarified by an example. Suppose that Nato deploys the neutron bomb in (say) Turkey and the Soviet Union's (hypothetical) advance into that country is halted by the use of this weapon. In these circumstances, would the Soviet Union *inevitably* resort to massive nuclear retaliation?

On the other hand, suppose that the Soviet Union advances into Turkey and Nato does not possess the neutron bomb. Would Nato, in this case, itself *inevitably* resort to a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union?

Of course not; and the reason why is that in these circumstances the major Nato powers would not feel themselves directly threatened to such an extent that they would be prepared to risk total war; and nor would the Soviet Union.

By choosing the central European sector as the locus of his analysis, Lord Chalfont begs the question. An invasion of the Federal Republic of Germany by the Warsaw Pact (ie, Soviet Union) might well lead to an escalation of nuclear response. But this is neither inevitable nor likely. The Soviet Union's military strategy elsewhere in the world (especially in Africa) is one of conquest by attrition; and there is no reason to suppose that Soviet strategic analysis would recommend an invasion of a major Western power unless they believed that they could assume a negative nuclear response to their own homeland.

In these circumstances, the major destabilizing influence in the European theatre is the deployment of massive Warsaw Pact forces; so large that they can only be intended for offensive use. Of course, one can only agree with Dr R. Bogdanov of the Moscow Institute of United States and Canadian Studies when he states (*The Times*, March 4) that "The only possible basis for negotiation and agreement is the principle of equality and undiminished security for both sides" (ie, Nato and the Warsaw Pact). In which case, either the Soviet Union reduces its conventional forces in Europe, or else Nato deploys the neutron bomb.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
6 Spring Hill, E5.
March 4.

Careers for women

From Mrs Joan Wheeler-Bennett and others

Sir, The Equal Opportunities Commission, together with the Social Science Research Council, is to spend nearly a quarter of a million pounds over the next three years on academic research into the under-achievement of working women. Having been actively involved in practical study of this topic for over 15 years, we question the merit of this proposal.

We would be less dismayed if new academic research were likely to bring us nearer to solutions. But even if not scientifically quantified, the main factors that deter the great majority of women from achieving high position—interrupted careers, divided loyalty between family and career, and rigid employment patterns—have already been clearly identified, amply documented and widely discussed. They form a common basis of agreement among those active in careers work and training for girls and women. It is practical assistance and not further research which is needed at this point.

This assistance could take several forms. A central information service, for training and for job finding, is an urgent necessity, tailored to the special needs of married women. Pilot schemes enabling qualified women to work on their own terms (job sharing, for one example) could point the way to changes in traditional employment patterns. There should be a drive to encourage employers and professional bodies to modify entrenched attitudes towards other than full-time employment. A recent article in the *British Medical Journal* records the failure of a notably well qualified woman to find a part-time senior registrar post in a shortage speciality (admirably suited to sessional work) because of a system swathed in red tape where no national scheme exists for coordinating applications.

The EOC would earn everyone's gratitude if it spent its (our) money—a startling amount at that—on measures designed to solve such problems. Further, it could bring direct benefits to womankind if it concentrated on known fundamental causes of under-achievement: it is common knowledge that the upgrading and intensification of careers work for girls in school is overdue.

We realize that social conditioning, sex typing and the like contribute to a world in which women are still generally disadvantaged. But example is the most effective stimulus to change. Until more women are enabled to pursue careers that are compatible with family life, they will remain absent from high places.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN E. WHEELER-BENNETT,
ZOË HERSOV,
BEATRICE MUSGRAVE,
3 Queen's Ride, SW13,
March 21.

Rail links across London

From the Chief Passenger Manager, British Railways Board

Sir, It may be of interest to Mr R. G. R. Calvert (March 11) that far from being retrogressive, British Rail is currently engaged in conjunction with local authorities in exploring the possibility of reopening the Blackfriars-Farringdon tunnel and running some Southern Region services over this link to terminate at West Hampstead.

The scheme includes relaying the track, reconstructing the old Snow Hill station beneath Holborn Viaduct, resignalling, and the extension of Southern Region third rail electrification.

The key to the project is at West Hampstead where, in conjunction with the London Borough of Camden, the Board are hoping to create an interchange with the St Pancras-Bedford line, now being electrified, and the other lines crossing West End Lane. It is hoped that further developments could include a new station at South Bank, in Southwark, where the lines from Blackfriars cross the Charing Cross lines, and where a walkway link could be built to connect with Waterloo (Eastern) and the whole Waterloo South-Western station complex.

The obvious problem which, I fear, Mr Calvert ignores in his advocacy of more grandiose new tunnel construction schemes is one of money. The works itemized above will cost many millions of pounds, and the success of the whole north-south through-running scheme depends on how successful are efforts which are now being made to encourage development along the route. Office development on some of the sites will clearly help finance transport improvements, and West Hampstead and Holborn Viaduct station sites are obvious locations. Another potential source of funds is Inner City Development resources, and if the partnership arrangements already concluded elsewhere in London were to be extended to the respective London Boroughs along the route this would open up the prospect of finance for the social purpose of rejuvenating decaying Inner City areas being allocated to transport improvements. Without access to public transport it is unlikely that the overall aims of Inner City development can be achieved.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. KEEN,
Chief Passenger Manager,
British Railways Board,
222 Marylebone Road, NW1.
March 23.

Safekeeping of the Blenheim papers

From the Chairman of the British Library Board

Sir, I am sorry to have to correct errors of fact in the letter from the Duke of Marlborough and Mr Winston Churchill (April 4) regarding the fitness of the British Library to put in order, preserve and make available the Blenheim papers.

The Manuscript Department has a staff of 59 of whom three are at present working on the Blenheim papers. Such is the extent of this material that it will take about two years before a catalogue with index can be ready for publication. In the meantime the papers and the catalogue in progress are available to scholars. Should this timetable appear difficult to achieve additional research staff will be employed on the work.

Secondly the Manuscript Department has 4,000 linear feet of shelving in air conditioned space which was completed in the winter of 1976 at an approximate cost of £107,000. As soon as the Blenheim papers have been put in order they will be stored in this section of the Department.

Thirdly the very serious backlog of material requiring conservation is overwhelmingly in the Department of Printed Books to which Mr Nicolas Barker's article referred. Already 330 of the Blenheim manuscripts have been repaired and work will proceed on the rest until all are in a good state.

The information given above, together with details of the extensive holdings of other papers from the first quarter of the 18th century, was known to the Historic Manuscripts Commission, and was made available to Lord Donaldson before he came to his decision.

Yours faithfully,
ECCLES, Chairman,
The British Library Board,
Store Street, WC1,
April 5.

Opening ancient sites

From Mr David Mille Daniel

Sir, Whilst visiting Haughmond and Buildwos abbeys and Wenlock Priory in Shropshire this week, I became aware of an unfortunate change of policy on the part of the Ancient Monuments Division of the Department of the Environment.

Apparently it is their intention to make many of their smaller monuments "open", dispensing with entrance charges and custodians.

Quite apart from the loss of revenue this will entail, there is the more important consideration of the increased vandalism which may well result from inadequate supervision, as well as the inconvenience consequent on the withdrawal of guidebooks. This last mentioned is already the case at Wenlock.

The Department will no doubt advance economic arguments as the basis of their decision, but would these be wholly convincing?

Some of the smaller monuments may not offset the cost of their custodians (though it would be interesting to see some figures), but on the other hand any saving will probably be counterbalanced by the cost of repairing increased damage, and the bringing in of contractors for routine maintenance (eg, grass cutting).

Further, some of the monuments in the Department's care—the Tower, the Welsh Cockles and Stonehenge, for instance—make a great deal of money. (The returns for Stonehenge were, I believe, two million pounds last year.) Could not some of this money be used to subsidize the smaller, less profitable monuments?

It seems ridiculous that at a time when people are becoming more interested in their historical heritage, and when tourism is on the increase, the Department should be offering a contracting service.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MILLE DANIEL,
The Rectory,
Bangnor-on-Dee,
Wrexham,
Clwyd,
March 8.

Child abuse registers

From Mrs A. C. Horsfield

Sir, In *The Times* of March 21 you print a report by your Social Services Correspondent on registers of child abuse. In that report it is said that social workers and doctors are against the use of such registers but I cannot find any reference to the views of parents, any of whose children can be put on such a register.

As a mother I view the existence of these registers with much foreboding. The register is quite arbitrary in its composition; anyone can report "a child at risk" to the social services. The social services have the power to take a child away from the parents and put it into care. A child at risk can be put on the register without the knowledge of the parents and so the social services become the potential enemy of all parents.

The risk to children will be greater if parents do not feel secure in turning to doctors or other professional help when it is needed most.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLOTTE HORSFIELD,
24 Liverpool Road,
Kingston Hill,
Surrey.

Safety in universities

From Professor E. A. Vincent

Sir, The letter from my colleague, Professor Sir Ewart Jones (March 23), prompts me to remark that the first and luckily very minor fire to occur during the past 30 years within the Oxford Department of Geology was innocently caused this week, appropriately enough, by contractors engaged in the disfiguring building operations we are being compelled to undertake in order to make our hitherto quite attractive premises comply with the requirements of the new fire regulations.

Yours, etc,
E. A. VINCENT,
Department of Geology and Mineralogy,
University of Oxford,
Parks Road,
Oxford,

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 5: The Confirmation of The Prince Edward, son of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh; the Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, the daughter of The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon and the Earl of Snowdon; the Lady Helen Windsor, daughter of The Duke and Duchess of Kent; and Mr James Ogilvy, son of Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, took place in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, this morning.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Windsor, officiated and performed the Rite of Confirmation.

The Reverend David Painter (Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury), the Reverend Charles Kemp-Buck (Chaplain of St Mary's Wantage School), the Reverend Anthony Montgomery (Chaplain, Gordonstoun School), the Reverend Roger Royle (Chaplain, Eton College), the Reverend Douglas Snelgar (Rector of Steep and Chaplain, Bedales School) were also present.

The Prince of Wales today presented the British Press Awards 1977 at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel.

YORK HOUSE
April 5: The Duke of Kent this evening attended the Army Football Association Cup Final at Aldershot.

Captain James Greenfield was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a gala performance of the musical show *Annie*, in aid of the Church of England Children's Society and the Elizabeth Fitzroy Homes, at the Victoria Palace, London, on April 26.

Birthdays today

Miss Joan Carlyle, 47; the Right Rev Dr L. M. Charles-Edwards, 76; Sir Christopher Cowan, 59; Admiral Sir Desmond Dreyer, 68; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Hughes Hallett, 80; Sir Philip Moore, 57; Lord Newton, 63; the Duke of Northumberland, 64; Mr André Previn, 49; Lord Winterbottom, 65; the Most Rev Dr Frank Woods, 71.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr O. G. Griffith, an inspector in the Diplomatic Service, to be British High Commissioner to Lesotho, in succession to Mr R. H. Hobden.

Mr R. P. Laurie to be High Sheriff of Essex for the ensuing year. Mr Stanley Barnett, chairman of Essex County Council, and Mr Robert Adcock, the council's chief executive and clerk, to be Deputy Lieutenants.

Judge Watkin Powell to be chairman of the council of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, in succession to Mr B. G. Jones.

Mr J. C. Wimpenny, an executive director, research, at British Aerospace, to be a member of the Noise Advisory Council.

Mr E. J. Beak, aged 39, chartered engineer and staff tutor in Cheshire County Council's central training section, to be safety adviser to the council.

Mr Kenneth Honey to be Master of the Guild of Freemen of the City of London.

Legal

Miss Pamela M. Long to be a metropolitan stipendiary magistrate from April 17.

Today's engagements

Exhibitions: "Made in Sheffield", presented by Myers Grove Local Craft Study Group, Town Hall, Sheffield. Work by David Hockney, Sudley Art Gallery, Liverpool, 10-5. Kellogg's National Exhibition of Children's Art, Castle Museum, Norwich, 10-5.

Lectures: Some problems of conservation on the Farne Islands, Carlisle college of Art and Design, 7.30. "All birds aren't sparrows; all plants aren't weeds". Tempest Anderson Hall, York, 7.30.

Concerts: "Encore", with Gwen Rennison, York Concert Orchestra, Tempest Anderson Hall, York, 7.30. James Galway and the Zagreb Soloists, Bach and Vivaldi, Albert Hall, 7. London Welsh Male Voice Choir, Fairfield Hall, Croydon, 8.

Lunchtime music: Bow Piano Trio, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05; David Brookshaw, organ, St Giles's, Cripplegate, 1.10.

Welsh Antiques Fair, Hotel Metropole, Llandrindod Wells, Powys.

Lunchtime readings from the diary of Samuel Pepys, Sir Bernard Miles, St Olave's, Hart Street, City, 1.05.

Requiem Mass: Douglas Woodruff, Westminster Cathedral, 12.15 pm.

£10,000 gift for Dove Cottage

The trustees of Dove Cottage, Wordsworth's home in Grasmere, announced yesterday that they have received a gift of £10,000 from the Ernest Cook charitable trust for the development of a downstairs room as a museum.

The trustees also announced that the International Flower Bulb Centre at Hillegom, Holland, had promised to send a "spectacular gift" of the pseudo narcissus, or Lent Lilies, the daffodils Wordsworth wrote about.

Shaw manuscript

The manuscript of Bernard Shaw's play, *Heartbreak House*, has been bought by the British Library from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, and it will be added to the library's collection of drafts of 18 important Shaw plays.

Rembrandt drawing

A drawing by Rembrandt, "A group of musicians listening to a flute player", which was accepted by the Treasury in lieu of estate duty, is to be allocated to the Norfolk Museums Service for the Castle Museum, Norwich.

£100,000 winner

The £100,000 Premium Savings Bond prize for April was won by bond number 9RK 703455. The winner lives in the London borough of Barnet. The £25,000 prize was won by 12PZ 900978. The winner lives in Birmingham.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. C. Batten and Miss S. K. Cornock-Taylor
The engagement is announced between Richard Batten, The Royal Regiment of Wales, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. C. Batten, of Red Roofs, Aelybryn, Llanelli, and Sandra, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Cornock-Taylor, of 23 Belvedere Avenue, Wimbledon, SW19.

Mr M. J. Gifford and Miss S. J. Akerman
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mrs Liv Gifford, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, and Mr J. H. Gifford, of Streatley, Berkshire, and Sally, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs B. V. Akerman, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr M. Gilchrist and Miss S. M. Tenison-Collins
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Colonel and Mrs D. A. Gilchrist, of Switchells, Sway, Hampshire, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. E. Tenison-Collins, of 37 Chester Road, Northwood, Middlesex.

Mr C. Storr and Miss H. Turnbull
The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of Captain and Mrs G. Storr, of Pembroke, Dyfed, and Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. O. A. Turnbull, of Chipstead, Surrey.

Mr M. J. Walker and Miss E. R. L. Reid
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Robert B. R. Walker, of Ingleholm, North Berwick, and Elspeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth W. Reid, of 5 Horseshoe Road, Bearsden, Glasgow.

Mr J. G. R. Homfray and Miss J. D. Chenevix-Trench
The engagement is announced between John George Richards, son of Major and Mrs H. F. R. Homfray, of Penllyn Court, Cowbridge, Glamorgan, and Josephine Dykes, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Chenevix-Trench, of the Headmaster's Lodge, Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Mr R. J. Vines and Miss C. A. Jenkins
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs G. H. Vines, of The Driftway, Copthorne, Sussex, and Charlotte, daughter of Major and Mrs J. B. Jenkins, of Church Hill Farm, Badby, Northamptonshire.

Mr S. H. Williams and Miss H. M. Gibb
The engagement is announced between Simon Henry, elder son of the late the Rev D. L. Williams, and of Mrs Williams, of Walditch, near Bridport, and Helen Mary, elder daughter of the late the Rev W. H. Gibb and Mrs Gibb, of Dorchester.

Captain A. M. Wright, RE, and Miss E. R. Nicholas
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of the late Mr John Waters Wright and Mrs Irene Wright, of Wombourne, Wolverhampton, and Elizabeth Richmond, only daughter of Commander M. W. R. Nicholas, RN, retd, of London, and Mrs T. D. D. Williams, of Oxford.

Marriage

Mr C. W. Fiddian-Green and Mrs M. Barty-King
The marriage took place quietly in London on Wednesday, April 5, between Mr Charles Fiddian-Green, of Johannesburg, and Mrs Margild Barty-King, of London.

Monet view of Monte Carlo fetches £120,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Nearly all the buyers in Sotheby's sale of Impressionist and modern pictures yesterday chose to remain anonymous, including the buyer of Monet's "Monte Carlo" at £120,000 (estimate £75,000 to £95,000) and Chagall's "Bouquet à l'ane jaune" at £55,000 (estimate £56,000 to £64,000). Those were the two top prices in the sale.

Sotheby's commented on the large number of new buyers attracted by the sale. Most appeared to have been private collectors. Few dealers can afford to buy at auction for their own stock, one London dealer said.

Several works sold well beyond expectations for no clear reason, but on the whole, straightforward figurative paintings were again in stronger demand than Surrealist or abstract works. The morning sale devoted to paintings and sculptures made £1,369,000 with 24 per cent unsold and the afternoon sale devoted to drawings £279,200 with 29 per cent unsold.

The anonymous purchaser of the Monet also paid £40,000 (estimate £25,000 to £30,000) for Sisley's "Noyers aux Sablons" of 1885. Other prices that ran well beyond expectations included a small Bonnard head and shoulders, "Tête de Femme au Chapeau" of about 1914-15 at £32,000 (estimate £12,500 to £15,000) and a Renoir still life of a blue and white cup and three lemons at £19,000 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000); it had sold for £9,700 at Christie's in 1975.

The afternoon sale included a Van Gogh drawing, "Les Becheurs", a copy by Van Gogh of a Millet drawing, which was unsold at £12,000; it had been sold by Sotheby's in 1973 for £18,000.

G. Evens, a Belgian dealer, bought Magritte's "Une simple histoire d'amour", a painting of a chair with a lion's tail, at £22,000 (estimate £40,000 to £50,000) and "La Pénitence", by Max Ernst, at £11,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

The top prices in the afternoon sale of drawings were £31,000 (estimate £18,000 to £22,000) for "Femme se peignant", a slight Degas pastel of about 1887-90 and £13,000 (estimate £12,000 to £15,000) for an abstract composition in colourful gouache by Kandinsky, "Ohne Titel", dated 1940.

Phillips sold the contents of Park Hall, Hayfield, Derbyshire, yesterday for a total of £154,796 with 1 per cent unsold. It comprised a magpie-style collection put together in the 1930s and 1940s by a quantity surveyor.

The top price was £8,200 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) for a view of Naples by Franz Richard Unterberger, the Belgian nineteenth-century artist; it had cost Mr Hobson £14 in 1939.

The Victoria and Albert Museum spent £1,700 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500) on a Charles X circular centre table, the top inlaid with colourful hardstone specimens on a pedestal stand inlaid with cut-brass floral ornament.

A sale of Oriental works of art at Sotheby's Belgravia made £102,906 with 18 per cent unsold; most of that percentage reflected the failure of a large dinner service to find a buyer at £15,000.

Luncheons

British Council
Sir John Llewellyn, Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens in honour of delegates from the Instituto Nacional de Cooperacion Educativa, Venezuela.

Company of Master Mariners
The Master, Captain J. E. Bury, presided at a court luncheon given by the Company of Master Mariners on board Headquarters Ship Wellington, Victoria Embankment, yesterday in honour of Commander and Alderman Sir Robin Gillett, RNR.

West Africa Committee
The West Africa Committee and the East Africa and Mauritius Association gave a combined luncheon yesterday in honour of Dr Roger Theisen, director of the Centre for Industrial Development in Brussels, at the Charing Cross Hotel. Mr E. C. Judd, chairman of the West Africa Committee, and Mr K. D. Brough, chairman of the East Africa and Mauritius Association, presided.

Dinners

Lord Robens of Woldingham
Lord Robens of Woldingham was the host at a dinner held in the House of Lords last night to inaugurate a national appeal to industry on behalf of Surrey University. The guests included: Lord Beswick, Lord Kearton, Lord Nugent of Guildford, Sir Francis Avery Jones, Sir Edgar Beck, Sir Richard Cave, Sir George Edwards, OM, Sir David Evans, Sir Edward Fennessy, Sir Monty Finniston, Sir Charles Forte, Sir Charles Hardie, Sir David Orr, Sir John Read, Sir Ronald Wates, Mr G. V. Bayley, Dr J. Birks, Mr J. E. Bolton, Mr R. W. Evans, Mr T. Irvine Smith, Dr Ivor Jenkins, Dr A. W. Pearce, Mr J. D. Pile, Mr J. Raisman, Colonel R. Seifert and Dr Anthony Kelly, vice-chancellor.

Chartered Surveyors' Company
The Spring livery dinner of the Chartered Surveyors' Company was held at Haberdashers' Hall last night. The Master, Sir Oliver Chesterton, presided and received the guests with Mr A. H. P. Gillett, Senior Warden, and Mr B. J. Russell, Junior Warden. The Master, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, Mr J. P. Brooke-Little and Mr R. B. Caws were the speakers.

Gardeners' Company
A court dinner of the Gardeners' Company was held at Carpenters' Hall yesterday evening when the Master, Mr John Brunel Cohen, presided and received the guests with Mr D. A. Huggons, Upper Warden, and Mr C. E. Talbot, Renter Warden. The speakers were the Master, the Renter Warden, the Recorder of London and Mr John Freeman. Others present included: The French Ambassador, Mr Edmund L. de Rothschild, the Master of the Armourers and Brasiers' Company, Lieutenant-General J. C. C. Richards, Mr John Cowell and Mr Deputy L. B. Prince.

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
The president, Mr Brian A. Maynard, and the members of the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales gave a dinner last night in Chartered Accountants' Hall. Among the guests were: Lord Denning, Lord Shawcross, QC, Lord Diamond, Lord Roll of Ipsden, Mr Gordon Richardson, Mr Edmund Dell, MP, Mr Robert Sheldon, MP, and Sir Ian Bancroft.

Chartered Secretaries and Administrators Company
The Master of the Chartered Secretaries and Administrators Company, Mr J. A. Wedgwood, assisted by his wardens, Mr J. F. Phillips and Mr S. J. S. Eley, presided at the inaugural dinner, on April 5, at Apothecaries' Hall. Sir Alan Wilson spoke on behalf of the guests, who included the Masters of the Apothecaries' Society of London, the Scriveners' and the Launderers' companies.

A. P. Bank Limited
The chairman of A. P. Bank Limited and Marchioness Townshend were hosts at the fifty-eighth annual dinner party of the bank at the Savoy Hotel yesterday evening. Among the guests were: Mr and Mrs G. Blunden, Mr and Mrs S. Wild, Mr and Mrs D. Vander Weyer, Sir Archibald Forbes, Sir Julian and Lady Hodge, Mr Jeremy Smith, Sir Eric and Lady Faulkner, Mr and Mrs F. Cator, Mr J. P. Fraysse, Mr and Mrs A. Dworman, Mr and Mrs R. Q. Gurney and Mrs S. Rind.

Service dinner

Royal Regiment of Artillery
Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery held their spring dinner in the Royal Artillery Mess at Woolwich last night. The Master Gunner St James's Park, General Sir Harry Tuzo, presided. The guests included: Sir Robin and Lady Kinahan, Sir Frederic and Lady Bennett, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert and Lady Ford, Lieutenant-General Sir David and Lady Scott-Barrett, Major-General and Mrs J. B. Dye, Brigadier Anne Field and Major A. C. Davidson-Houston.



Mr R. Henry Smith

Man who stayed on saw 'The Times' expand

Mr R. Henry Smith, night production manager of *The Times* for the past 15 years, retired yesterday.

When he joined the paper as a compositor in 1935 he intended to stay only until he had saved enough money to start a design business. In fact he remained for nearly 43 years, interrupted only by war service with the RAF.

His time in office covered what has probably been the most significant period in the paper's history.

It included the installation of high-speed presses at Printing House Square, the switch to front-page news, the link with *The Sunday Times*, the introduction of colour advertisements, the expansion of printing on to six presses (when the print order exceeded 500,000 copies), the increase in the number of pages, and the move to Gray's Inn Road, which was achieved without a break in production.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, April 6, 1953

Jewish doctors freed

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Easter weekend brought fresh and astonishing evidence that the new masters of Russia mean, for whatever motives, to create a changed atmosphere inside the Soviet Union as well as in their foreign relations. The communiqué issued late on Friday by the Ministry of Internal Affairs is indeed a remarkable document. It declared that the nine doctors who in January were accused of hastening the death of Mr Zhdanov and other Soviet leaders had been wrongfully arrested by the former Minister of State Security without any legal grounds. The charges against them were said to be false and the documentary data unfounded, and, what is still more remarkable, the communiqué also spoke of the use of methods of investigation which are inadmissible and most strictly forbidden by Soviet law. Fifteen doctors were named as having been fully cleared and released. In the "doctors' plot" in January only nine names were mentioned. There is as yet no explanation why the additional six now released were originally arrested. It was added that those who had falsely accused the doctors had been arrested and were held criminally responsible.

Easter banquet

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave the Easter banquet yesterday evening at the Mansion House in honour of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies. The speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Lebanese Ambassador and Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The guests included: Ambassadors, high commissioners, chargés d'affaires, agents general, aldermen, sheriffs, members of the Court of Common Council and officers of the Corporation with their ladies: the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps and Lady Michael Fitzalan Howard, the Apostolic Delegate, the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, the Lord Chamberlain and Lady Maclean, the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Mrs Bickersteth, the Hon Mrs O'Neill, Sir Philip and Lady Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric and Lady Penn, Sir John and Lady Hunt, Sir Antony Duff, the Bailiff of Jersey and Lady Ereaut, Sir Anthony and Lady Wagner, Lieutenant-General Sir David and Lady House, Sir Robin and Lady Brook, the Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps and Head of Protocol and Conference Department and Mrs Houssemayne du Boulay, Rear-Admiral and Mrs C. A. W. Weston, Mr and Mrs R. L. Sharp, Mr and Mrs K. R. Stowe, Mr and Mrs W. K. Prendergast, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs S. A. Faith, Mr and Mrs John Hansford, Mr R. F. Salisbury, Mr and Mrs A. A. Ross and Mr Dennis Stevenson.

University news

Newcastle
Appointments
Consultant/senior lecturer: Dr D. Bates, neurology.
Lecturers: P. Sloan, operative dental surgery; M. A. Corner, religious studies.
Fellowships: Ridley fellowship in air and water pollution, Mrs J. A. Pearce, three years from Oct; Ridley fellowship in any faculty, G. Muirhead, two years from Oct; Bos Kalis Westminster fellowship, R. Pearson, one year from Jan, 1978.
Grants
£17,463 a year over five years from the Ministry of Overseas Development to support the appointment of a senior lecturer and secretary, with associated expenses.
£15,150 from Science Research Council for study of energy utilization in dwellings using computer simulation techniques, under Dr T. J. Wiltshire.

Surrey
Dr K. G. Stephens, PhD (Birm), reader in electronic and electrical engineering, has been appointed to a personal chair of electrical engineering.
Grants
£23,510 from Science Research Council to Professor K. G. Stephens and Dr B. Sealy, for study of physical properties of GaAs after ion implantation.
£32,000 from European Research Office to Dr Goodhew, for work on structure and behaviour of grain boundaries in metals.
£20,682 from the Cancer Research Campaign to Professor V. Marks, for work on cytoxic drugs in treatment of malignant diseases.
£29,506 from the DHSS to Professor Davis and Dr Parnell for work on survey of communications relating to patient care.

Building firm manager is back in opera

By Our Music Reporter

A sudden vacancy for a tenor to sing the hero in Verdi's *The Force of Destiny*, at the English National Opera, has been filled for the past five performances by a singer who abandoned his professional career six years ago and since has been running a building firm.

Donald Pilley, aged 41, sang for 10 years with the English National, then known as the Sadler's Wells Opera Company, before giving up to run a brickwork contracting business in London.

For the past six years he has sung only occasionally in local charity concerts, but when Tom Swift, the tenor, fell ill after the first night of *The Force of Destiny* at the London Coliseum, Mr Pilley agreed to take over the role of Don Alvaro.

Latest wills

Mr Frederick Watts, of Hull, left £48,697 net. After a bequest of £20 he left the residue to the RNLI.

Mrs Agnes Mary Josephine Stones, of Bolton, left £19,656. She left all her property to the Bolton and District RSPCA.

Other estates include (net before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Adams, Mr Reginald Bertie Dudley, of West Mersea, company director £115,047
Bamber, Mr Thomas Stanley, of Lytham St Annes, company director £175,797
Butler, Mr Thomas, of Sawston £186,055
Cazenove, Mr Philip Henry De Larisson, of Northampton, stockbroker £259,723
Chadwick, Mr Frederick William, of Newbold Verdon, Leicester, builder £154,534
Cobban, Mr John Derrick, of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey £148,314
Glenny, Mrs Kathleen Frances Mary, of Eastbourne .. £152,095
Nuttall, Mr John William, of Manchester £146,970
Smith, Adeline Gordon, of Henley on Thames £331,805
Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, of Golders Green, grandson of the poet .. £15,001

Church news

Appointments
The Rev G. Gregory, Vicar of St Ninian's, Douglas, diocese of Sodor and Man, to be also diocesan youth officer.
The Rev L. W. Kitchen, Rector of Hilborough Group, diocese of Norwich, to be Vicar of Pool with Arthington, diocese of Ripon.
The Rev M. R. Lambert, Rector of the Shaston Team Ministry, Shaftesbury, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of Corfe Mullen, Dorset, same diocese.
The Rev E. A. Morris, industrial chaplain in Coventry Industrial Mission and priest-in-charge of Churchover with Willey, diocese of Coventry, to be Rural Dean of Rugby, same diocese.
The Rev A. K. Pring, Rector of Stoke Goldington, diocese of Oxford, to be Rural Dean of Newport, same diocese.
The Rev B. G. Richards, curate of New Milton, diocese of Winchester, to be priest-in-charge of Hook with Greywell, same diocese.

Diocese of Derby
The Rev G. R. Crosthwaite, priest-in-charge of St Werburgh's, Derby, to be vicar of the parish.
The Rev P. Lyne, minister of St John's, Ashbourne, priest-in-charge of Kniveton and priest-in-charge of Fenny Bentley, to be priest-in-charge of Osmaston and Edlaston.
The Rev N. T. Vincent, priest-in-charge of Osmaston and Edlaston, to be a member of the staff of Radio Derby and auxiliary priest of Osmaston and Edlaston.

Diocese of Durham
Canon D. E. F. Ogden, director of religious education in the diocese of Newcastle, to be Master of Greatham Hospital and Vicar of St John the Baptist, Greatham.
The Rev M. J. Smith, curate of St Columba's, Corby, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of St Thomas's, Collierley.
The Rev M. S. Snowball, curate of St Nicholas and Christ Church, Dunston, to be curate-in-charge of St Herbert's, Darlington.

Diocese of Exeter
The Rev P. G. Harrison, Vicar of Great Torrington and of Little Torrington, to be priest-in-charge of Beaford.
The Rev R. D. Peek, Rector of Moretonhampstead, to be also priest-in-charge of Manaton and North Bovey.
The Rev G. L. Matthews, Team Rector of Lydford, Brent Tor, Bridestowe and Sourton, to be priest-in-charge of Black Torrington, Bradford and Thornbury.
The Rev D. J. R. Moseley, Team Vicar of Bedminster, diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar of Kilmington with Shute.

Diocese of London
The Rev R. Morgan, Rector of Kingham and Daylesford, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of St Cuthbert's West Hampstead.
The Rev M. J. Saward, Vicar of St Matthew's, Fulham, to be Vicar of St Mary's, Ealing.
The Rev A. G. Lenox-Conyngham, curate of Poplar, to be Team Vicar of Poplar.
The Rev P. W. Wheatley, curate of All Saints', Fulham, to be Vicar of Holy Cross, St Pancras.

Overseas
The Very Rev G. C. Handford, Dean of St George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, to be Chaplain of Abu Dhabi and Archdeacon of The Gulf, diocese of Cyprus and The Gulf.
The Ven R. A. Lindley, Chaplain of Abu Dhabi and Archdeacon of The Gulf, diocese of Cyprus and The Gulf, to be general secretary of the Jerusalem and the Middle East Church Association.

Resignations
The Rev F. G. Adams, Vicar of King's Heath, Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, June 30.
The Rev J. A. Fleetwood, Rector of Kelvedon Hatch and Vicar of Navestock, diocese of Chelmsford, September 3.
The Rev W. C. Gillett, Rector of East and West Anstey, diocese of Exeter, end of March.
Canon P. L. Hone, Vicar of Frodingham, diocese of Lincoln, June 30.
The Rev P. S. Y. Thompson, Vicar of Holy Cross, Hornchurch, diocese of Chelmsford, Nov 5.

Baptist Union
The Rev H. Feast, of King's Sutton and Middleton Cheney Baptist Churches, to Holmer Green Baptist Church, Buckinghamshire.
Mr K. King, of Spurgeon's College, to be assistant minister of Leigh Road Baptist Church, Leigh-on-Sea.
The Rev G. E. Lindon, of Stony Stratford and Loughton Baptist Churches, to Fareham Baptist Church.
The Rev P. Nash, of Stoneleigh, to Dorking Baptist Church.
The Rev P. Campion, of Brickhill Baptist Church, Bedford, to Stockport Baptist Church.
The Rev A. Matthews, of Hertford Baptist Church, to Shirley Baptist Church, Southampton.
The Rev K. Randall, recently minister of New Whittington Baptist Church, to Maybole Baptist Church, Ayrshire.
The Rev D. Hewitt, of Upton Vale, Torquay, to Counterslip Baptist Church, Bristol.
Mr M. Whitell, of Spurgeon's College, to Norbury Baptist Church, London.
The Rev J. Stroud, formerly of Winchester Baptist Church and studying at Baptist Theological Seminary, Ruschlikon, Switzerland, to South Street Baptist Church, Exeter.
The Rev R. Whitfield, of Acton Baptist Church, to Winchmore Hill Baptist Church, London.
The Rev J. Hackley, of Ely Baptist Church, Cardiff to Great Missenden Baptist Church.
Mr R. Casley, of Bristol Baptist College, to Abbots Langley Baptist Church, Hertfordshire.
The Rev D. Langridge, of Bunyan Baptist Church, Kingston-upon-Thames to Sutton and Gilsburn Baptist Churches, North Yorkshire.
Mr K. Reynard, of Bristol Baptist College, to Blenheim Baptist Church, Leeds.

Science report

Mars: Moon seen against planet

A photograph showing the Martian moon Phobos crossing the surface of Mars has been taken by the Viking orbiter spacecraft. Significant surface details of both a planet and its moon are visible on a single picture for the first time and analysis by Dr T. C. Duxbury, of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, has shown that Phobos is smaller than was previously thought.

Phobos is the closest of the two known moons of Mars and has an irregular shape, rather like a battered Easter egg nearly thirty kilometres long and about twenty kilometres across at its widest point. Unlike our Moon, there are no rock samples from Phobos available on the Earth, and so to determine the composition of Phobos its density must be calculated. That requires a measurement of both the mass and the volume of the moon. Observing the gravitational effects of Phobos on the orbits of passing spacecraft gives an accurate value for the mass but, because of the irregular shape, the volume is hard to measure accurately.

Previous pictures of Phobos have shown it partially illuminated by the Sun against the dark background of space. The full outline of the moon could not be seen, as much of the surface was in shadow.

But on June 23, 1977, the Viking spacecraft was in orbit 13,000 km above the sunlit surface of Mars when the moon Phobos passed beneath Viking in range of the television cameras. At the time the surface of Mars was obscured by a gigantic dust storm, but the moon and the spacecraft were passing over the Tharsis Montes region, which contains the largest known volcanoes in our solar system. The peaks of the volcanoes soar 27 km above the Martian surface and were clearly visible above the dust clouds.

The surface of Phobos reflects back a quarter as much light as the surface of Mars. Details on the surface of Phobos could therefore be seen and, more important, the outline of the moon could be clearly picked out against the brighter Martian surface. The size of the moon as given by that outline is the most accurate estimate so far and shows that Phobos is rather smaller than was indicated by results from the earlier Mariner 9.

Phobos is so irregularly shaped, however, that very detailed mapping of its outline will be needed to get an accurate value for its volume. The latest pictures show a deep depression eaten out of one section of the moon and such features will have to be taken into account. But we can say for certain that Phobos is not hollow. An early suggestion that Phobos is an abandoned interstellar spacecraft can, with a certain amount of relief, be discounted.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Science*, vol 199, p.1201, March 17, 1978.
— Nature-Times News Service, 1978.

OBITUARY

SIR MORIEN MORGAN

Plans for supersonic flight and guided weapons

Sir Morien Morgan, FRS, who died suddenly on April 4, at the age of 65, was a distinguished aeronautical engineer who later became Master of Downing College, Cambridge.

Morien Bedford Morgan was born on December 20, 1912, in South Wales. He entered Magdalen College School, Oxford, as a chorister and went from there to Rutlish School, Merton, and later as a scholar to St Catharine's College, Cambridge. He graduated in 1934 with first class honours in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos, winning the John Bernard Seely Prize for Aeronautics. After a year with Mather and Platt Limited, he joined the Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) at Farnborough, where he was to spend the greater part of his working life.

At Farnborough he joined the Flight Section of the Aerodynamics Department and rapidly developed a keen interest in the stability and control of aircraft. He became particularly concerned with what are known as the handling characteristics of an aircraft, the response of the aircraft to the pilot's actions, and he made many notable contributions in this field. In the course of his work he flew frequently as an observer and was able to obtain his pilot's licence in 1944. He had the greatest respect for the abilities of the test pilots, and always took care to ensure that the pilot's views were fully understood and that their contributions to the research were recognized. The pilots had complete confidence in his professional ability and found that with his never-failing cheerfulness and good humour he was always ready to discuss their problems with a friendly spirit.

He became Head of the Flight Section in 1946, but two years later his proven ability as a leader of a research and development team led to his selection as Head of the newly formed Guided Weapons Department of the RAE. Here he was faced with many forms of technology that were new to him, but he responded to the challenge with his usual energy and enthusiasm and under his leadership the Department played a notable part in the development of the first generation of guided weapons. By 1954 the Department was well established and Morgan could be spared for appointment as one of the two Deputy Directors of the RAE a post he was to hold for five years. Early in this period he began to consider the possibility of developing a supersonic civil transport aircraft and he initiated studies in the appropriate Departments at the RAE. The results of these studies looked most promising and in 1956 the Supersonic Transport Aircraft Committee was set up with Morgan as Chairman. This Committee established a number of working groups and eventually made proposals which led to the development of the Concorde. Morgan was to be closely involved with the Concorde programme for many years; his enthusiasm for the venture never wavered and he remained totally convinced that supersonic air travel was both inevitable and necessary.

From 1959 to 1969 Morgan held a number of Government posts in London. He was Scientific Adviser to the Air Ministry, then Controller of Aircraft at the Ministry of Aviation, and Controller of Guided Weapons and Electronics at the Ministry of Technology. This was a difficult period in which costs of aircraft and weapon projects were rising rapidly and there were strong pressures to terminate them. As usual, Morgan was equal to the challenge and was able to temper his unbounded enthusiasm for aircraft with sound technical and political judgment.

The culmination of his career came in 1969, when he returned to Farnborough as director of the RAE. In the three years that followed he devoted himself, as he had in his earlier years as deputy director, to ensuring that the RAE gave the maximum possible support to the aircraft industry. His infectious enthusiasm for aircraft was as strong as ever and had a valuable effect on the work of the establishment.

In 1972, on his retirement from the public service, Morgan was elected as Master of Downing College, Cambridge. With his unfailing good humour and warm human understanding, he quickly established a friendly and cooperative relationship with the undergraduates of the college and he will be remembered with great affection by many Downing men.

He was appointed CB in 1958 and elected to the Royal Society in 1972. He was for many years a member of the Council of the Royal Aeronautical Society and was president in 1967-68. He was awarded the Silver Medal the society in 1957 and the Gold Medal in 1971.

He married in 1941, Sylvia Axford, who gave him valuable support and will be remembered for her warm hospitality in the Master's Lodge at Downing College. She survives him with three daughters.

MR DAVID HIGHAM

Mr David Higham, MBE, who died in London on March 30 at the age of 82 was one of the leading literary agents of his generation, a writer of plays and novels and a noted amateur singer.

Frank David Higham was born in London and educated at Harrow, gaining a place at Oxford to start in 1914. But by then he was serving in the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment. In command of a company at the Somme offensive, he was wounded and sent home. Until he resigned at the end of 1924 he served in the administration of Turkey, returning to his regiment in 1939 to serve again until 1945.

In 1925 he joined the fairly new profession of authors' agent at Curtis Brown, leaving ten years later to found his own firm with Nancy Pearn and Laurence Pollinger, which firm, as David Higham Associates Ltd, flourishes still as one of the leading agencies in the world. He gained a reputation as a tough negotiator on behalf of authors but was among the first agents to win by his fairness and good humour the trust and even friendship of publishers—so much so that many recommended their authors to join his list. The David Higham Prize for Fiction is awarded annually by the firm for the best first novel or book of short stories published in Britain during the year and commemorates his eager encouragement and patient care of novelists of quality in particular, in over fifty years as an authors' agent. Among many that he represented were John Braine, Malcolm Muggeridge, Anthony Powell, Paul Scott, Edith, Osbert and Sacheverell Sitwell, Dylan Thomas and T. H. White.

Music was important to David Higham but always as an amateur. He joined the Bach Choir in the twenties under Dr Vaughan-Williams and sang later with the Renaissance Singers under Michael Howard. In his eightieth year he sang the Commendatore in *Don Giovanni*, fulfilling a lifetime's ambition.

Higham came to writing through plays, having five professional productions between the wars. In the 1950s he turned to novels, publishing the literary spoof, *A Trip to Parnassus*, at the age of 64, and continuing with four more of which *Expect Nothing* is perhaps the best. *Literary Gent*, his autobiography (an extract from which is to appear in *The Times*) is due to be published this month.

He leaves a widow, Nell, and four sons.

BRIGADIER R. W. ANDREWS

Two fellow officers write:

Reggie Andrews, a distinguished Gunner officer of both world wars, died on March 23, aged 81.

Commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1915, he served in France until the end of the war. He was on the Somme in 1916 and in a later battle was awarded the Military Cross. After the war he served with the 19th Field Regiment in Iraq, during the rebellion in 1921, and later in the Army of Occupation in Turkey, in Constantinople, and in the Chanak affair. A notable Wheedon horseman, he lived in the saddle during these years after the war and later when he served with the Iraq Levies.

In the 1930s he qualified as an instructor on the gunnery staff and taught at the School of Artillery up to 1939. He was a first class instructor and imparted his much valued experience and knowledge to many young officers who were later to form the backbone of the Royal Regiment during the war. In 1940 he was appointed to Command 134 Field Regiment, a London TA Unit, and trained it to a very high standard of efficiency by the time they embarked for India in February 1942, when the Regiment joined 19 Indian Division. Soon after this he was appointed CRA of 23 Indian Division which later, under General Sir Ouvry Roberts, joined the 14th Army. The Division fought in the Imphal area and was in constant action against the Japanese for over a year; it played an important part in the Battle of Imphal which marked a turning point in the Burma Campaign. As the senior Brigadier, he was temporarily in command of the Division for short periods. This was the peak of his career, when all his knowledge and experience was invaluable. He was a magnificent commander in action and earned the great respect of all his regimental commanders. He was awarded the DSO for his part in the battle. He left the Division in early 1945 to follow General Sir Ouvry Roberts as his CCRA for the planning and execution of Operation Zippa, the landing on Malaya.

He retired in 1950 after he had helped to reform the Territorial Artillery Regiments in 50 Northumbrian Division, which he had so much admired during his time as an Adjutant in Newcastle in the early 1930s. His wife, Joan, died tragically young in 1954. He leaves two daughters.

Lieutenant General Alfonso Perez-Vineta, who died on April 4 at the age of 73, fought as a major in General Franco's army during the Spanish Civil War and held various commands afterwards, including that of Captain-General of Catalonia from 1967 to 1971.

Mr Harold George Buss, CBE, who died on March 17 aged 88, was Deputy Chief Valuer, Inland Revenue, 1942-50.

Lady Coleraine, widow of Lord Coleraine, formerly Minister of State, Foreign Office and Minister of Education, died on April 3. She was Mary, daughter of A. F. Nellis, of Rochester, New York, and she was married in 1929.

Colonel-General Vladimir Turantayev, a former deputy Chief of Staff of the Russian armed forces, has died after a long illness.

A.V.-M. W. F. MacNEECE FOSTER

Shot down in balloon

Air-Vice Marshal W[...] MacNeece Foster, CB, DSO, DFC, has died at th[...] of 89. He had a distingu[...] career in the Royal F[...] Corps during the First [...] War and during the S[...] World War he commande[...] 6 Group in the RAF.

He was born the so[...] Colonel T. F. MacNeece[...] educated at Cheltenham C[...] and Sandhurst. He assume[...] surname of Foster in 19[...] Royal Licence.

He took his pilot's certi[...] in 1913 as a lieutenant i[...] Royal West Kent Reg[...] which he had joined[...] Sandhurst in 1909 and[...] went to France on Augu[...] 1914. He had four peri[...] service there up to [...] 1918, was in command[...] Balloon Wing and re[...] severe injuries when his b[...] was attacked by an aircra[...] shot down in flames. I[...] he was awarded a DSO [...] 1918 a DFC. A permanen[...] mission as a wing comr[...] was granted to him in [...]

For two years after th[...] he was Chief Staff Offi[...] the RAF in Iraq, at th[...] of which time he was [...] CBE. He was British Air[...] sentative to the Council[...] League of Nations from[...] 1929 and commanded No[...] Defence Group HQ fro[...] to 1934. He had assum[...] surname of Foster in 19[...] was made CB in 1933.

Recalled to service i[...] he was AOC No 6 Gro[...] three years and from [...] 1944 was Head of the[...] Service Liaison Commi[...] Washington. From 1944 when he reverted to the[...] List he was Head of th[...] Training Mission to Ch[...]

An occasional writer o[...] Foster settled in Oxfor[...] the war and was Lord[...] of the city in 1966. [...] earlier been sheriff.

He married, in 192[...] daughter of Ralph Bruc[...] had two daughters.

MR PAUL IGNO[...]

Mr George Mikes wr[...] Paul Ignotus, who [...] April 1, was one of th[...] distinguished refugees—[...] double-refugees—Hunga[...] given to this country.

He was born in 1901[...] famous literary family. young journalist he fou[...] rising tide of Nazis[...] admirable courage. [...] fond of saying—with fu[...] fication—that for a time[...] the most unpopular [...] Hungary. His father, the turn of the century[...] for the recognition o[...] Ady; Paul, a generati[...] fought for another gr[...] Attila Joszsef, with equ[...] mination. They—the [...] Paul Ignotus—edited a[...] magazine, *Szép Szó*, co[...] ignored in the thirties [...] reprinted today in [...] and regarded as a [...] classic.

He came to Lond[...] refugee in 1939, worke[...] BBC during the war, Press Councillor at t[...] garian Legation after[...] and returned to Hu[...] 1949. He was impris[...] seven years, then relea[...] profuse apologies for[...] table mistake. As [...] involved in the Revol[...] returned to London[...] refugee in 1956 with [...] with whom he star[...] romantic association i[...] through knocking on t[...]

He wrote a num[...] excellent books, amon[...] a prison diary, [...] *Prisoner*. He was a w[...] charming man, he cou[...] life and loved the con[...] beautiful women. He[...] wise man, too, who c[...] give even the polic[...] who beat out his teeth[...] all, the stupid coward[...] doing his duty." Two [...] are the poorer after h[...]

LT-CDR TOM WOODROOF[...]

A. H. P. N. writes:

The Navy was not [...] same when "Woodie" [...] knew him, retired so e[...] he was a real "charact[...] it is sad to read of h[...] in his eightieth year.

My happy memories [...] to 1928, when he [...] "snotties' nurse" in th[...] and taught us a lot a[...] in addition to seamans[...] were all very fond of [...] were the officers and t[...] company, which was [...] advantage on his o[...] escapades. He coach[...] gunroom gig to [...] unexpected win in th[...] Regatta, much due to h[...] tact and good humou[...] charming wife played [...] under her maiden na[...] no prefix in our produ[...] "Alice in Blunderland" [...] Combined Fleet con[...] Gibraltar, and [...] wondered who "he" [...] "Woodie" played t[...] Hatter.

He was very erudit[...] naval officers, and [...] browse through his d[...] books, especially ab[...] Yangtze. With his c[...] personality and abil[...] would not want him[...] remembered only for [...] Fleet's lit up." in his [...] of the 1937 Coronatic[...] Review; incidentally I [...] also said, "We are all [...] which he would not w[...] unrecorded.

Since the war [...] met them in New Zea[...] at home, in usual go[...] and I am only sorry[...] have seen him recent[...] our sympathy goes ou[...] and their daughter.

Lord Poltimore d[...] March 27 in Bath at th[...] 90. He was the younge[...] of the fifth Baron P[...] whom he succeeded in[...] is succeeded by his g[...] Mark Bampfylde.

rothers in arms

others Mann
el Hamilton
& Weiburg, £9.75)

relating my life and always to yourself", Heinrich Mann during a change with his brother the end of the First War, "It has nothing to you and would be pre- he same if you did not It was only after the over that they saw one again and agreed to omas called "a division r" in the common task: iblishment of an effec- ial democracy in post- l Germany. It had been l over method and rem- st, not belief.

ich was instinctive. Im- a fighter first and last; four years younger, wly. Yet the populist- cious Heinrich was 48 istory and the German ght up with him—*Man* , unpublishable during sold 75,000 copies in s following the Armis- 1918—whereas *Budden-* d been a best-seller as 1901. Heinrich was an and prophet who fore- t would come. Thomas r and thinker who l what was and had w irreplaceable remain r and passion of both lear on every page of Iamilton's splendidly and moving book.

of treme is the emo- d intellectual consis- Heinrich, who never and of Thomas, who ared to. Because he he horrors of war and f reaction so early in ry, the first half of *hers Mann*—with Mr s sympathies, I think Heinrich. As surely, d belongs to Thomas ved, by the shock and f events, from a noto- "Non-political man" orld novelist whose hority against perse- pocrisy and dictator- ship was greater than any other between Zola and Solzhenitsyn.

It is a double-portrait rich in ironies. Heinrich's inter- nationalism, confined to Italy and France, fatally disregarded the Anglo-Saxon world, which repaid the compliment with in- difference and a dim exile in Hollywood where, despite the attentions of Thomas and Katja, the author of *The Blue Angel* remained virtually forgotten for the last 10 years of his life. All his prophecies had come to pass, he had nothing new to say. As early as 1934 he had argued the pointlessness of writ- ing even "an obituary of the Third Reich when it is over.... Once dead, it will be quite dead."

Thomas knew otherwise, and took up the fight as his brother fell back. His German national- ism, which in 1915 had spoken of a cleansing, "festive, people's war", grew through the Twen- ties steadily more profound and less chauvinistic, to the point where Thomas came to define Germany's continuing catas- trophe as a prognosis for the entire West. He became a guardian and conscience of the same democracy he had once regarded as the decadent con- ceit of the English and French and now acknowledged as the closest political expression of European literary humanism. Heinrich, intuitively, without agonies or fuss, had arrived at the same point long before the First World War.

Both brothers were deprived of their nationality by the Nazis —Heinrich in 1933, Thomas three years later, after speak- ing out in exile—and towards his fellow-Germans Thomas's feelings grew blacker as the war ground on. Even in 1919 he had believed in "the restora- tion of Germany's honour", but after 1945 there was no phrase which more roused his bitter- ness and scorn. Heinrich was never so disappointed in them, because he had never expected so much. Where Thomas savaged their self-righteousness, Heinrich had always urged them to take steps to defend their beliefs by their own exer- tions. By this he did not mean the military aggressions of 1914 anymore than the spectac- ular electronic surveillance of 1978: such devices evade the central remedies of public humanity and self-help. Hein- rich Böll fights his battles today. Günter Grass can stand for Thomas in what he called his Dostoevskian-gro- tesque mood, but as the Olym- pian interpreter of Goethe and Tolstoy he has no delegate now.

Tragical and comical themes and variations start up from every chapter of this long, fluent and absorbing book. Mr Hamilton has chosen a marvel- lous subject and, with only the co-authorship of a guide to Greenwich under his belt (1969) has done it remarkable justice.

The Brothers Mann is not a critical biography—the writings of both men are described first in the context of their relation- ship to each other, Germany and the world, and only secondarily for their individual literary character—and it has some of the faults of a first book: too many quotations which, though usually attractive in themselves, suggest an un- willingness to synthesise, and which, presented in a confusing lay-out, make it hard to distin- guish between quotations and main text; small lapses into sententiousness and entertain- ment-journalese, and occasional unwarranted assumptions of knowledge in the English reader (on obscure towns in Lower Saxony, for example). Most of these faults would have been removed with a little more detachment.

But who needs detachment? We have too much of that already. Seriousness without pomposity; humour and enthu- siasm without sentimentality; a deep, communicating love of the subject and a firm grip of its background: these are what matter in a writer about Thomas and Heinrich Mann, and Mr Hamilton has them all.

Michael Ratcliffe



Marlene Dietrich in 1952

The lady vanishes

Marlene
The Life of Marlene Dietrich
By Charles Higham
(Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, £4.95)

Born in Berlin and brought up in its musical theatre, Marlene Dietrich came professionally of age in Hollywood at a time when press agents could be relied on to control most news- paper coverage of their major stars. As a result, she has never much cared for "uncon- trolled" material about herself reaching print unless it happens to be wholly favour- able; she is, however, splen- didly inclined to reply. From Paris, blue air-mail letters are thumped out on her typewriter in the Avenue Montaigne, ranging from enthusiastic approval of a good review ("I shall quote you on my next record sleeve" is the ultimate accolade) to outright fury at anything which might be con- sidered less than flattering ("You will be hearing from my lawyers").

It is hard to know precisely which response will now be winging its way to Charles Hig- ham as a result of his *Marlene*. On the one hand he has done an assiduous cuttings job, accurate, in so far as can be checked, if a little inclined to drift off into whimsical asides about the author's Huguenot blood or the sight of the Arc de Triomphe by moonlight.

On the other hand, internal evidence suggests this is not an "authorized" life, and although there are direct quo- tations from interviews Hig- ham has evidently had with her, there are also signs that at some point along the way to press such cooperation as there may once have been got abruptly withdrawn.

So, no letters, no diaries, no intimate revelations, none of which would much matter if Mr Higham had other legs to stand on. Curiously, however, he declines to review her career in any real critical detail, being content merely to catalogue her films with occa- sional inconsequential on-set anecdotes from co-stars all of whom seem understandably to be speaking to him out of the corners of their mouths, one eye peering nervously over his shoulder towards the Avenue Montaigne lest offence be given. What we are never told is why we are reading about this lady, and this in the end is all that matters: her cabaret and concert routine, the most remarkable feat of theatrical engineering since they in- vented the trap door, is left almost entirely unreviewed and described merely in the lan- guage of a travel agent.

Equally her films, in which can be seen not only the Ger- man cinema at its prewar best but also Hollywood at its post- war worst, are scrupulously un- reviewed so that they become mere landmarks in an increas- ingly curious life: the private attachments to Gabin and Re- marque and von Sternberg and Fairbanks and others are chronicled in gossip-column fashion, but in the end there is a great deal less here than meets the eye. Dietrich is her own best conjuring trick: now you see her, now you don't.

Higham has unearthed some good childhood reminiscences from near neighbours and done a hundred and fifty other interviews ranging from the informative to the tight-lipped. References to "Martin Kos- leck, the well-known character actor", give rise to a certain uneasiness about whether or not Mr Higham and I inhabit the same world, but he is good on the increasing hatred for Dietrich that can be seen in von Sternberg's later screen- plays, and credit should be given him also for unearthing her first (albeit short-lived) son-in-law.

Ultimately, though, Dietrich herself alone holds the key to the puzzle of her own life: an aging German lady in a remarkable state of repair with an equally remarkable instinct for survival and one of the best stage routines in the his- tory of the theatre, she will presumably one day unlock it all and take us on a guided tour. For the time being, how- ever, she seems to be a rather recalcitrant museum guide.

Sheridan Morley

Sheridan Morley's *Marlene Dietrich* is published in paperback by Sphere on April 25.

Tale of two cities

For Jerusalem
By Teddy Kollek and Amos Kollek
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95)

The dust jacket shows Teddy Kollek looking rather sad against the background of the golden walls built round the Old City of Jerusalem by Sulei- man the Magnificent. A more relevant photograph would show him (looking one hopes a good deal sadder) against the back- ground of some of the high-rise monstrosities which have clut- tered the skyline of Jerusalem since 1967, which are still go- ing up, and beneath whose contemplation sink heart and voice oppress.

Mr Kollek has been mayor of Jerusalem since 1965. He is an idealist, an enthusiast, charming, exuberant and in- defatigable. But while he recog- nises in theory the universality of Jerusalem, and even seems in theory aware how insupport- able life under enemy occupa- tion is for its Arab inhabitants, in practice his energies are con- centrated on the task of pack- ing as many Israelis into the city as it will hold, and as fast as possible. For him there is but one destiny for Jerusalem —to be for ever the capital of the state of Israel, a fortress not a shrine.

The rest of the world may applaud what he is doing, but must not interfere. Thus he can quote with approval a re- mark someone made to him, "each one of us has two cities, his own and Jerusalem", yet a few lines further on assert "I do not feel that the Pope, the Archbishop [of Canterbury] or anybody else has any stand- ing when it comes to construc- tion in new Jerusalem". He is "restoring the perfection of the city as a whole", and his critics had better shut up.

Mr Kollek's account of his stewardship is a catalogue of achievements and a list of the famous who have come to visit and admire. At times it reads like a publicity handout, and since he is an active politician that is perhaps understandable. Of more substantial interest are the chapters dealing with his life before he became mayor. He was born in Hungary, brought up in Vienna, and reached Palestine in 1935 at the age of 24. He was one of the founders of the Ein Gev kibbutz on the eastern shore of Lake Tiberias, a life which he loved. During the war he was involved in intelligence work in Istanbul, and after the war spent many years in the States, at first gun-running for the Haganah and then in various more legal activities for the Israel government, particularly in connexion with the promo- tion of Israel bonds.

In 1952 Kollek was appointed director general of the Prime Minister's office, which in- volved responsibility for a wide variety of departments includ- ing broadcasting, scientific research and intelligence—a Mr Polly-like existence which exactly suited him. The Prime Minister then was Ben-Gurion, for whom Kollek reserves his deepest and most lasting admir- ation, and whom, along with Dayan and Peres, he followed into the semi-wilderness of the Rafi Party. Most leading mem- bers of the long-ruling Mapai come off badly at his hands— on Mrs Meir, for example: "Shortly after the establish- ment of the state I told Ben- Gurion that for all her great qualities, Golda could cause the country untold harm"— an opinion he has seen no reason to change. Pinhas Sapir, the Finance Minister and Mapai party boss, he holds responsible for the corruption of public life.

Mr Kollek is a practical visionary of the sort essential for the foundation of a nation state. That can be conceded even by those who regard his vision of the new Jerusalem as a total disaster.

E. C. Hodgkin

iction

Augusta
Harwood
Warburg, £4.50)

ter Day.
Harwood
Warburg, £3.50)

rwood is a bold writ- an inquisitive con- in his new novel, *Augusta*, he explores that many people licule: goodness to accommodate honourably. He has to re-interpret two musicians who had t aspirations, who ed, revered, neg- ghed at in France, Britain as the pre- modern music, then ide again with exas- d evasion. His hero ck, it has been said, Liszt blush.

wood relives a few Franck's life with ginative sympathy. g is outstandingly nd intelligent, and ially open on human life and art and metimes take two or e to make one func- st.

when the novel be- s become professor t the Conservatoire is never entirely nd the happy chief the church of Sainte- there he is obses- d and beguiled by iful, partly Irish usta Holmes (later e is loved by George rted by Saint-Saëns, ed as a male com- nann Zenta, she is to César's dedicated class. His equivo- e are understand-

nick becomes so ith emotion for at he eventually r in his sensual, ocering Piano Quin- His students have his educating genr- has the soul of a d the shock and caused by his quin- nse. His most fer- sitions now begin when he was as a failure; he is ve, more drawn to symphonies than to he remains deeply aving much in com- eorge Herbert and

ovel he abandons if she were a ing fork but his domestic tranqui- meet the scruples hould not be under- He does also ringly from an ina- ist his feelings to ere are biogra- s on him that are not available to the public and Mr Harwood's intuitive appre- ciation of him is remarkable. I think more will be written about Augusta Holmes who turned to writing Celtic nationalist songs, an opera on Lancelot and less stirring music for the displaced or repressed in East Europe and Africa. But her inspiration, lush, fervent and moving, can be heard in Franck's music.

Unlike Ronald Harwood's *Articles of Faith*, which is set in South Africa and whose power is in its breadth of per- ceptions, *César and Augusta* has little of the political and social belligerence in Paris after the Franco-Prussian war: a fine artistic decision as Franck removed himself from any extremes of action. The nine stories in *One, Interior. Day.* make more use of Mr Harwood's sense of hilarity but also follow one man's resolve to be faithful to talent and ethical relationships. In the title story Edward Lands questions a filmscript commission he gets in Rome which sounds to him like a major rewrite job. "Major nothing", he is reas- sured, "a line here, a line there, a new angle, a little balls, and for Chrissake, Ed, get some jokes in the movie. It's so goddamn poetic".

Edward and his generous wife are in most of the stories and Edward's self-honesty is impressive as he develops from a theatre-loving boy in Cape Town to a writer dashing around England, Italy, Los Angeles. Ronald Harwood's refreshing contribution to hu- morous writing on the pagan film world is his thoughtful composure, his justice to non- materialism.

Myrna Blumberg

The Professor of Desire
By Philip Roth
(Cape, £4.50)

A Rude Awakening
By Brian Aldiss
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.50)

There are no prizes for guessing the author of a book about the career of erotic dare- devilry of a clever Jewish- American only son from in- fancy to middle-aged disillu- sion and detumescence. It is a small territory but his own, which Philip Roth has staked out and continues to mine dili- gently and brilliantly. His latest hero partly escapes from the ultimately inescapable clutch of that pertinacious old octopus, the Jewish American family, to graduate in the stormy honours school of sex. Parallel to his erotic career he dutifully climbs the acade- mic ladder of Eng. Lit, so pro- viding telling contrasts be- tween the smug life of the pro- fessional bookworm and the wild life of the raving adven- turer of the senses, who tries on different personalities for size as he tries on contracep- tives.

Such intense concentration below the belt may sound monotonous. In fact sex is merely the framework for wry observation of what goes on between the ears, particularly the horror of transcience, and the desperate search for some- thing that lasts. It is a very literary book. The hero is, after all, a professor of com- parative literature as well as of desire. So there is much matter about Tolstoy, Mann, Flaubert, and other veterans of life's struggles, and the neurotic prof and his school- mistress make an odd romantic pilgrimage to Kafka's grave in Prague.

Reading books is the opium of the neurotic classes. The meaning that lingers in the memory is that sex and life are complicated affairs, and we are lucky if we can navigate them without disaster. The thing to do is to lay off reading intro- spective books about them, and dip a foot back in the real stuff itself.

Horatio Stubbs also is obsessed with sex, poor fellow; but, as his name suggests, he is less gloomy about it. He is hero and narrator of the sequence of masturbatory novels by Brian Aldiss. Mr Aldiss is more properly renowned as a galactic wizard of space odysseys and associated science than as Britain's answer to Philip Roth. In previous spasms he has written about masturbation at public school; and then about masturbation in the Army during the Burma campaign. You would not sup- pose that there was much left to say about the subject.

In this latest piece there is less call on Horatio to solitary sexual exercise, though there is certainly the ration required by the perverse theme of the series. He is still in the Army, waiting in Sumatra to be demobbed and returned to Blighty at the end of the war. He is saved from one-man sex most of the time by being passionately loved (in explicit passages of soft porn) by two rival Chinese girls who have been corrupted by the war and its scurrilous morals.

This is a persuasive sergeant's-eye-view of a period of terrible upheaval: hard, sardonic, but humane and even sentimental under the Blanco. The Brits are leaving. The colonial Dutch, who have been there for generations, are fighting to stay. Soekarno's guerrillas are shooting indis- criminately for *merdeka*. There are more cock-ups than most of us have had NAAFI suppers. The load of sunlight presses everyone down, and the heat is hideous with nameless buzzing insects.

The plot moves on a tide of fornication and inebriation, which indeed seem to be the elements in which the wartime Army moved instead of march- ing on its stomach. But underneath the slapstick and the eroticism, there are some shrewd perceptions of life and death in a time of great change.

Philip Howard

Science fiction

Dying of the Light
By George R. R. Martin
(Gollancz, £4.95)

Give terror a name and fear of it lessens, because it is know- able. Give alien characters names, which are elongated to the point of convoluted des- peration, to suggest strange- ness and my interest usually diminishes in accord with the length: such tactics are almost always a cop-out from any real building of personality. But, with a first novel that prom- ises much for the future, Mr Martin makes a virtue out of that vice. Here names such as Garce Irongrade Janacek are totems to be revered and form part of his account of the wan- derer Dirk t'Larien arriving on the planet Worlorn in response to a pulsed message from his former mistress.

Worlorn was once a cele- brated world, because of its passing near the Wheel of Fire constellation. Now it is a fading civilization where men cling to status as to lifebelts; rituals are embossed on their beha- viour and the names form part of that ambrude, so that t'Larien finds himself hunted as an outsider in a chase reminiscent of the *Hounds of Zaroff* and *The Naked Prey*. The exploration of the inter- change between semantics and custom—as, for instance, in the definition of a wife—is fascinating, so that it is a pity that the author is at his most awkward with some mind-jar- ring dialogue such as "You bet". But what elevates it all above such clumsiness is the way he has so completely and convincingly created his own locale, where what is in a name is more important than what is in the mind. "Worlorn is full of dead things and people looking for dead things." The book is a marvel- lous evocation of a world decayed to hollow chivalry.

The Alchemical Marriage of Alistair Crompton, by Robert Sheckley (Michael Joseph £4.50). Mr Sheckley in supe- rior gadfly form, as he relates the progress of his title's hero, a famed distiller of psychic perfumes, in his search for the other aspects of his personality removed from his schizoid mind and personified in other bodies. He feels himself, you might say, too single-minded— cut off from the splendour of human contraryness. Full of an elegant inventiveness and a wit that is devastatingly shrewd.

Star Bridge, by Jack Williamson and James E. Gunn (Sidgwick & Jackson, £4.50). Adven- turer Horn is given the task of assassinating the golden boy whose power animates the Masters of Eron, who dominate the Universe. Nothing, though, is what it seems and in the hands of these writers a fairly straightforward yarn glows with power and a sense of awe.

Mind of My Mind, by Octavia E. Butler (Sidgwick and Jack- son, £4.50). Race-maker Doro mutates men into master-crea- tions, but is rebelled against by telepathic Mary who, even- tually, overtakes him and takes over: flesh of his flesh. Has the piercing, chill quality of a sliver of ice.

If The Stars Are Gods, by Gre- gory Benford and Gordon Eklund (Gollancz, £3.95). Like Kubrick and Clarke the authors are off to Titan, but their story is a very different one as their hero, Bradley Reynolds, pioneers contact with aliens on the stepping stones of the planets in be- tween. The kind of read that gets a tentacular grip on your mind.

Star Fire, by Ingo Swann (Sou- venir, £3.95). Oddity about superstar-composer Dan Mer- riweather, whose psychic powers enable him to observe both American and Russian secrets. Written in a neon- garish prose, that is yet very readable, just as interesting is the biographical blurb which claims that Mr Swann is "America's most researched superpsychic". He has also "caused temperature changes in remote targets by pure force of will". Eat your hearts out Aldiss and Sheckley: all you've got is talent.

Star Light, Star Bright, by Alfred Bester .. (Gollancz, £4.50). Volume Two of Mr Bes- ter's short fiction this has expected delights such as "They Don't Make Life Like They Used To" as well as a snatch of self-revelation which is as funny as he is compul- sive, which means that it is hilarious. The anecdote about his being described as "the most affectionate straight in the world" had the power to make me laugh hours later.

Tom Hutchinson

on Saturday: An assessment of H. G. Wells as SF writer, by Tom Hutchinson, film ved by Nicholas Wapshott, Caroline Moorehead on fiction, Philippa Toomey on Sylvia rs Home, 1950-1963. Next week: Michael Ratcliffe on H. R. Haldeman's The Ends id Red Gold, by John Hemming.

ART GALLERY
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RITISH
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ARING CROSS RD
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With Gurdjieff in St Petersburg and Paris, by Anna Butkovsky-Hewitt (Routledge, £3.95): A book that opens with a few summoning lines on the "white nights" of a St Petersburg June (two removes from Leningrad), and ends with a powerful memory of Rasputin, is some- thing to collect. True, what comes between is for specialists, though the narra- tive by Anna Butkovsky-Hewitt, who is over 90 now (and who has been aided by Mary Cosh and Alicia Street), is entirely unstrained and direct. A friend of P. D. Ouspensky, she was one of Georgi Ivanovitch Gurd- jieff's first St Petersburg pupils ("the six") in those café discussions of spiritual and mystical development. Her book is fortified by later experiences with the extra- ordinary teacher when, after the Revolution, he was experi- menting with movement in Paris. All of this will absorb devotees; for others the brief Rasputin appendix (he was "not mad. Oh no, Rasputin was very sane") will be most valuable.

GRAHAM GREENE

The Human Factor

'Graham Greene's beautiful and disturbing new novel is filled with tenderness, humour, excitement and doubt.'
MICHAEL RATCLIFFE, *The Times*

'This beautifully-woven book .... The neatness of Greene's pattern-making and the elegance of his prose are literary pleasures which in no way detract from the book's success as a gripping yarn.'
D.A.N. JONES, *The Listener*

'*The Human Factor* shows again what has been clear for at least three decades, that he is the most accomplished, the most expert of all our contemporaries in his art, the most beguiling of story-tellers and the most elegant.'
WALTER ALLEN, *Daily Telegraph*

BODLEY HEAD

ALLIES OF A KIND
The United States, Britain, and the War Against Japan 1941-1945
CHRISTOPHER THORNE

'Massive and magisterial . . . a magnificent and appalling work . . . This book establishes him as one of the leading historians of his generation.'
Michael Howard, Sunday Times

'Magnificent . . . A staggering achievement . . . He is a master of diplomacy as well as of war, and also a master of personalities. All the participants, from Roosevelt and Churchill downwards, come alive.'
A. J. P. Taylor, Observer

'Massive and illuminating . . . A remarkable achievement.' Max Beloff, Daily Telegraph

£15.00

HAMISH HAMILTON

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269 pages 0 304 29841 7 £6.25 March

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A Soldier's Diary of the Great War
John Glubb
Lt. General Sir John Glubb, KCB, CMG, DSO, OBE, MC, presents the diary he wrote as an eighteen year old 2nd Lieutenant, providing both an important historical document and an intensely human portrayal of the suffering, fortitude and ultimate triumph of the British soldier on the Western Front.
208 pages 0 304 29852 2 £5.95 March

Cassell

By the author of 'The Choirboys'
THE BLACK MARBLE
£4.95
Joseph Wambaugh
Weidenfeld & Nicolson

Fashion from Milan and Florence

by Prudence Glyn









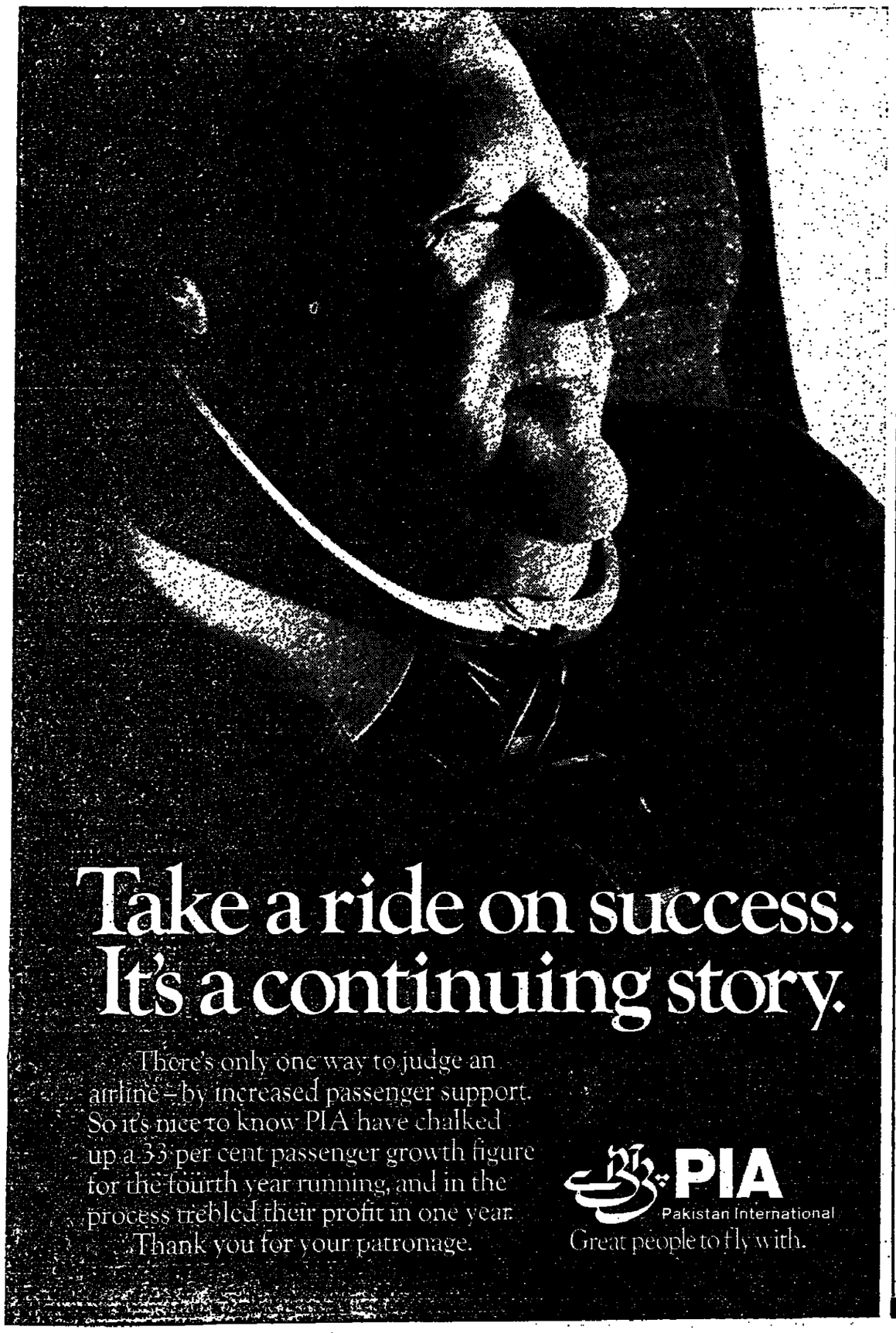


Right, Florence: Soft suede cloak lined with bouclé mohair. The layered look by Desy.
Below, Milan: Missoni staged a current and a retrospective show. It included the very first dress *The Times* photographed from them—in 1969.
Far left: The great sporty look. Big shouldered coat, jacket by Trell in Milan.
Left: Braving the *mini*. Black silk bloused shorts. By Krizia, Milan.
Below right: The pretty evening look, by Silvana Malta in Florence.
Above left: Big shoulders, little waist, longer skirt. By Walter Albini, Milan.
Above right: The English sporty look. By La Viola in Milan.

Photographs by Harry Kerr







A buyer's market

"We have reserved two quite (sic) single rooms for you and Mr Kerr", the Hotel Manin in Milan cabled soberly, charging us for the privilege of response—allaying any residual fears in the office breast as to the propriety of the next adventure (for such is air travel now) of Mummy and Harry—but causing the fashion editor to ponder on change. Clutching *A Room with a View* I wondered what the patrons of the Pensione Bertolini would have made of reservations in which a degree of quietness is more important than a peek of the Duomo, when a blank wall seems more promising than the noise of looking over the elegant street.

Change indeed. It has been four years since I first covered the breakaway group collections in Milan. Then they were seven, now they are 51 plus heaven knows how many coat-tailers. Is big better? Aldo Pinto, head of Krizia, one of the most successful and consistent of the knitwear houses, grossing in multi millions of dollars, and instigator of the first remove from fubsy Florence shows, does not quite know. Journalists collapse, hotel rooms are impossible, buyers revolt, organization is rotten.

Florence has changed too, and not only because last weekend it poured non-stop, turning, as E. M. Forster described, "the most graceful nation in Europe into formless lumps of clothes".

Poor Florence. Brainchild of the incomparable Marchese Emilio Pucci (who seems to be advertising his Chianti now rather than his Palazzo pyjamas) as Italy's answer to the French power. Swarmed to, warmed to, chic, leisured, covered by all the journalists who now go to Milan. Perhaps it did get dull, the personalities faded, perhaps it just got too big, as Milan shows signs of doing.

Possibly not so poor Florence. I found in Milan, take away the resistible music, the adrenalin-pumping scramble, very little that is new, though it is highly commercial. It is probably much cheaper in Florence, too—Milan prices are alarming and many houses demand a high minimum order.

Walter Albini for example expects $30,000 for starters. This should not be a surprise for anyone who has studied the Italian mind and the Italian attitude to dress. "They are terrified of novelty. They don't want to do high fashion, or to innovate, they want to do clothes, pretty, commercial clothes" is how one bright ex-Kingston Polytechnic student who has been working out there puts it. "They think Britain is far too avant garde." Geoffrey Beene certainly looks like Britain 18 months ago. He admits though that the country is wonderful to work in because "they are so fast, so sympathetic, they'll back you, and they'll be pleased to change and to make things right if they believe in you". Added to this, there are numerous little studios and laboratories for knitting or printing, or just realizing a vague idea into a technicality. Many of the Milan shows which get the most news coverage rely on these.

That certain sameness which pervades the so-called designer collection is understandable, because a great many different labels are drawn by the same hand. The propensity is for one man to provide as many lines as has Clapham Junction. I counted at least five in Florence and Milan by Silvano Mahra, three by Gianni Versace (well worth watching). Caumont did his own thing in Milan and a ducky range covered in those doggies for Black and White (yes, James Buchanan are at it in fashion). Tee shirts, neat frocks in Japanese yak hair, fabric, snug mohairs, they are supplying them. I wondered idly if a perfume called Eau de Vie, or Aqua Vita, both appropriate to a delicious and sustaining drink, might not serve. But then perhaps the best Black and White customers imbibe enough to need no exterior dabbing on.

Castelbajac of Paris did the collection for Sanlorenzo, so that must be a double up with next week, and the Basile range, which launched dazzling Muriel Grateau, looked a lot to me like Angelo Tarlazzi, though secrecy surrounds this house.

This is not to say for one moment that Italian fashion has nothing to offer. Of course it does, but it is more for the retailer and the eventual customer than for the news-hungry. Only the Japanese covered Milan as thought they were going to a fire.

Italian fashion is perpetually delightful in the general if not startling in the particular. They still make the most beautiful suedes and leathers, the most seductive furs—conservation-minded at last—the most covetable accessories and comfortable shoes. Their knitwear is gorgeous. They can get a handknit look using the most up-to-date machinery, and that is what the future is about in a highly developed country.

Their colours ravish the eye, their textures demand a touch, their sense of style and their presentation is amazing and joyous. Certainly they have contributed to the enduring monuments of fashion. Pucci and Missoni for example could be excluded from no proper gallery. You only have to see the copies of their work to know this.

What it does mean is that Milan should be viewed overall, not individually, and that it should be viewed still in conjunction with Florence, so here goes.

Silhouette: Layers and layers and layers. Salomé is just a starter with the waistcoats, shawls, wraps, jackets, scarves, shirts, cardigans, pullovers. Any woman wearing this lot would find her host through to the zabbaglione by the time she had got out of the cloakroom.

Length: Longer. Italian skirts hit the lower calf and are best at Walter Albini, who scoops them up at one side like Empress Elizabeth's riding habit. Come to think of it, Geogardis should switch from theatre and Mayerling to ready-to-wear.

Accessories: Low-heeled ankle boots, boots with drawstring sides, wrinkled schoolboy socks, thick grousemoor tights. Best bag, black plastic circular and dependent on a silk cord, like a Foreign Legion water bottle. Best luggage, marbled or water marked (they do that to you on the airways for free).

Best Furs: Petit gris (grey squirrel) dyed to sable and lining softest suede or canvas. Kolinski, part of the weasel family, a comeback dyed blonde and nat stoat. All furs as linings, not outs Fendi. You can get banged on the you know, if you look rich. Sam jewelry. Helietta Caracciolo's silk shells copied everywhere.

Colours: Taxing. Lilac is the new dolent of Queen Alexandra. Mix every shade of burgundy down dregs, or add a touch of custar Birds to creme caramel. Dash o green, and my goodness you ne Italian olive complexion to get awa it.

Most Interesting Materials: High leather, in rose colours. Very so pliable, very shiny. Silk faconné for dresses. In prints the shiny on matt is faconné) is very important. Dul old border prints. Dull, the plains, the rainbow stripes. Interesting, t chiffon backing to a fine wool pi

Knits: Cable stitch is back, so are So are those tunics one had to cot huge needles in order to play a kn *Murder in the Cathedral*.

Hair: is all plaits.

Faces: highly painted.

Trousers: lots and lots, full and over the hips and thighs (b Shoulders are broad too, which n teeny waist, those trousers, and ankles. Think of two inverted triang you have got what could be th flattering look for decades. . . .

Evening clothes: are thin on the I liked the laces and silks at Enzo also the sweet white cashmeres by present Gianni Versace for Ridiculous I suppose to ask why Buchanan are not doing cashmere a British designer.

The look: is horsey, British, tweed, P. G. Wodehouse for the men.

Quickest way to update your ol frock: two panels of sheer w chiffons worn as an overskirt.

A good number of observers purpo find something distastefully milit the styles this season. Since left t selves or guided by the hand of ceptive designer people do tend t deal about their feeling this would be surprising given the state o today. But as I have said, novelty the strong suit. Wearability is. Tru was a certain amount of khaki abo some forage caps, and aggressive s by the models, but these have bee before in other circumstances.

Any violence around was not posed into the wit and elegance of but it was freely available to an the audiences at the Milan shows. T to the hotel are very nice, but I would prefer a better chance of see work one has gone to view.

Some places to buy Italian fash London:

Browns, South Molton Street; Bond Street and Sloane Street; S Jermyn Street; Harvey Nichols, K bridge; Elle Italian, Sloane Street.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

LAING
THE COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

Threat to 2,200 jobs as Thorn decides to close two TV plants

By Patricia Tisdall

A second blow fell on the television receiver industry yesterday with the announcement by Thorn Consumer Electronics that it is to close two assembly plants at Bradford and Windhill in Yorkshire.

This follows the announcement on Tuesday by Decca, another of the big receiver manufacturers, that it was to close its production unit at Willenhall in the West Midlands.

Announcements of the closures coincide with rumours that various discussions between Japanese and British companies on joint ventures in the industry are nearing conclusion.

The Rank Organization, another TV set producer, confirmed yesterday that the company had been holding talks with Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co (Toshiba) on the possibility of making Toshiba colour sets and audio products at Rank facilities in south-west England.

Representatives of the Electrical Electronics Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, the largest in television manufacturing, have already welcomed unconfirmed reports of a possible link between Hitachi and GEC's colour television activities.

The union, whose vigorous opposition influenced Hitachi's decision to withdraw plans to set up its own factory in the United Kingdom last December, says it welcomes collaboration projects in principal, provided jobs are protected.

The Thorn closure jeopardizes 2,200 jobs while the Decca move means that about 350 workers will be made redundant.

In a statement yesterday Thorn said that full consultations were taking place with the appropriate trade unions. The decision to shut down the two plants which account for about a third of Thorn's total TV set output follows a detailed examination of "the future prospects facing the consumer electronics industry in the light of continuing excess production capacity throughout the world".

Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, who was deeply involved in the earlier discussions with Hitachi is due to meet xecutives of the company this week during an investment mission to Tokyo.

But government officials stressed last night that the call is only one of a number being made to Japanese companies with a view to encouraging investment generally.

Mr Williams told a press conference in Tokyo ysterday that Japanese companies planning to invest in Britain might do better by forming joint ventures with British partners than by operating alone. He said that two Japanese companies were considering investments which would raise the total operating in Britain to eight.

The minister said the failure of Hitachi to set up its own television factory in Britain last year was not caused by anti-Japanese sentiment. It had simply been the wrong project and the wrong time because of surplus capacity in the British television industry.

Manufacturers of television sets are having to adjust both to a slump in demand but to technological advances which make the industry much less labour intensive.

Sales of television sets hav dropped from a peak of around 2.5 million sets in 1974 to the present level of about 1.7 million. As a result only about 60 per cent of available capacity is being utilized.

At the same time increasing automation in the assembly and testing process has resulted from design changes which drastically reduced the number of components needed.

To keep pace with the changes Thorn says it is to invest around £5m during 1978 in its two remaining factories at Enfield and Gosport.

BNOC given exploration rights in nine new areas

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Nine offshore oil exploration concessions have been awarded exclusively to the British National Oil Corporation outside the Government's normal open distribution of licences.

These controversial awards of blocks in the North Sea, the Western Approaches and west of Shetland, were announced yesterday by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

He also disclosed there will be a sixth distribution of exploration and production licences this year covering about 40 blocks. This will be open to applications from companies in the private sector.

Giving nine blocks to BNOC plus a single concession in the Irish Sea to the British Gas Corporation has set the scene for a clash with the Conservatives who are opposed to the state companies having privileges not available to private concerns.

BNOC made the application for a number of new exploration licences last year, and the nine awarded represent most of what they asked for. Some of the blocks are in key areas.

West of Shetland, BNOC has block 205/10 and 206/6 in very deep water about 20 miles west of the heavy oil discovery made by British Petroleum, ICI and Chevron.

It has also been given block 208/27, again in very deep water north-west of Shetland. In the adjoining 209 quadrant it has block 9—an isolated area where there has been almost no exploration.

In the central part of the North Sea it has block 29/14b (about 25 miles north west of the Auk field); 15/6 (20 miles north west of the Piper field); and blocks 31/26, 27 and 21, a small unlicensed segment that adjoins the median line with Norwegian waters, due south of the Ekofisk field.

The final two blocks are in the Western Approaches and are both highly speculative. Block 72/10 is 200 miles south west of Lands End and 86/10 is due south of Lands End.

British Gas was awarded block 11325, close to its Morecambe Bay discovery.

Lord Kearton, chairman of BNOC, said yesterday that there would be seismic work on the new blocks this spring. Drilling might take place this year, although it was more likely to be spring next year before the new acreage was touched. For a start BNOC plans to drill 10 wells at a cost of £40m.

Thistle field start: Oil production has started on a regular basis from the British National Oil Corporation's Thistle field, north-east of Shetland. It is the ninth oilfield to be commissioned in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea.

Parliamentary report, page 12

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to take $200m shareholding in Marine Midland of New York

From Michael Leapman
New York, April 5

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, based in Hongkong, is to take a 51 per cent shareholding in the Marine Midland Bank of New York by investing $200m (about £107m) in two stages.

The deal, one for completion by the end of 1980, was approved last night by Marine Midland's board of directors.

It has yet to receive the regulatory approval of the Feeral Reserve Board and the New York State Superintendent of Banks.

That procedures could take up to a year, but Mr Edward Duffy, chairman of Marine Midland, said today that he did not expect the authorities to place any obstacles in the way. The agreement has also to receive the consent of share-

In the first stage, Hongkong and Shanghai will buy a $100m note from Marine Midland, which will be exchanged for 3,333,333 new $30 shares in the New York bank once regulatory approval has been granted.

At the same time, the Hongkong-based bank will make a cash tender for a quarter of Marine Midland's existing shares at a price no greater than $20 a share. (Yesterday Marine Midland shares were trading at $15).

When these two stages are completed, Hongkong and Shanghai will own 41 per cent of the bank's voting securities. In December, 1980 it will buy an additional 3,333,333 new shares for a further $100m, bringing the Hongkong holding to 51 per cent.

Three directors of Marine Midland will sit on the board of Hongkong and Shanghai, and three directors of Hongkong will join Marine Midland's board.

At a press conference today, however, Mr Michael Sandberg, chairman of Hongkong and Shanghai's board, stressed that his company would not interfere in the running of the New York bank. "It is our intention that Marine Midland will continue as an autonomous operation", he stated.

"We have no wish to interfere with their day-to-day business or operations. . . . This is a new concept of a real partnership, and I think that people will look at it with great interest to see how it will work."

Mr Duffy described it as "a banner day for Marine Midland". The arrangement with 'one of the world's most respected banking institutions" was the most dynamic development since his bank's formation in 1929. Marine Midland has more than 300 branches, mainly in New York State, as well as 27 ofices in 22 foreign countries.

Although not one of the strongest banks in New York City, it has lately been aggressively trying to expand there.

Folowing the change in New York state regulations to allow state-wide branch banking, Marine idland has been involved in a good deal of stearmlining. At the same time Marine Midland has been heavily involved in property lending which has entailed provisions and write-offs, although the bank has recently shown much improved earnings over 1976, and total assets at the end of 1977 stood at $12,100m.

It had been known for some time that Marine Midland was seeking a new infusion of capital and, according to Mr Duffy, a number of foreign banks had shown interest.

The present deal, he said, was initiated when he had dinner with Mr Sandberg in New York in February. There were further meetings in Hawaii last month before the agreement was completed.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has a California subsidiary with 10 branches which it will probably be required by federal regulation to shed if the deal with Marine Midland gets the necessary approval. Mr Sandberg said his bank would be prepared to do whatever the reglatory agencies required in this respect.

IMF reserves proposal could bolster dollar

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 5

Proposals aimed at strengthening the official reserves role of special drawing rights were discussed today at a meeting of the executive board of directors of the International Monetary Fund.

If adopted, the proposals could reduce international holdings of dolalrs and thereby help to strengthen the currency in the exchange mareKts.

The basic plan outlined in a discussi paper presented by Dr Johannes Witteveen, the fund's managing director, involves a new allocation of special drawing rights in direct exchagne with national monetary authorities for oteer reserve assets. These assets would be placed in an IMF-administered substitution account.

If the plan i adopted on a large enough scale it could result in a considerable volume of dollars, in particular, being placed in some form of very long-term investments by the IMF and so effectively reduce the aount of dolalrs now in circulation.

A substantial reduction, or consolidation of international dolalr holdings could alter the suppy-demand equation for the American currency and so promote a strenghthening of the dolarr.

In addition, under this system the United States would also receive special drawing rights, so adding to is reserves and enhancing is own capacity suppr is currency in he markes.

Governments have not yet formulated thir own positions on this proposal, and it may therefore be some time before there is any concrete action. It is uncertain whether the plan will even be discussed by finance ministers at the interim IMF committee meeting in Mexico City at the tnd of this month.

"It might not fly at all," said one official of the chances of the plan being taken seriously by governments.

Essentially there is nothing new in the idea of substituting spiceal drawing rights for other reserves, but the timing now of this proposal is seen by some officials as important. One highly-placed monetary official said that there was widespread concern about the sharp rise in international reserves and the low prestige of the special drawing right.

He also noted a general absence of fresh and original ideas on how to strengthen the reserves system and, perhaps, consolidate some of the dollar overhang.

The Treasury is apparently remaining rather non-commital about the proposals, and has so far shown relatively little interest. One official said that the Amricans seemed to resent anyone having any novel ideas on how the dollar might be assisted, and the truth is that they still seem far less concerned about the structure and instability of the monetary system than do most other nations.

Leyland loss cancels NEB profit from Rolls

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

The Rolls-Royce aero-engine concern, once a notorious lame duck, proved to be the saviour of the National Enterprise Board last year, according to preminminary annual results released by the NEB yesterday.

But the misfortune sof British Leyland overshadowed the radical improvement at Rolls-Royce and meant the state holding and investment company recorded an overall loss after tax of £31m in 1977.

Sir Leslie Murphy, chairman of the NEB, was full of praise yesterday for Rolls-Royce, which was nationalized by the Conservatives and whose chairman, Sir Kenneth Keith, had a much publicized wrangle with the enterprise board when it was led by Lord Ryder.

He said that close collaboration and tighter management controls had produced results. Preliminary figures show that Rolls-Royce turned a £22.8m loss before tax into a £20.4m pre-tax profit in 1977, and turnover was pushed up from £550.3m to £703.5m.

The NEB profit of £4.05m imm 1976 after tax and extraordinary items was not, however, maintained in 1977. There was a loss of £31.2m and the return on capital fell from 9.6 per cent to 7.5 per cent. NEB turnover rose from £2,750.3m to £3,500.7m.

The impact of British Leyland on the NEB was profound. A consolidated profit befoe tax of £34m had to be wiped out by provisions for British Leyland's losses. If the results of British Leyland were excluded from the NEB's results for 1977 ther e would have been a pre-tax profit of £52m for the board.



Sir Leslie Murphy yesterday: confidence in the future.

Excluding both Leyland and Rolls-Royce, the NEB secured a return on capital of 11.5 per ceft (the board has a target of 15 to 20 per cent return by 1981).

Preliminary results, disclosed a month earlier than the full annual report date to assist next week's parliamentary debate on Leyland's funding by the NEB, show that new investments were made in 22 companies during 1977, bringing the number in which it has interests to 33. New money invested last year by the NEB totalled £200m.

Sir Leslie told a press conference: "I think I am in a cheerful mood and look forward to the fiture with confidence".

The NEB will not be paying a dividend to the Treasury on its public dividend capital for 1977 in view of the Leyland impact on NEB operations. But he envisaged a time ahead when the board aimed to be in a position to pay public dividends as well as interest on borrowings from the Exchequer and other sources.

Building a new role for the army engineers

Exploratory talks between the construction industry and Whitehall have been going on to find out whether army engineers can be brought in to "front" some big Middle Eastern projects.

So far the industry's approach has been a low-key affair, and the response from the Department of Trade has been so muted as to be scarcely aparent. Nothing has been heard since the Export Group for the Construction Industries aired its ideas last autumn.

But it is clear the industry believes the initiative to be an important one which could considerably ease the financing problems facing some contractors in the Middle East, while also eliminating an important competitive advantage held by their big American rivals.

Th idea is that Britain should follow a highly successful American lead which has been particularly exploited in big-spending countries like Saudi Arabia and Iran, where a high proportion of contracts originate from defence ministries.

For many years, both at home and abroad, the American Army Corps of Engineers, has played a central part in civil as well as military contracts. It has assumed the lead position in a number of important Middle Eastern contracts, bringing in construction companies in a supporting role.

The advantage of this system which the British industry now wants to emulate, is that it involves government-to-government deals, with all the benefits that these can generate. In particular, British contractors look to the involvement of the army as helping to solve the mounting problems involved in obtaining performance bonds.

Over the past five years, Middle Eastern buyers have increasingly come to insist upon "on demand" bonds from their suppliers, which might typically cover up to a quarter of the value of a contract. These bonds can be called at any time, regardless of whether it can be shown that the contractor has defaulted.

For big companies it has not so far been difficult to obtain the necessary bonding facilities from banks. But two problems are beginning to arise. One is that banks normally offset bonds against a company's overdraft facilities, thus threatening to deprive it of the working capital it needs; the other is that bonds are becoming so big in some companies' balance sheets as to exceed shareholders' funds.

Contractors believe that the involvement of the Royal Engineers in a leading role would eliminate any necessity for "on demand" bonding, because of the effective government involvement. The army would want assurances from the contractors it brought in that they would perform properly, so some bonding would still be required.

But it is argued that this could be of the "conditional" variety, requiring evidence to be produced that a contractor was in default before a bond could be called.

The industry is aware that its proposals could cause real problems in Whitehall. In the first place its discussions have been with the Department of Trade, but it is recognized that, at some point, the Ministry of Defence would have to be brought in.

The ministry has little experience of commercial contracting, and some in the industry believe that the Royal Engineers would themselves require a good deal of coaching.

Christopher Wilkins

Barclays loans in SA 'reducing'

By Our Banking Correspondent

Barclays Bank has no loans outstanding to the South African government and is steadily reducting the already low level of advances to stateagencies, Mr Anthony Tuke, the chairman, stressed at yesterday's annual meeting.

But he would not give a categorical denial that the bank would limit loans in future solely to the finance of current trade, since he said he could foresee circumstances where lending to a state agency would work to the benefit of the black community.

In an attempt to clear the air after the Nigerian government's decision to withdraw state funds from Barclays Nigeria because of what it views as Barclays' intransigence over the South African issue, Mr Tuke said that there had been no change in the bank's attitude on apartheid, which it still regarded as "morally objectionable".

Predictably anti-apartheid supporters who want to see Barclays sever its links with South Africa entirely, remained dissatisfied with Mr Tuke's responses. In a meeting whose chief preoccupation was the South African issue, Mr Tuke's comments on the outlook for the current year were restricted to the view that despite continued overseas growth, lower interest rates at home would ment profits "broadly in line with last year".

Busy debut for Europe option deals

Asterdam, April 5.—A total of 531 contracts were completed on the first day of trading at the European Options Exchange, and a spokesman said turnover was very good

He said the final figure compared favourably with the approximately 600 contracts completed on the first day of trading at the Chicago Board Options Exchange. Final turnover in British-based issues was 17 7contracts.

This broke donw into 61 contracts in General Electric, 60 in ICI and 56 in British Petroleum.

Royal Dutch led local options with 126 contracts, followed by Philips with 94 and Unilever with 80.

In American-based options, International Business Machines led with 28 contracts followed by Eastman Kidak with 22, and General Motors with four.

An Maerican order book official said the lack of interest in General Motors was probably because the underlying share was not particularly volatile.

Floor brokers generally said trading was getter than expected for the first day, with considerable orders placed in the book awaiting further developments.

The low overall turnover in American stocks is explained by the fact that Wall Street was not open during EOE trading hours, dealers said.

New investment rule for state industries

Continued from page 1

In seeking powers for ministers to give "specific" directives, the Government believes that it is wrong in principle that a minister cannot statutorily intervene in matters of major importance, subject to Parliamentary approval.

The present statutes empower the secretary of state to give the boards direction of a "general character". However, this instrument is regarded as too blunt.

In the absence of powers to give specific directions, governments have had to rely on a process of persuasion. This is regarded as unsatisfactory.

An important advantage of the new power would be that when a direction was given it would clarify accountability "by indicating formally and publicly when the Government had decided to overrule a board's judgment".

The legislative proposals will include a number of safeguards. The specific direction would be subject to parliamentary procedures and compensation would be paid to the industry if the direction resulted n a loss of money.

Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury said yesterday that the Government intended to use such powers only sparingly.

On investment criteria, pricing policy and financial targets, the White Paper largely returns to the philosophy of commercial disciplines set out in the last White Paper on nationalized industries, published in 1967.

The main difference is the incorporation of a concept known as the "required rate of reurtn" (RRR) for new investment projects as a whole.

This is intended to take account of the "opportunity cost" of using resources that might be employed elsewhere in the economy.

The White Paper says the state industries should treat the opportunity cost of capital—to be earned on new investments over their working life—as 5 per cent in real terms.

In arriving at this figure, consideration has been taken of the real pre-tax returns achieved by private industry, and the likely trend in the return on private investment.

This RRR concept replaces the Test Rate of Discount as the prime measure of the real benefits of new investment. Although the TDR applied a similar kind to measure on new investment it was felt by nationalized industries to have many disadvantages and was increasingly not being used.

The Test Rate of Discount has in recent years been set at 10 per cent, which was regarded by many people as too high considering the trends in private sector investment.

On pricing, the White Paper says that the Government must satisfy itself that the main elements of an industry's pricing structure are sensibly related to costs of supply and market situation.

Also, financial targets are being agreed with each enterprise, tailored to allow for the circumstances of the particular industry.

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No neat solution, page 23

'Low' for Canadian dollar

By Caroline Atkinson

The Canadian dollar dropped to a new post war low against the United States currency yesterday after M Jean Chretien, Canadian Minister of Finance, said that the currency would continue to float on the foreign exchanges. The dollar dropped from 88.115 US cents on Tuesday to 87.665 US cents at yesterday's London close.

A new economic package aimed at solving the problems which have undermined the Canadian currency over the past nine months is expected soon, although the markers are doubtful about how much this will help the dollar.

The pound rose in fairly quiet trading on the foreign exchanges yesterday. It closed up 50 points against the United States dollar at $1.8745, and up a further 0.2 on the efective trade weighted measure at 62.2.

The dollar lost some ground against most currencies yesterday but the pressure on the rare was not especially heavy. It closed at DM2.0145, and at 818.8 yen.

TUC renews call for £3,500m Budget boost

By Malcolm Brown

The TUC pressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer again yesterday for a Budget boost of at least £3,500m in the form of cuts in direct taxation and extra public spending.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, made the plea at yesterday's meeting of the National Economci Development Council as part of a five-point plan to reduce unemployment.

He also asked for: more spending on job support and creation schemes; higher benefits for the long-term unemployed and improved child benefits and retirement pensions; continued pressure on countries like Japan and Germany to expand more rapidly, and a co-ordinated programme for cuts in working holrs and working life.

Replying to the TUC, Mr Denis Healey said his prime concern in stimulating the economy must be to ensure that British industry was able to respond to the demand which would result. He gave warning against the dangers of imports being sucked in if the domestic industry was unable to cope with increased demand.

Also discussed at the NEDC meeting was the problem of communicating the industrial strategy to the shop floor. The TUC announced that it intended to hold 10 conferences over a six-month period, in which shop stewards and full-time officials would take part.

THE TITAGHUR JUTE FACTORY COMPANY LIMITED

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement accompanying the Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1977.

- The 1976-77 jute season turned out to be the most dismal in the long history of the Indian Jute Industry and the results in India were in line with the widespread experience of heavy losses being incurred.
- In the United Kingdom modest profits continued to be earned but results were adversely affected by the withdrawal of the Regional Employment Premium.
- There was a Group net loss for the year of £2,006,467 and an accumulated deficit of £2,112,803 to be carried forward.
- The Directors regret that there can be no payment of dividend on either the Preference or the Ordinary Stock of the Company.
- The power position has, if anything, worsened during the current year and it has been decided to instal diesel generating sets to increase production.
- The United Kingdom operations have had a difficult start to the current year with the continuing depression in the country's economy keeping down demand for some of our products.
- The Directors hope to put forward before the year end a scheme of reorganisation for the approval of stockholders.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Meadow House, 64 Reform Street, Dundee DD1 9ED.

How the markets moved

The Times index : 199.58 + 1.06
The FT index : 470.2 + 2.4

Rises

Ass Dairies	10p to 227p	Marchwiel	16p to 295p
BICC	9p to 114p	Scot Univ Inv	6p to 106p
Crescent Japan	6p to 157p	Spirax-Sarco	10p to 284p
Freemans Ldn	6p to 294p	RFD Grp	3p to 55½p
Gt Japan Inv	7p to 117p	Tilling T	6p to 114p
Harrison Cros	12p to 375p	Tilbury Cont	26p to 266p
Letraset	16p to 150p	Wardle B	1p to 19p
Molins	6p to 118p	Wheatsheaf Dist	6p to 166p
Newarthill	10p to 165p	Staflex Int	4p to 13p

Falls

AB Electronic	5p to 89p	Marievale Con	3p to 74p
Allen H & Ross	15p to 435p	Needlers	2p to 34p
Elsburg Gold	9p to 114p	Matthews Wilson	10p to 200p
Guardian Royal	6p to 226p	Sun Alliance	15p to 537p
Libanon	8p to 505p	Western Areas	6p to 190p

Equities went ahead.
Gilt-edged securities were firm.
Dollar premium 101.87 per cent (effective rate 45.19 per cent).
Sterling gained half a cent to $1.8745. The effective exchange ratae index was at 62.2.

Gold lost $0.75 an ounce to 5178.875.
SDR-$ was 1.24136 on Tues while SDR-£ was 0.665056.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1431.6 (previous 1428.3).

Reports pages 24 and 26

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.63
Austria Sch	28.50	26.50
Belgium Fr	61.50	58.00
Canada $	2.19	2.12
Denmark Kr	10.80	10.30
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.70
France Fr	8.82	8.42
Germany Dm	3.95	3.73
Greece Dr	69.00	65.00
Hongkong $	9.00	8.55
Italy Lr	1655.00	1570.00
Japan Yn	430.00	405.00
Netherlands Gld	4.21	3.98
Norway Kr	10.31	9.86
Portugal Esc	78.50	73.50
S Africa Rd	1.94	1.80
Spain Pes	153.25	146.25
Sweden Kr	8.86	8.46
Switzerland Fr	3.68	3.46
US $	1.92	1.86
Yugoslavia Dnr	36.75	34.75

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Metalrax (Holdings) Limited

An integrated network of 20 engineering companies in England and Wales

'A very substantial increase'

	1977 £	1976 £
Turnover	11,041,755	7,283,778
Profit before taxation	1,465,748	844,535
Profit after taxation	862,559	646,174

Profit before taxation amounted to £1,465,748, a very substantial increase over last year's record figure and 44% on net assets employed.

Dividends
The maximum dividends permitted by law are being recommended. If dividend restraint were relaxed our dividends would be suitably increased.

Shareholders funds
Shareholders funds have increased from £2,395,386 to £3,332,235.

Scrip issue
A scrip issue of one ordinary share for every ten held is being recommended.

Liquidity
Our gearing is still minimal.

Trading prospects
We started the current year with extremely strong order books and in the absence of complete catastrophe the results for the first six months of the current financial year will be another record. The board views the whole year with confidence and expects substantial further progress.

Copy of the report and accounts from:
The Secretary Metalrax (Holdings) Limited
Ardath Road Kings Norton Birmingham B38 9PN
Telephone 021-458 6571

Arab boycott of Israel hitting British trade

By Malcolm Brown

The Arab boycott of Israel had "some significant impact" on United Kingdom trade, though it could not be measured, senior officials of the Department of Trade told a select committee yesterday.

Mr Peter Gregson, an under-secretary at the Department of Trade, told the House of Lords Select Committee on the Foreign Boycotts Bill that there were only two others which could be regarded as having a significant impact on trade. These were the trade boycott on Rhodesia and the arms boycott on South Africa. Both were operated under a United Nations mandate.

Asked by Lord Redcliffe-Maud, chairman of the Select Committee, whether the Government accepted the legitimacy of the primary boycott of Israel—that is, the Arabs' refusal to trade with Israel—Mr Gregson said that the United Kingdom opposed and deplored all boycotts which lacked international support and authority and did not distinguish betwen primary and secondary boycotts. But, he added, primary boycotts tended not to impinge much on the United Kingdom.

The main concern of the select committee is with secondary and tertiary boycotts which, in the case of the Arab boycott, bring third parties, such as British companies, into the dispute between Israel and the Arab states.

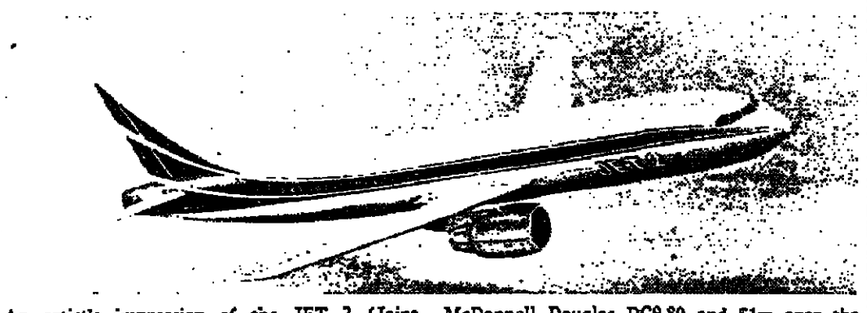
Departmental officials said that the Department of Trade did not possess what might be described as an authoritative copy of any Arab blacklist of United Kingdom companies which dealt with Israel, but it did keep a private informal record based on information drawn from, for example, official gazettes.

It was not possible to say with any degree of accuracy how many British companies were blacklisted. The total number on the list was something in the region of 1,650, but this included subsidiaries, for example, so might be misleading.

It was hard to give a sensible estimate. However, if one took the largest 100 companies in The Times 1,000, it seemed probable that a dozen or less were on some blacklist or other. Some, by the very nature of their activities, would not be expected to export a large proportion of their turnover.

The departmental officials said it was difficult to estimate the number of requests for compliance with the boycott. In the United States between 70,000 and 80,000 requests were notified to the authorities. In Britain it might be up to two-thirds of that number.

Mr Burton Joseph, chairman of America's Anti-Defamation League, is expected to appear before the committee next Thursday. Mr Joseph is one of America's leading experts on the Arab boycott.



An artist's impression of the JET 2 (Joint European Transport) designed by a team from British Aerospace, the French Company Aerospatiale, the West German company, MBB, and the German/Dutch VFW-Fokker group. Sales teams from the four companies are now offering it to some 40 airlines around the world, in a drive to be completed by the middle of May.

JET 2 will have 163 seats and smaller (JET 1) and larger (JET 3) versions will be offered as alternatives. According to its European promoters, JET 2 will offer airlines an annual fuel-saving per aircraft of $400,000 over the McDonnell Douglas DC9-80 and $1m over the Boeing 727-200, assuming fuel at 75 cents a gallon. Initial cost of each aircraft at January 1978 prices will be $15m.

The new airliner will be powered by two CFM56 engines, which are being jointly developed by the General Electric of the United States and the French Snecma company, although the larger JET 3 would probably utilize the derated 535 version of the RB 211 being proposed by Rolls-Royce. On takeoff, the greatest noise from JET 2 airliners would be contained within the boundaries of a medium-size airport.

Protest over curbs on flags of convenience

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Policies by the International Transport Workers' Federation to boycott ships flying flags of convenience came under strong attack yesterday in London.

The ITF, which is a federation of maritime and transportation unions in 85 countries with a secretariat in London, is engaged in a campaign of boycotting ships which fly the flag of convenience—usually Liberia or Panama.

The aim of the campaign is to persuade owners of these ships to switch their vessels' registration to their own nation's flag, and is also designed to bring the wages and conditions applied to crews up to minimum ITF standards.

Recently the ITF persuaded the Onassis group to switch the registration of one of its tankers to the Greek from Liberian flag following a boycott of the ship on Teesside.

Last year, the London-based Globtik group came under pressure from the ITF in both Britain and Le Havre over crew pay on board the Globtik Venus, one of the company's smaller tankers.

But yesterday Mr Philip J. Loree, chairman of the Federation of American Controlled Shipping (FACS) told a conference organized by *Seatrade* magazine: "It is becoming more and more apparent that the ITF campaign is aimed squarely at destroying the Liberian and Panamanian registries."

Mr Loree, whose members account for a substantial slice of the tonnage registered under flags of convenience, said he was confident that as the threat became increasingly evident owners would face up to the challenge and join together to resist any further encroachment unions.

"The right of private citizens in one country to dictate their own decisions as to wages and conditions on vessels of other registries and in fact to dictate the registries themselves, will have to be tested in the highest courts and at the highest diplomatic levels", he said.

Mr Loree claimed that for an American company to transfer its vessels from a convenience flag to the national flag was not a realistic option. The company would be priced out of business if it were forced to compete in international shipping with American construction and crewing costs.

He said ships registered in Liberia or Panama ranked among the finest in the world.

Tighter control urged on haulage entrants

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Tighter control of entry into road haulage is urged by the state-owned National Freight Corporation to combat the "unhealthy" financial state of the industry and improve safety standards.

People wanting to become hauliers should be required to have 25 per cent of the capital need (50 per cent in the case of international operations), approved business prospects, and approved maintenance arrangements.

Even then they should get only a probationary licence for 1 5to 18 months to start with, the corporation recommends in its evidence to the Foster Committee.

It is not yet clear, the corporation concedes, whether the present malaise in road haulage, with its low profits and rapid turnover of companies, is merely a reflection of the general lack of unprofitability in British industry as a whole, or whether it is in some degree structural and in that sense the product of the present liberal licensing system.

"If the former view is correct, then a general economic upturn will be accompanied by a general improvement in the road haulage industry.

"But there are factors, such as the increasing fragmentation of the industry (with its accompanying problems of enforcement) which antedate the downturn in the national economy and therefore suggest that the difficulties facing road haulage are internal and structural."

Its main recommendations are:

Finance: New entrants should be required to demonstrate adequate financial backing in the form of available "equity" finance up to at least 25 per cent of the capital required (50 per cent for those wishing to operate internationally or carry hazardous or outsize loads) and submit a 12-month business forecast.

Maintenance: Maintenance facilities, in-house or bought in should be registered, and only those approved by the licensing authority should be acceptable as maintenance bases.

Licensing conditions: New applicants should get a 15-month to 18-month probationary licence, and produce financial records and a five-year financial review for renewal thereafter.

Objections: There should be wider grounds for local authorities to object on grounds of inadequate parking or congestion (with the corollary that they should make adequate parking for lorries available); and grounds for objection should include unsatisfactory finance or business forecasts.

Drivers' hours: The NFC would not welcome any further attempt to legislate on drivers' hours until the EEC regulations have been phased in; but after that would like to see a steady reduction in total permitted working hours.

Finally, a forum to review the health of the industry should be established in the form of a new advisory body, the corporation suggests.

Pit bonuses 'boosted productivity'

By Ronald Kershaw

Justification for introduction of an incentive bonus scheme for miners was provided yesterday by Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, when he announced annual production figures of 104.4 million tons for 1977-78, the fourth successive profitable year for the board.

The figure, he said, included an extra 1.5 million tons directly resulting from the incentive scheme.

While visiting Herrington colliery, Tyne and Wear, Sir Derek said that in the past eight weeks the amount of coal won by face workers had beaten all records. The previous coal face productivity record of 165.6 cwts a manshift reached in May, 1975 had been broken and now stood at 174.6 cwts.

Although the incentive scheme had not been widely introduced until the last quarter of the board's year, January to March, three NCB areas, North Nottinghamshire, North Derbyshire and Barnsley mined more coal than in the previous year. Jointly they improved output by nearly 750,000 tons.

"The results fully justify our longstanding belief that the incentive scheme would provide extra coal for the nation and increased earnings for the men who mine it", he said.

"With the scheme operating on more than 94 per cent of all coal faces, there is solid proof of its effectiveness."

BIM rejects statutory profit plan

Britain's business managers warn today against "hastily prepared" Budget measures introducing employee participation and profit-sharing. In a submission to the Inland Revenue, the 57,000-strong British Institute of Management favours encouraging both, but comes out strongly against legally imposing either measure.

"The danger that greatly worries managers is that tax legislation in this area will suffer from being a hastily-prepared addition to the forthcoming Finance Bill", Mr Roy Close, the director general of the BIM, states.

"We strongly urge that very careful consideration be given to the wider implications of tax encouragement for this purpose." The BIM is commenting on the Board of Inland Revenue's consultative document entitled Profit-Sharing: Tax Relief.

"We have found no great degree of enthusiasm for these proposals, for although members are by no means against them they are seen as being only part of a wider picture which may not have been taken fully into account", Mr Close points out in the submission.

Sit-in begins at second Rolls plant

By R. W. Shakespeare

Workers at a second Rolls-Royce factory in the Coventry area began a sit-in yesterday as a result of a pay dispute.

It follows the sit-in at the Parkside factory where 4,600 have been laid off and workers have been occupying the factory canteen.

Although another 1,400 at Rolls-Royce's Anstey plant near by were told not to report for work yesterday, most turned up at the factory. They switched on power supplies, and said they would work normally. About 350 administrative staff at Anstey, who had been told not to report for work, stayed away.

The dispute centres on a breakdown in negotiations between the company and unions over a new pay deal at the Parkside factory. The company has offered rises of 9.7 per cent.

It says it wants to keep in reserve the remaining 0.3 per cent available under the Government's policy to meet the cost of switching from a piecework to a new measured bonus wages system.

Perkins threat: The Perkins diesel engine plant at Peterborough is threatened with a shutdown after rejection of a pay rise offer of £4-£5 a week. Workers are demanding parity with colleagues in Coventry which would give them average increases of £12 together with improved fringe benefits.

Housing starts drop by 12 pc

The number of houses and flats whose construction was started in the three-month period from December to February showed a 12 per cent decrease compared with the previous three months, but a 7 per cent increase over the period from December, 1976, to February, 1977.

Total completions were down 6 per cent on the previous three months but 1 per cent higher than a year ago. February totals for starts and completions were 15,300 and 20,500 respectively.

Sixty computers in demonstration link

More than 60 computers in seven countries were linked yesterday in the first public demonstrations of the working of the European Informatics Network, a data network which enables research laboratories in the seven countries to communicate with each other. The British centre is based at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Undiminished case for nuclear power generation

From Sir St John Elstub and others

Sir, Some of the correspondents who criticize our article (*The Times*, February 6) appeared to have assumed that we are opposed to both energy conservation and the development of alternative "renewable" sources, and then proceed to make a case against us on these grounds. Quite to the contrary, we support the need for both approaches.

However, as we pointed out in our article: "Even if the industrialized nations succeed in moderating their demands—and judging by the present situation in the United States this will not happen easily—the total demand is still likely to increase." Bearing in mind the rising world population and the increasing expectations of the developing nations, we simply do not believe that it will be politically possible to reverse the present rising trend before the end of this century—no matter how desirable the objective may seem.

Indeed, this view is supported by the Workshop on Alternative Energy Strategies (WAES), which comprised distinguished representatives from 15 non-communist nations under the chairmanship of Professor Carroll Wilson. Their report, which was quoted by Mr Edward Goldsmith and his colleagues from the *Ecologist* in another context, forecasts that demand for energy will continue to grow even if governments adopt vigorous conservation policies, and that even with a low-growth "scenario" there will be a 1.8 times increase in world energy demand between 1975 and 2000.

On the subject of renewable energy sources we stated that "while every effort should be made to develop the more promising natural sources as quickly as possible we believe that it will be virtually impossible for any of them to make a significant contribution to the energy gap before the beginning of the next century". This is also the conclusion of the report of the WAES. The lack of development may well have been due to lack of funds in the past, due no doubt to the low cost of fossil fuels, but we do not believe that this is now the position. It is difficult to spend large sums of money effectively during the early research stages of a project. It is during the later stages when full-scale prototypes are being built that costs escalate so rapidly.

Another difficulty is the long lead time involved in all such large-scale projects. If a decision were taken now to build a tidal barrage across the Severn Estuary, it would take more than 10 years to complete, employing established technology. In most of the alternative proposals the technology for large-scale application is far from established and, although the energy itself may be free, the cost of harnessing it could be very high.

But perhaps the most important factor is that sources such as wind, wave and solar energy are intermittent and require some form of storage on a massive scale. Apart from a few examples of pumped water storage, limited to mountainous areas, the techniques for storage of energy on a large scale have yet to be developed, and it is difficult to conceive that they will have reached the stage of commercial exploitation within 25 years.

Many of the detailed points raised in the earlier correspondence have been answered by subsequent letters. There are, however, some issues outstanding. Mr C. B. Sweet (February 14) doubts whether there will be any economic benefits to offset the risks. As he states, official figures are in scarce supply, but the Electricity Generating Board have stated on several occasions that nuclear power is currently substantially cheaper than that from fossil fuels, and it seems to us that over the next 20 to 30 years when North Sea oil and gas are being used up, the cost difference is likely to widen.

The letter from Mr Edward Goldsmith and his colleagues (February 14) is headed "Insurmountable problems of a world scramble for nuclear power". We certainly do not wish to see a "scramble". In fact, we concluded our article: "We believe that the risks involved would be far higher if nuclear power were not allowed to grow progressively, but had to be stepped up in a few years time in a crash programme—with inevitable cutting of corners—to meet a world energy famine which by then had become imminent."

Mr Goldsmith also refers to the "potentially disastrous" accidents at the Dresden 2 Reactor in Illinois and the Browns Ferry Reactor in Alabama. These were indeed serious accidents, but in both cases the safety arrangements worked. At Dresden the emergency core cooling system was brought into action and completely averted a core meltdown. At Browns Ferry the fire in the cable trays (started by a candle) did indeed put several systems out of action, but the multiplicity of safety precautions which is a characteristic of nuclear plant ensured a safe shut-down.

The chairman of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission stated in testimony: "We believe that this unfortunate and serious occurrence has shown that the reliance on the defence-in-depth concept is sound for the protection of public health and safety." It seems to us that if one argues on the basis of ignoring the back-up safety arrangements, then many other aspects of modern life, such as large dams, jumbo jets, chemical plants or even 100 mph trains, could be described as "potentially disastrous".

Our article was primarily concerned with comparing risks from a civil nuclear programme with other risks. We do not propose to repeat our analysis here, except to restate our conclusion that risks "while not negligible are less than those which society has come to accept from other man-made sources". As long as stocks of bomb-grade plutonium exist for military purposes in several countries there will always be a risk of theft by, or would-be terrorists or, in extreme cases by other governments. We do not believe that the step up of the United Kingdom nuclear reactor programme would add to those risks, although we accept that a high level of security is necessary.

However, the really important issue is the comparison of the risks which would arise if there were no nuclear power and your correspondents have scarcely referred to this issue at all. The WAES report estimates the contribution to future energy demand from nuclear sources at 6 per cent to 11 per cent in 1985 and 14 per cent to 21 per cent in the year 2000. It would be an interesting exercise if your readers would apply their minds to the consequences of a deficit of this total energy supply corresponding to this amount.

The first casualty would surely be the motor car, followed by air travel. The cost of heating, and the derivatives of coal and gas such as plastics, dyestuffs, detergents, man-made fibres, pharmaceuticals and fertilizers (and hence food) would escalate as never before. In fact, the standard of living of the industrialized nations would fall more dramatically than it has ever done in peacetime.

A few people might even welcome this; but we believe that the vast majority would have to appreciate their creature comforts and that the resultant tension between nations with access to the diminishing supplies of fossil fuels would constitute a real danger to world peace.

ST JOHN ELSTUB,
Past President, Institution of Mechanical Engineers;
JOHN ATWELL,
Chairman, Council of Engineering Institutions, Past President, Institution of Mechanical Engineers;
CHARLES PRINGLE,
Past Chairman, Council of Engineering Institutions, Past President, Royal Aeronautical Society;
R. C. COATES,
Vice-president, Institution of Civil Engineers;
G. A. DUMMETT,
Chairman, Meeting of Presidents of Professional Institutions, Past Chairman, Council of Engineering Institutions, President, Institution of Civil Engineers;
C. N. THOMPSON,
President, Royal Institute of Chemistry.

Worrying rise in new house prices

From Mr Peter Moreton

Sir, I would like to comment on your "House price index" (March 18) covering price trends for the month of February. Those who are directly involved with property can only be encouraged by any sign of a steadying in house prices at this point of time.

It is unfortunate, however, that your report for the month does not extend to new houses as I am sure that the analysis would not follow the same trends. There are firm indications in many parts of England that new house prices have boomed since the turn of the year. In contrast with the prices of second-hand houses this trend is worrying. Most buyers be they existing owners or first time purchasers by tradition set a premium on having a new home. In 1975 the price premium between new and second-hand houses was a modest 2.9 per cent. At the end of 1977 DOE figures showed that the gap had extended to 9 per cent or £1,281 on the average of house prices at the mortgage approval stage. It is likely that this gap will have widened even further during the first quarter of this year.

Of the houses mortgaged to building societies in 1977 70 per cent were in the popular price range costing less than £15,000.

The present situation is disturbing not only in the context of presenting a certificate of value for mortgage purposes but also from the new house buyers point of view. No prudent home buyer wants to see his investment immediately reduced in value by some 9 per cent for on first resale price levels of comparable second-hand houses will certainly be the yardstick for ready saleability.

The above can only emphasize the need for second-hand house prices to catch up, apart from any other action that might be put forward.

Yours faithfully,
P. MORETON,
Chief Surveyor,
Anglia Building Society,
Moulton Park,
Northampton NN3 1NL.
March 30.

Benefits of small largeness

From Mr Leslie Birts

Sir, One advantage of the small VLCC mentioned by your correspondent Mr Hallam Horner (April 4) is that in the event of shipwreck it can give rise to only a small very large oil slick.

The possible benefits of combining largeness and smallness are also being explored by F. W. Woolworth, who say in their annual report that they are "experimenting with a new type of mini-hypermarket. Success could presumably lead to the development of super-mini or alternatively micro-mini-hypermarkets".

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE BIRTS,
Ashley Lodge,
Tarrant Keynston,
Blandford,
Dorset DT11 9JG.
April 4.

Stone-Platt Industries

Stone-Platt is an international engineering company with world-wide sales of £176m and employing 12,600 people. The company aims to be a world leader in each of its main products—spinning and texturing machinery, train lighting and air conditioning, marine propellers and specialised pumps.

From the 1977 report

World-wide recession in textiles and shipbuilding continued through 1977.

Sales of £176m were 10% lower than in 1976. This was a volume drop in real terms of 13%.

Pre-tax profit of £14.4m was 8% lower than in 1976.

The stronger pound reduced overseas profit by £1.3m.

Profit margins improved from 9.4% to 9.8%.

Dividends have increased each year since 1969.

	1977	1976
Sales	£176.0m	£194.7m
Profit before tax	£14.4m	£15.6m
Earnings per share	20.3p	20.8p
Dividend per share (gross)	5.48p	4.98p
Return on sales	9.8%	9.4%
Return on capital employed	20.1%	24.1%

For 1977 accounts and illustrated brochure apply to: The Secretary, Stone-Platt Industries, 25 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

On 1 May 1978, the company will move to 10 Grafton Street, London W.1, telephone 01-493 7000.

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R.B. Brooksbank A.C.A.
Director.

Donald Macpherson Group Limited

The Donald Macpherson Group utilises its collective skills to meet the ever-increasing demands of industry. Lead-free coatings for toys, weather-proof treatments for woodwork, low-pollution finishes for industry, materials for the home decorator, handles, hinges and screws for the furniture industry—just some of the ways in which the Donald Macpherson Group services both industry and the private consumer.

Operating through four divisions—Industrial Coatings, Trade & Retail Paints, Unerman Fixtures & Fittings, and Overseas, the Group employs 2,750 people on 15 sites in 6 countries, the UK, Republic of Ireland, Holland, Thailand, Malaysia and Trinidad.

Five Year Record

	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Sales	£55.7m	£40.1m	£32.0m	£25.1m	£20.1m
Profit Before Taxation	£3.1m	£2.8m	£1.6m	£1.7m	£1.5m
Earnings per Share	9.79p	9.61p	5.90p	7.55p	7.93p
Dividends per Share	3.993p	3.63p	3.30p	2.89p	2.27p
Dividend Cover	3.6	4.0	2.5	3.9	5.0

Highlights of 1977

- The successful integration and excellent first year performance of Unerman.
- The continued impressive advance in the profitability of our overseas companies.
- The stabilizing effect of having a balanced spread of interests within our UK paint and surface coatings operations.

"The outlook for the UK economy during 1978 would appear to be somewhat brighter with the prospect of recovery in consumer demand, an increase in the level of activity in the building and construction industry and the possibility of some uplift in industrial output later in the year. Against this back-ground your Board would be disappointed if the results for the year fail to show a continued increase in profits and earnings per share."

Rex Chester, Chairman

The full Report & Accounts is available from the Company Secretary, Donald Macpherson Group, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6EL.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

BICC rides out the recession

s making some guarded noises last
and in view of the steady flow of
uting results from other blue chips
overseas involvement, expectations
been pitched too high. A profit
in 1977 of 8¼ per cent to £47.1m,
g into 43½ per cent earnings
hanks to lower tax and minorities
is therefore a respectable enough
And while it is hard to see any
gorous pace developing in the
of a general world trade recovery,
uld be enough momentum in some
s operations to keep the group
ahead again this year, however
This is a fairly potent argument
ng a share which, at 114p, yields
ent, even if the dividend is only
covered.
tionably the going is tough in some
markets. BICC International's
ere £5.5m down at £24.1m, thanks
Canada, South Africa and an
ng pound which cost £3.2m.
re also slowing.
strength at the moment, however,
Balfour Beatty construction arm
dustrial products, which achieved
rowth last year respectively of 6
cent and raised profits by £3.6m
Balfour Beatty's order book is now
n it was a year ago and this year
in taking profits on at least
biggest contracts. Industrial pro-
nwhile, will have a full contribu-
new acquisitions, Dorman Smith
n Bros. Given the absence of
reamlining costs in cables and
dest improvement in overseas
this should be sufficient to take
mfortably over £50m this year.
BICC is an excellent income stock,
going to be showing the verve
justify a stronger share price
e than the market as a whole.

te insurance

cus moves JK

storm damage and diminishing
claims helped underwriting
ing back into black at Sun
st year, but the £12m turnround
rwriting profit of £1.1m reflects
ioration in second-half progress
sult full-year profits, although 51
at £57.2m, fell some way below
t expectations.
Alliance and Phoenix, whose
rofits gain of 47 per cent to
also below market hopes, were
ixture of increased fire, motor
old claims in th efinal quarter
Sun Alliance emphasizes that
on the household front have
difficult despite improvements
ter-linking of home insurance
results cut 15p from Sun
ares at 537p while Phoenix
to 256p, but further activity is
delayed until Guardian Royal
ted Kingdom orientated, stock
week. GRE's figures could also
arlier hopes, but, longer-term,
l soon start to turn towards
surers as doubts increase about
extent of the current United
writing cycle.
nce, with 50 per cent of its
the home market, might there-
e its standing in the sector even
its growth could slow to under
in the current year. On a
8½ and currently yielding 5.7
ine with the sector average, Sun
s one of the highest solvency
75 per cent—and more scope
or increasing the dividend.

ate

l Gold Fields' share price is
n again after the bid stories
year. By common consent those
re pretty wide of the mark,
doubt welcome at the time to
vestors who had ben caught by
Cons Gold's surprising and controversial rights issue—its fourth in 10 years—last autumn.

So yesterday's interim results, which show profits a little below outside estimates at £33.9m, and confirm that earnings this year will be higher than in 1976/77, were greeted without enthusiasm. The shares lost 4p to 177p at which point they yield 7¼ per cent and sell at perhaps 6½ times earnings.

The difficulty about Cons Gold is that while around 50 per cent of its earnings continue to come from South Africa and gold, the group, is consciously and publicly trying to ease that dependence—and with some success. The group's ARC construction material businesses, which represent the main area of diversification so far, are performing extremely well; in the United States, Azcon, closely depedent on steel, is suffering along with everyone else in that industry, but there is nothing fundamentally wrong.

In Australiasia, the third significant arm of diversification ,the situation is more difficult; the Renison tin mine is successful, but there are serious problems within the Mount Lyell copper project given the copper price and losses on beach sand and iron ore operations.

It is the sort of story which were are going to hear from Cons Gold for some time yea. It takes time to shift the entire emphasis of a company as large as this. Cons Gold has been reorganizing in this fundamental fashion since the early 1960s and shareholders have had to put up considerable cash to finance what is in effect a delicate balancing act. If it succeeds though, perhaps to become a major construction and industrial company with say 20 per cent of highly geared earnings from gold, the wait and the frustrations will have been worthwhile.

W. H. Smith

And scope for more . . .

Its shares have outperformed the market by nearly 50 per cent in the past year, and yesterday W. H. Smith justified this confidence with a 29.1 per cent increase in profits to £20.2m. This is almost exactly in line with most outside expectations, but the forecasts were based on hopes of a substantial benefit from a pickup in consumer spending, whereas Smith's retail side showed only a 23.4 per cent sales increase of which about 18 per cent was due to inflation and the rest from increased floorspace.



Mr Peter Bennett, chairman of W. H. Smith

So there was no retail volume growth and, for the time being, the company is taking a cautious line on whether it will benefit directly from any improvements in disposable income this year.

In the longer-term 1977, however, should be seen as the year in which retail turnover exceeded wholesale for the first time. The ratio is now about 52-48 against 50-50 the year before and Smith is projecting 60-40 in five years' time with the help of an 80 per cent retail floorspace increase.

On the basis of the 50-50 sales split retailing could provide up to 80 per cent of profits so evidently the company has the potential to substantially improve its overall margins. This suggests that Smith has an edge over many retailers a point not fully reflected in a fully-taxed p/e ratio of 14 at 160p, which is simply in line with the sector.

Economic notebook

The medium-term is the message

It is hard imagine two sets of economists further apart in their diagnosis of the British economy's disease or their prescriptions for the necessary cure than the "New Cambridge" group and the London Business School.

The former advocate fiscal expansion reinforced by import controls to deal with what they see as an emerging structural problem of unemployment which will (or should) dominate thinking about economics into the mid-1980s. The latter have been responsible for introducing International Monetarism into Britain, which, put crudely, means the belief that, if only we can get the right monetary (and thus the right exchange rate) framework, we should have at least a chance of sorting out our problems.

There is on belief, however, which unites both these schools though: and would also attract the backing of many other economists in this country. This is the view that whatever is going to be done over the next few years, it ought to be done against a much firmer commitment to a medium-term plan than has been apparent in British economic management during the 1970s.

Next week sees the 13th budgetary package to be presented by Mr Denis Healey since he became Chancellor. The whole idea of the postwar Budget is that fine tuning can be carried out, in some form or another, over the short term; but there is no doubt that this has bee ncarried to ludicrous lengths since this Government came to power.

What might attract less unanimous support, certainly within Whitehall, is the view that a more sensible and more stable framework for economic policy-making is needed. Take the problem posed by next week's Budget: The amount which Mr Healey should give away has been variously discussed in recent weeks in terms of the balance of payments, the level of unemployment, the rate of increase in the money supply and the need to keep public borrowing to a reasonable level. All of these are factors which need to be taken into account—but which needs to be given priority and which can be postponed to a later date?

The growth which the Government was forecasting last October is now unlikely to occur. Ought that to receive top priority or should primary consideration be given to the fact that the estimates for public sector borrowing requirement for next year look very high compared with the ceiling agreed with the International Monetary Fund?

Some people may feel that the £8,600m figure agreed with the fund is too high and others may worry that it is too low: what is totally lacking from discussion of economic policy today is any framework within the different schools of thought ca neven discuss their policies.

This is partly due to the sad state of disrepair into which the economics industry has itself fallen; most economists confine their analyses to proving that any policies other than their own will lead either to mass unemployment or to runaway inflation and then they produce some kind of *deus ex machina*.

The Cambridge school impose import controls, the National Institute introduce an incomes policy—and they both at a stroke cure the problems of payments constraints and inflation which worry them. The London Business School claim that by running a responsible monetary policy all the problems of the real economy, such as unions demanding pay rises incompatible with reasonable employment, will resolve themselves.

It may well be right for the Treasury to be sceptical about any or all of these solutions to Britain's underlying economic problems. What cannot be doubted is that the outside commentators have been more prepared to admit that the problems which we race are deep-seated than is the Government.

Lip service is, of course, paid to the idea that it will take many years to deal with all the problems which face us. Yet where is the plan for dealing with problems over a number of years which ought to flow from this admission?

The Government is, of course, pursuing an implicit medium-term strategy, some elements of which were made clearer by the White Paper on North Sea oil. The aim is to maintain a current account surplus until well into the next decade to cover both the expected capital account deficit and at least some of the scheduled repayments of foreign currency debt.

At least until the early and mid-1980s the extra revenue which the Government will receive from North Sea oil will be used not for more public spending, either on nationalization or on traditional services; it will go instead to finance tax cuts aimed at boosting demand within a framework, as yet undefined, of fiscal caution.

The extra demand which these tax cuts will generate will lead slowly but surely to an expansion of output, that will eventually boost investment and will more immediately start bringing down unemployment from its present level.

That is the sort of policy which might, or might not, attract the wide public support which is essential for any attempt to be carried through for long enough to have a hope of succeeding. But it cannot really hope to be explained to the country as a whole, and thus debated, while it is not spelt out in terms which allow serious discussion. In recent years we have moved backwards rather than forwards in this respect.

Public sector spending plays a major role in the economy and any medium-term framework for economic discussion has to start from matching the planed level of spending, the pianed or expected level of output and the implied use of economic resources. Yet the table linking these has been dropped from the public spending White Paper in recent years.

As well as forecasts for the real economy, any medium-term decisions about spending imply medium-term assessments about taxation and borrowing; yet the budgetary statement next week will be essentially a one-year affair, with the most we can hope for being an updating of the purely hypothetical examples which were cited at the time of the public spending White Paper.

The reason why the Government does not want to spell out in detail its medium-term projections is both obvious and discreditable: the picture which would emerge would either be too obviously rigged (as were previous public spending White Papers) or would too obviously imply a slow reduction in inflation and an even slower reduction in unemployment.

Yet trying to hide these facts from people will not stop their being true. Everyone would like to see a lower rate of inflation and a lower level of unemployment.

The ned which monetarists in the City, left-wing economist in the universities, businessmen in the CBI and union oficials in the TUC have all recognized is that for any economic strategy to have credibility it is necessary to spell out where it will lead over a number of years. It is time that government realized the same thing, too.

David Blake

Maurice Corina examines the White Paper on the nationalized industries

Diversity defeats a neat solution

Yesterday's 40-page White Paper *The Nationalized Industries* is basically the Government's answer to the National Economic Development Office's disquieting study published 18 months ago on the way our main nationalized enterprises are run, both statutorily and by ministerial arm-twisting of board members.

The Treasury's caution can be detected on every page. In essence the last major White Paper on our publicly owned industries, which came out 11 years ago and set a series of economic and financial objectives which were never met, has been taken down off the shelf, dusted, and written up as new.

This is not merely a sour observation. The Government claim to agree with the Nedo's analysis of the problems but disregards its recommendations for a fundamental change in control to remedy defects which have long been obvious to consumers and users of publicly-owned services.

The White Paper is a conservative document, for its series of half promises, hints, mentions of discussions in train, and specific improvements to the system of monitoring performance will not have great impact on customers or employees.

However, there can be some reassurance that the provision of new powers of specific direction proposed for ministers, changes to what goes into balance sheets and annual reports,

Treasury's caution on every page

clarification of pricing and investment criteria, can assist the Government in restoring harmonious relationships between boards and Whitehall.

It is only a matter of weeks since ministers, the British Steel Corporation and MPs were letting fly at each other after the biggest loss in British industrial history. At another extreme, in terms of scale of assets, there was the case of the British Waterways Board, said to be victimized by its sponsoring department and minister after years of suffering various governments, each with their own brand of interference.

Updating the 1967 White Paper is all very well—and few will argue, if this is the starting point, with reforms and a return to financial targets supported by performance indicators—but the reality of the public sector has not been embraced.

It is a very different series of publicly owned enterprises and industries which are managed in 1978 for the taxpayer. The state has bred and nourished creatures never envisaged when Morrisonian concepts took their deep roots in Civil Service and parliamentary minds. Each is different in terms of origins and market disciplines, and some are certainly not even within the scope of the White Paper.

As always, the White Paper is concerned with traditional utilities, such as coal, gas, electricity, posts, telecommunications, and transport undertakings. Yet the very nature of public ownership has changed before our very eyes. Besides the nationalization of the aerospace and shipbuilding industries, and the establishment of the British National Oil Corporation, there is now a state holding company, the National Enterprise Board, responsible for subsidiaries with a turnover of £3,500m and includin gthe likes of British Leyland, Rolls-Royce, and Ferranti.

The NEB has its statutes, of course, but its siblings are hybrids straddling the private and public sectors of the economy. Throw in long standing deviants from the concept of socially-owned utilities—such as British Petroleum, Harland & Wolff&, Cable & Wireless, and the still unincorporated Crown Agents—and the mix of publicly owned and controlled organizations becomes very muddy.

No one can envy Whitehall or Parliament in framing systems of stewardship for taxpapers' investments which will fit neatly into one precise White Paper.

When vast sums of captial—about 15 per cent of public sector borrowing requirements are deployed by industries, clearly there are difficult judgments to be made in taking investment decisions. The idea of introducing required rates of return (dubbed RRR) is a good one in that it develops within the 1967 principle of general financial objectives some measurement of capital costs which will be more related to achieving performance and more even pricing.

To earn 5 per cent in real terms before tax over the working life of an investment programme may give targets some meaning. Forthcoming talks promised on this subject are likely to throw up difficulties.

But there is merit in moving away from excessive concentration on individual projects and the present test discount rates on individual projects towards a more general measurement of a multiplicity of investment within which will be low and high risk schemes.

The Neddy idea for policy councils to protect their boards from undue interference is rejected decisively as likely to slow up decision taking. Instead there will be trials in putting civil servants into unspecified board rooms, an experiment already tried with the BNOC and the Atomic Energy Authority.

More dramatic an answer to Neddy's policy councils might have been for the Government to have displayed the courage of its purported convictions on indusrial democracy. What was good for the Post Office, now bravel yrying out dual direction with worker representatives, is not good or electricity supply, where the subject has been discreetly dropped in the face of union hostility. Yet all

State managers likely to welcome report

nationalized industries are being asked to bring to the Government by this summer their ideas for employee participation.

One of the most striking things about publicly owned concerns has been the deterioration in employees' enthusiasm and esprit de corps, which communicates itself to customers. At least the slight strengthening of the role of consumer councils is better than nothing.

The question that has to be asked is whether the Government's limited proposals will fundamentally change the performance of the railways, or the steel corporation? Obviously the Treasury has learned a bitter lesson about using the state corporations as economic regulators, destroying their price mechanisms, and discriminating against talent through unrealistic salaries.

They are now in markedly better shape—steel and a few others apart—following some capital reconstructions, such as that at the National Coal Board, and the ending of the artificial holding down of prices.

Its timidity apart, the White Paper is a document likely to be welcomed by those who manage our state concerns.

Relationships between state boards and their political masters will always be uneasy, yet proposals such as corporate plans, more realistic procedures, new financial disciplines, and better reports show some governmental willingness to create more orderly arrangements whereby chairmen and their members can carry out their duties.

PHOENIX
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

PRELIMINARY PROFIT STATEMENT

RESULTS
The following are the preliminary results of the Phoenix group of companies for the year ended 31st December 1977, subject to audit, together with the audited results for the year 1976.

	1977 £m	1976 £m
PREMIUM INCOME		
General	323.0	323.4
Long-term	54.1	50.8
	377.1	374.2
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
Investment income	35.9	32.2
Underwriting results:		
General	–1.0	–9.4
Long-term	1.9	1.8
	36.8	24.6
Less expenses not charged to other accounts	0.9	0.1
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	35.9	24.5
Less: Taxation	9.4	9.6
Minority interests	2.4	2.3
NET PROFIT	24.1	12.6
Dividends	6.3	5.4
Net profit retained	17.8	7.2
Earnings per share, calculated on a weighted average basis	40.2p	21.5p

The geographical distribution of the general business is as follows:

	Premiums written 1977 £m	Premiums written 1976 £m	Underwriting balance 1977 £m	Underwriting balance 1976 £m
United Kingdom and Ireland:				
Home fire and accident	93.6	90.2	–1.7	–1.4
Reinsurance subsidiaries	19.4	16.8	–0.7	–0.7
Marine – UK companies	23.5	21.9	–1.3	–0.6
Aviation – UK companies	3.6	5.7	0.5	0.2
	140.1	134.6	–3.2	–2.5
Europe	53.2	51.0	–1.1	–0.2
United States	65.4	70.2	1.3	–5.8
Canada	21.8	24.7	0.4	0.3
Other overseas	42.5	42.9	1.6	–1.2
	323.0	323.4	–1.0	–9.4

Overseas currency transactions have been converted in the main at rates of exchange ruling at 31st December 1977. Business written through subsidiaries in the United States has been included at the rate of $1.92 (1976 $1.70) to the pound.

General premium income world-wide in sterling terms is almost the same as for 1976. After adjusting for changes in rates of exchange there was a growth in premium income of approximately 7%. The previous year's comparison for aviation premiums is distorted by special credits. Investment income has increased by 11.5% and after adjustment for currency changes approximately 22%.

UNDERWRITING
The home fire and accident figures were affected in the fourth quarter by an increase in the amount of fire damage and a higher incidence of motor claims. Marine business produced a loss but the aviation result was satisfactory.

The United States results show an excellent improvement compared with the previous year. Most classes are showing underwriting profits. The statutory operating ratio was 96.6 (1976 107.2).

In Europe the results from Belgium and the Netherlands were poor. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa were all profit earning.

TAXATION
The tax charge is reduced principally by relief arising from tax losses brought forward in respect of the United States and Australian subsidiaries.

DIVIDEND
The directors recommend a final dividend of 5.770p (1976 5.167p) per share to be paid to members on the register at the close of business on 26th May 1978. With the interim dividend of 4.578p already paid this represents the maximum permitted increase over the dividends declared for 1976 as adjusted by the supplementary interim dividend of 0.079p per share paid on 3rd January 1978.

The date of payment of the final dividend will be 3rd July 1978 and the cost £3.5 million.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
The annual general meeting will be held on Thursday 25th May 1978 at 12 noon. The annual report for 1977 will be issued on 29th April.

iness Diary: British Shipbuilders' Whalley • Charge account

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Richard Whalley

builders say, some reduction of the labour force seems inevitablee, even though the contraction may be smoothed by the proposed voluntary retirement scheme which is before Parliament.

Whalley is no stranger to the unions which are members of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Egineering Unions. He served for many years as panel chairman of the Central Conference of the Engineering Employers Federation and has also served on the mechanical engineering little Neddy. He has also been a member of the Industrial Tribunal Panel for some years.

The industrial relations team at British Shipbuilders is now complete and Whalley and his colleagues should soon get down to sorting out the impasse over the recognition dispute involving the Engineers and Managers Asspciation. He has then to look at the strategy for rationalizing the industry's negotiating machinery.

■ Solicitors will have to look to their charges. This month's issue of Which? reports that what the profession terms non-contentious work can sometimes lead to contentious bills and that surprisingly many are reuced on appeal to the Law Society.

Those who are pset at the size of their solicitor's bill have the right to have it independently vetted by the Law Society, by asking the solicitor to apply for a remuneration certificate. Very few do (about one in 870 over conveyancing bills, the Law Society estimates), but of those who bother about a quarter get their bills reduced.

In 1976, the last year for which figures are available, 520 out of 2,010 remuneration certificates applied for led to reductions. For probate work the number of reductions was particularly high—almost half the bills were lowered.

Not surprisingly, the Consumers' Association, which publishes Which?, is urging its members to make more use of the vetting system.

■ Graham Blease, one of the farhers of the computer revolution in brokers' research, is to take up a new post on Monday with McAnelly, Montgomery.

After a long stint at the British Airways Pension Fund, he joined Hoare & Co, Govett in 1964 and was soon involved in the introduction of the firm's computer technology. The result was Datastream, the computerized analytical tool that Hoare sold to a consortium two year ago.

Blease left Datastream last July and to this day remains silent about the row that the disposal caused.

A 13-partner firm, McAnally is much smaller than leading issuing brokers like Hoare, but Blease is going in with a wide research brief and, after an idyllic nine months in clover mostly spent sailing an X-class day boat at Cowes, he will be concentrating on data retrieval improvement and in the belief that the City's computer software is too "packaged", will be seeking to introduce the more "manipulative" systems predominant in the United States.

■ After the Amoco Cadiz affair the business world is wondering who is going to pay—and how much—to clean up the sea and the beaches and to indemnify the Bretons against loss of livelihood.

The most cautious estimates of cost start at about £25m and that excludes the cost of the wrecked vessel itself. The work of cleaning the beaches alone is running at about £120,000 a day at present, even though much of the work is being done free by volunteers.

Even if all goes well and the beaches and rocks are clean by summer, how much is going to be left alive in the sea to provide a living for the Bretons?

Last year 18,000 tons of sea food, worth about £3m, was brought ashore by the 479 fishermen who work at the 13 little ports now oiled up. The three algae treatment factories—which employ 70 people full-time—earn an average of £10.5m a year.

Sand extraction on the beaches brings in a further £300,000 a year. Well over £1m worth of oysters have already been ruined by the Amoco Cadiz spill.

Just how badly the tourist trade will be hit nobody knows until the summer is over. Hotels and cafés are doing good business at present with unseasonal guests who come either to stare at the wreck or to help clear the beaches.

Some marine biologists are unsure how long it is going to take to restock the seas, but it seems more than likely that the Breton fishing community—those who do not emigrate—will have to be supported for up to three years at least.

After the Trrey Canyon affair a number of agreements were drawn up to ensure that money would be available for such purposes. In 1969 the Tovalop Fund was set up by the tanker owners with a $10m ceiling, payable to the government of the country concerned.

Oil refineries then set up the Cristal Fund with a $30m ceiling, which is payable to the country concerned and to the individual victims. There is also a Brussels convention which requires a tanker owner to pay indemnity of at least £1m, if it can be shown the tanker was to blame for pollution.

But Tovalop, Cristal and the convention between them may be unable to pay for the Amoco Cadiz disaster. Amoco's responsibility has yet to be assessed.

Unabashed by yesterday's White Paper on the nationalized industries, which opposes the extension of public dividend capital, one state concern released its trading results declaring a 40 per cent dividend for the taxpayer on its £7m public risk capital. It was the Royal Mint, which also made 39.8 per cent on its capital employed.

Mitchell Cotts Group Limited

Unaudited Interim Results for the Six Months ended 31st December 1977

	Six months ended 31/12/77	Six months ended 31/12/76	Year ended 30/6/77
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	124,741	133,318	276,046
Group profit before interest and taxation	6,094	6,321	15,366
Interest	1,643	1,914	3,897
	4,451	4,407	11,469
Group share of profits of associated companies	131	230	200
Group profit before taxation	4,582	4,637	11,669
Taxation	2,463	2,448	6,460
Group profit after taxation	2,119	2,189	5,209
Minority interests	400	457	1,318
Profit after taxation attributable to Mitchell Cotts Group shareholders	1,719	1,732	3,891*

* before extraordinary items

The results for the six months ended 31st December 1977 are little changed from those achieved in the first half of last year. This is despite a reduced contribution from South Africa and the unfavourable effect of exchange rate movements during this period.

As indicated in the last Annual Report, it is expected that, due mainly to continuing lower profits from South Africa, the results for the full year will be below the previous year's record level. It is still anticipated, however, that the net profit attributable to the Group after extraordinary items will show an increase although, due to the above mentioned factors, this may be somewhat less than was originally envisaged.

An unchanged interim dividend of 0.65625 pence per share has been declared on the ordinary shares and will be paid on 5th June 1978 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 5th May 1978.

P. P. DUNKLEY,
Chairman.

Mitchell Cotts Group Limited
Cotts House, Camomile Street, London, EC3A 7BJ. Telephone: 01-283 1234

For a copy of the interim statement please contact the Secretary

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

For a second day running share prices held firm on a selective buying interest ahead of the udget.

General sentiment was underpinned by the banking figures, suggesting that money supply growth is easing somewhat and the day's trading ended with a majority of small gains.

The one doubt concerned the future course of interest rates which, it is suggested, are bound to rise if there are further moves to support the dollar at the expense of sterling which has performed poorly of late.

There has been a good demand for British Home Stores this week. The shares have risen 7p to 183p, having underperformed of late. This apart, the word is that margins are improving and the upper limit of the £26m to £28.5m market range has been raised by some to £30m. Last year's profit was £25.5m. The figures are due next month.

But, for choice, most investors appear to take the view that it is better to be in rather than out of the market at the present time and the lack of selling is probably the most significant factor behind the present firmness.

Gilts also drew some comfort from the bank figures though it is generally felt that they did little to resolve longer-term doubts. Nevertheless limited support was enough o lif long dates by by between a quarter and a half point even though shorts were a more nervous market and at best added one eighth. The restraint here was interest rates.

The *FT* 30-share index closed another 2.4 better at 470.2, just a shade below its best of the day.

Among the leading industrials GKN immediately lost 3p on disappointment with the previous evening's figures and gloomy outlook. But as dealers took a longer-term view the price recovered and the shares closed at an unchanged 275p.

In spite of the annual uncertainty created by the Budget, BAT Industries met with good support, rising 5p to 307p, while over in electricals BICC rose 9p to 114p after profits were better than had been forecast at the halfway stage. After an early dip on factory closures Thorn rallied to an unchanged 358p but strike-hit profits hit AB Electronic to the tune of an 8p drop to 89p.

Foods shares attracted a good deal of speculative support. Old takeover favourites like Bibby, up 5p to 211p, Geo Bassett, 7p to 141p, and Wheatsheaf 6p to 166p, all went ahead while for a similar reason Avana rose 1½p to 30½p. With results due today Cadbury Schweppes gained a penny to 551p.

Speculators were not deterred by the recent denial from Letraset which rose another 16p to 150p. Apart from the theory of Reckitt & Colman as a potential suitor further light was thrown on the possibility of an American connexion. The word was that the company is in talks on a possible Star Wars children's venture and not necessarily in this connexion the name of Gillette is also mentioned.

There was also speculation in the building sector were SGB were wanted ar 149p, a rise of 5p. The talk here is that Mowlem, with its connexions with the company, are a likely suitor and would be likely, in any event, to oppose any move by a third party.

Elsewhere on the pitch Newarthill 10p to 165p and Marchwiel 16p to 295p were in demand; both having links with the MacAlpine family. Taylor Woodrow rose 4p to 384p in front of figures which, it is hoped will show profits up from £21m to around £24.5m and an improvement in margins.

Strong in recent days on takeover talk Queen's Moat touched 36p before falling back to 33½p, a net rise of 1p, following a denial. G& R. Dawes dipped 7p to 63p on concern over a reported claim against the company but Pork Farms were sparked 5p to 437p by a favourable mention. The composite insurance sector was depressed by disappointing figure from both Sun Alliance, which dipped 15p to 537p, and Phoenix, where the siled was 8p to 256p. After news of a United States deal HK & Shanghai Bank closed a penny off at 261p while the Barclays meeting had the shares 5p better at 340p.

A fine recovery at Sirdar, and British Mohair Spinners more than trebling its profits last year as reported last month have prompted some to look at Parkland Textile (Holdings) where a steep profits climb is also under way. The shares at 61p already yield more than 7 per cent, 6.6 times covered by earnings. Profits jumped by 50 per cent to £1.01m in the six months to last September, after £1.8m in the full year to March 31, 1977.

Equity turnover on April 4 was £76.39m (22,623 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Shell, Lonrho, BAT Ind, ICI, Burmah, Beecham, Glaxo, Gus "A" and Grand Meteropolitan.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
AB Electronic (I)	8.79(7.84)	0.15(0.38)	2.9(6.1)	2.0(1.5)	8/6	—(4.9)
BICC (F)	997.8(898.4)	47.1(53.5)	13.16(9.70)	4.80(4.3)	3/7	705(6.61)
Bick & Edg'tn (F)	37.9(26.3)	2.6(1.8)	8.2(7.61)	2.46(2.25)	3.7	4.46(4.0)
B'sey & Hwks (F)	17.9(17.0)	1.72(2.3)	24.6(24.5)	3.37(3.04)	30/6	5.07(4.59)
Cons Gold Flds (I)	—(—)	33.9(27.9)	11.85(10.59)	3.19(—)	31/5	—(—)
Cornhill Ins (F)	—(—)	7.75(5.94)	—(—)	—(—)	—	1.6(1.3)
JE England (F)	35.5(37.3)	0.45(1.1)	4.39(10.47)	1.05(0.94)	12/6	1.41(1.27)
Gr'ncoat Prop (F)	3.78(5.2)	4.63a(0.20)	16.21a(0.75)	Nil(Nil)	—	—(Nil)
Hiltons Footwr (F)	9.40(7.97)	1.09(0.79)	13.11(8.86)	3.7(3.19)	1/6	4.9(4.3)
Robt McBride (F)	9.42(7.26)	1.73(1.31)	4.10(30.9)	2.45(2.2)	—	4.9(4.3)
Phoenix Ass (F)	—(—)	35.9(24.5)	40.2(21.5)	5.7(5.2)	3/7	10.3(9.2)
Provincial Ins	—(—)	3.38(2.25)	24.91(21.40)	7.15(—)	3/7	13.0(1.7)
WH Smith (F)	393.8(324.1)	20.2(15.6)	14.1(14.0)	1.49(—)	3/7	2.19(1.96)
Sun Alliance (F)	—(—)	57.2(37.8)	64.3(44.1)	10.2(9.3)	6/6	20.2(18.3)
Tilbury Cont (F)	—(—)	2.1(1.9)	51.5(46.8)	14.0(11.9)	31/5	20.0(17.0)
Unicorn Ind (F)	64.6(54.9)	6.6(5.0)	13.8(11.3)	3.47(3.10)	—	5.4(4.8)
Whittingtn Eng (F)	1.08(0.91)	0.16(0.15)	11.8(9.9)	10.95(—)	26/5	17.55(—)
Wombwll F'dry (I)	1.43(1.25)	0.10(00.8)	—(—)	0.33(0.33)	—	—(1.1)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Loss.

Good jump in Unicorn margins but outlook indifferent now

By Bryan Appleyard

Unicorn Industries, the abrasives technology group, increased its pretax profits by 31 per cent on a turnover up by 17.5 per cent in 1977. Profits rose from £5.1m to £6.6m, and turnover from just under £55m to £64.6m.

The figures represent the culmination of Unicorn's five year strategy of opening up world markets. It is now third in the world league table of abrasives technology with 4.1 per cent of the total market of £1.3 billion.

The two leaders are the United States giants Norton, without about 19 per cent, and Carborundum, with about 11 per cent.

Part of this strategy had been the move away from conventional abrasives. These now account for just 55 per cent of turnover against virtually 100 per cent some years ago. The higher growth field of diamond products accounts for 40 per cent, and the group hopes to see this proportion swing further in favour of diamonds.



Mr Brian Ball-Greene, chairman of Unicorn Industries.

About 54 per cent of turnover is now accounted fo overseas sales or exports, international trend and move towards diamonds ing pursued with several gic overseas acquisitions cent and forthcoming ac tons could add about £1 the turnover figures.

Nevertheless, Mr Brian Greene, chairman, mak clear that a genuine im ment in world trade as a is necessary to ma growth.

"Present indications s that management action may not be able to gene significant profit increa the short-term without a provement in the lev demand, of which there sign so far", he comm

Net borrowings are cur running at 31 per cent of holders' funds. Assumin all acquisition plans go this could increase to aro per cent at the year en final dividend is 5.266p making a total of 8.224p

Ranks Hovis in £1.4m expansion

In a deal worth about £1.46m, Ranks Hovis McDougall has agreed to take over Swel Foods (Holdings). Swel, an unlisted public company, produces and supplies dried vegetables, mainly to the catering trade. The group, whose factory is at Boston in Lincolnshire, employs about 200 people.

In the year to April 30, 1977, Swel made pre-tax profits of £372,000 on sales of about £5.3m and net tangible assets attributable to ordinary shareholders at that date were about £1.1m.

The directors and certain major shareholders of Swel have given irrevocable undertakings to accept for 138,398 ordinary shares, which is 42.5 per cent of the equity. Swel's directors, advised by S. G. Warburg, intend to recommend the offer to shareholders.

Morgan Grenfell will despatch formal documents on behalf of Ranks as soon as practicable.

Black and Edgington 50 up on pre-tax profits

By Victor Felstead

A new record has been set by Black and Edington, the camping, caravan and workwear group, whose headquarters are in Port Glasgow.

On turnover 44 per cent up at £37.9m, pre-tax profits went 50 per cent ahead to £2.69m last year. The newly-acquired A-Line Caravans achieved the forecast of pre-tax profits of £725,000 for the year to October 31st, 1977, made at the time of the takeover, and £380,000 of the profit increase came from this source.

With earnings per stock unit up from 7.61p, adjusted for last year's scrip issue, to 8.2p, the total gross dividend rises from the equivalent of 6.1p to a maximum 6.76p. Trading in most areas of the group was good, declares Mr Robin Duthie, chaidman.

Although Black's retail side had a tough year thanks to the drop in consumer spending, export business made a much bigger contribution.

The workwear divisio tinued to make headwa the industrial textile si did well. Black's newly- caravan division, after start to 1977, found sales second half rather flat i vans. But the group development in touring has been well received trade. The "Adve motor caravan range is so well that the group i ing a specialised fact handle this product.

In spite of obvio economic uncertainties Duthie reports signs of ing consumer demand group's retail shops.

Given even mildly fav conditions, he is confide with a full year's contr from recent takeovers : expected improvement other areas of the grou and Edgington should ac "substantial improvem both turnover and pro year.

Jubilee boost for Savoy Hotel

The year of the Queen's Silver Jubilee proved a record breaking one for the Savoy Hotel, with pre-tax profits for 1977 more than doubled at £2.69m. But the board warns that it may prove difficult to beat last years results which were helped by an exceptional performance in the first half followed by a further improvement in the second half. The board is also proposing a script issue on the basis of one for ten.

Scot & Continenta unitization plan

After a full investiga the various possibiliti board of Scottish and ental Investment consid a scheme for unitizatio company would be in t interests of shareholde ject to the necessary being obtained it int submit such a scheme t holders as soon as pra It is hoped to implen scheme before the en group's financial year o 31.

Hepworth going over J'son Richards' head

Having failed to reach agreement with the board of H. and R. Johnson-Richards Tiles, the directors of Hepworth Ceramic Holdings are still going ahead with their £26m bid.

Following the announcement on March 13 that the Hepworth board had told the J.-R. chairman it would welcome merger talks, discussions were held on the proposed terms. But agreement has not been reached on terms which the J.-R. board could recommend. The terms are the ones originally proposed by Hepworth: one ordinary share at 113p—an increase of Hepworth share, plus 39p cash, for each J.-R. ordinary, and 70p cash for each preference.

Taking Hepworth's shares at Tuesday's price of 79p, the ordinary offer values each J.-R. about 39 per cent over 85p, the price on March 10, the day before the Hepworth board informed the J.-R. chairman it wanted talks.

The preference offer is double the March 10 price. J.-R.'s shares fell by 3p to 113p yesterday.

Loss-making Newey Group budgets for profits

Birmingham-based smallware manufacturer, Newey Group, which reported a big rise in losses for last year, looks set for recovery. The chairman, Mr M. Newey, reports that the board has set what it believes to be realistic budgets for 1978 and these show profits for both home and overseas companies.

To satisfy themselves and their bankers that these budgets are soundly-based and to determine their future cash needs in the new circumstances, the directors have asked the auditors to examine the budgets and report.

The board feels confident of having taken steps which should lead to recovery.

The auditor's report says that the accounts have been prepared on the basis of the group being a going concern. This assumes the continued support of the principal banker.

Sales in the first half-year increased from £7.84m to £8.79m while earnings a share fell from 6.1p to 2.9p. Production was disrupted by an official strike over the Phase 3 pay policy. This resulted in exceptional.. overtime to re-establish adequate component supplies to the group's customers.

Profits halved at J. E. England

Although a poor potato trading season more than halved profits of J. E. England and Sons (Wellington) in 1977, the board is confident of the long-term future. Pre-tax profits slumped from a record £1.11m to £450,000 on turnover down from £37.32m to £35.52m. However, the total gross payment rises from 1.93p to 2.15p, the maximum allowed. The board explains that 1977 started with part of the exceptionally profitable potato season of 1976-77. But the second half formed part of the 1977-78 season, during which potato trading conditions have been extremely bad, resulting, against expectations, in a loss for the period. But the board is confident of the long-term future.

Strike takes its toll of A. B. Electronic

Interim profits at strike-troubled A.B. Electronic have taken a battering. Pre-tax profits in the six months to December 31, plunged by more than half to £155,000. But a rally in the second half is expected although the beginning was marred by heavy loss production because of severe weather and certain material shortages.

Offer may be on way for Kingside Inv

The board of Kingside Investment has been approached, and an offer may be in the way. The group, in which Clarke Nickolls & Coombs has a 5.6 per cent stake, River Plate & General Investment Trust 15 per cent, and Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society 14.3 per cent will be issuing on April 10 a statement showing the net asset value of the shares as at March 31. Shareholders will be kept informed of any development.

The group's shares stand at about 48p, giving a market valuation of £4.3m.

Efficiency boosts Wombwell by 20 pc

Results from Wombwell Foundry and Engineering, the roll maker, iron founder and engineering group, reports a rise in pre-tax profits from £88,000 to £105,000 for the half year to January 31. This has been achieved more by improved efficiency than by any improvement in market conditions. Orders continue to be scarce and when available are won on narrow margins. However, the chairman expects the results for the full year to be no less favourable than last year.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Automated Sec 8% Cnv Pf (£1)	143
Kensington Chel 13¼% 85-7 (£100)	£100¾ xd
Do Variable 1982 (£100)	£100¾
Mid Sussex Wtr 7% 1983 (£)	£102
Pearson S. 10¾% Fdg Cnv 1983-88	£101
Saga Holidays 20p Ord (£20)	120
Tunnelcte 10¼% 1986-91 (£250m)	£96½
Do Variable 1991 (£250)	£100
York Wtr 11½ 1988 (£250)	£95

	Latest date of lodging	
RIGHTS ISSUES		
Com Bnk Amst (SAL.75p)	Mar. 10	130

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £50 paid. c £15 paid. d £20 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £A1 paid. h £50 paid. i £40 paid. j £80 paid.

SUN ALLIANC INSURANCE GROU

THE RESULTS FOR 1977 ARE SHOWN BELOW:—

	1977 £m
Premium Income—Fire, Accident and Marine	465.5
Underwriting Transfers:	
Fire and Accident	1.1
Marine, Aviation and Transport	—
Long-term Insurance Profits	2.7
Investment Income*	53.2
Other Income	0.2
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	57.2
Less	
U.K. and Overseas Taxation	25.3
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	31.9
Less	
Minority Interests	0.2
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	31.7
COST OF DIVIDENDS	10.0†
PROFIT RETAINED	21.7
EARNINGS PER SHARE	54.31p

* After deducting loan stock interest
† Including deferred final dividend 1976

Underwriting Results

Home Underwriting showed an overall profit several sections of the business producing improved r but despite a considerable reduction in subsidence there was still a substantial underwriting loss on the Personal Account.

Overseas, profitable results in a number of im territories were outweighed by severe losses in Germa Holland. Underwriting conditions have continued prove in the United States and our non-marine b there showed a much reduced loss.

The 1975 Marine, Aviation and Transport A closed with a small loss but it has not been necess make any transfer from Profit and Loss Account.

The valuation of the main Life Fund as at 31st J ber, 1977, resulted in an increased transfer of pro shareholders.

Dividend

The Directors have resolved to declare at the A General Meeting on 24th May, 1978, a total divid 20.154p per share in respect of the year 1977 or such amount as will, if the rate of tax credit is changed, the maximum dividend allowed under current legisla be paid. An interim dividend of 10.0p per share was p 6th January, 1978, and the final dividend of 10.154p, larger amount as may be appropriate, will be paid July next.

The total dividend, with the appropriate tax cred be equivalent to a gross distribution of 30.537p per The comparable amount for 1976, including the d final dividend of 0.142p per share paid in January, 19 27.761p per share.

Full Accounts and the Chairman's Stateme be posted to shareholders on the 21st April, 197

5.4.1978.

BICC 77

Highlights from the Statement of the Chairman — Mr. C.H.Broughton Pipkin:-

- earnings per share up 36% resulting from improvements in UK operating profits, lower finance charges and taxation.
- results reflect initial success of planned expansion by way of direct exports, overseas contracting activities, and acquisitions.
- final ordinary dividend increased by 10% to 4.80p per share making 7.05p per share total for the year (1976: 6.61p).

GROUP RESULTS	1977 £m	1976 £m
GROUP SALES		
United Kingdom	419.5	377.5
Exports	212.7	165.2
Overseas	365.6	355.7
	997.8	898.4
OPERATING PROFIT	55.5	53.3
FINANCE CHARGES	8.4	9.8
PRE-TAX PROFIT	47.1	43.5
TAXATION	21.0	23.0
AFTER-TAX PROFIT	26.1	20.5
MINORITY INTERESTS	6.8	7.0
ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT	19.3	13.5
EARNINGS PER SHARE	13.16p	9.70p
DIVIDENDS PER SHARE - Net	7.05p	6.61p

The above 1976 results exclude extraordinary losses on investments of £5.9m.

The Final Ordinary Dividend of 4.80p net per Share (1976 – 4.36p net per Share) will be paid to Ordinary Shareholders registered in the books of the Company on 26th May, 1978. Warrants will be posted on 30th June, 1978, payable 3rd July, 1978.

The complete Press Release (which includes an analysis of performance by Group Company and a Statement of the Group Financial Position) is available from the Secretary, BICC Limited, P.O. Box No. 5, 21, Bloomsbury Street, WC1B 3QN.

BICC

The 1977 Annual Report will be posted to Share and Loan Stock Holders on 5th May, 1978.

eencoat accounts qualified £15m loan is arranged

Maughan
e weeks time, Green-
ntries will convene an
nary meeting to sanc-
ary necessary increase
ring limits. The pro-
reflect the "material
f the cancellation of
ling permit for the
l development in

counts for the year to
last, which have been
until the French Gov-
indicated the likely
compensation for the
m, have been heavily
by the auditors, and
net asset reduction
p to 2.24p per share.

While the group's borrowing limits had been fixed at four times share capital and reserve, the accounts show total debts of around £11m against net assets of £714,000.

Shareholders, who include Guinness Mahon with 47.6 per cent and the liquidators of Marc Gregory with 39.1 per cent, will be asked to approve a £15m loan transfusion from Banque Hypothecaire Europeene. This will enable Greencoat to complete the remaining 69,7000 sq metres of the Grancanal scheme by 1980.

The accounts are qualified to the extent that the 12.4m franc compensation and the proposed 9m franc reimbursement of density tax have been agreed but not paid.

The attributable deficit last year amounted to £4.84m against a profit of £322,000 after the £4.76 loss on Grancanal. But this loss also takes a view of the likely construction costs and sale proceeds of these apartments.

The board now believes that the financial position should slowly improve. With a UK commercial and industrial portfolio worth around £5m— taking development properties at cost—its seeks to enhance the balance sheet structure with a programme of selective sales.

rington Viyella chief optimistic

nancial Staff
nably cheerful state-
e from Mr Leonard
chairman of Carring-
lla, at yesterday's
eting.

recent business has
than buoyant, he
holders, indications
ceived from those
the business more
ncerned in selling
etail outlets, besides
st increase in con-
nding, suggest that

the textile leader has grounds for "some optimism" this year.

Last year saw a reversal of the group's normal pattern of profit earning. The first half of 1977 was reasonably buoyant. But the second showed decided weakness for three months of the six.

Trading now, in common with the rest of the textile industry, and business in general, has shown a continuation of these rather depressed conditions since the start of the year.

However, the garment companies are reporting much-improved forward orders for deliveries in the second half year compared with the similar half last year.

Likewise, Carrington's household textiles, which are sold direct to retail outlets see brighter trading prospects from the middle of the year onwards.

Carrington's exports depend very much on the economy of the countries concerned. Conditions in Europe are depressed, but the group's figures to date are reasonable.

Shares star as Tilbury contradicts own gloom

By Our Financial Staff

Tilbury Contracting Group has overturned the gloomy interim predictions for the year toend-December lastand, rather than the indicated downturn, annual pre-tax profits improved by 8.6 per cent to £2.11m.

To a large extent this reflects Tilbury's success in winning the few civil engineering contracts available at reasonable profit margins. Indeed, ourstanding construction orders in the United Kingdom are now 13 per cent ahead of the position a year ago and, by and large, prospects in the domestic market look a little better than at this time last year.

Turnover last year climbed from £31.09m to £34.89m. The Nigerian content forms a significant proportion of the current workload. Roadmaking contracts in Nigeria, amounting to N30m (£25.17m), have been secured, and include the £20m Ibadan Ring Road and rights to work a quarry for the production of crushed aggregates have been acquired.

Nigerian profits (likely to have been around N230,000 or £193,000 in the six months to end-September last) have been excluded from the group total since Tilbury's present interest in that subsidiary must be cut from 60 per cent to 40 per cent. Nonetheless, a further £1.2m has been invested in the build-up of plant and equipment in Nigeria.

Other additional United Kingdom investment comprises £1.4m in plant and property and £1.5m in additional work-in-progress.

A final dividend of 14.04079p hoists the total to the maximum permitted 20.04079p a share.

Tax is shown at £1m against £804,000 but, such is the incidence of stock appreciation relief, no mainstream corporation tax should be payable in the current year. Earnings in 1977 climbed from 46.88p to 51.51p where the shares—one of yesterday's star performers with a 26p climb to 266p—look very secure on an historic p/e of 5.16.

While it might be difficult to envisage very much United Kingdom growth this year, excluding any Budget day shocks, the multiple contrasts with a construction sector p/e of 8.35 and with vague but persistent bid talk in the background the shares may have further to go.

Strong yen and slump holds back Hitachi

Hitachi, one of Japan's leading electrical machinery manufacturers, estimates that net profit and sales for the year 1977 ended March 31 level after good gains in the previous year, Mr Akitomo Yoshikawa, a senior managing director, states.

The parent company had posted a 30,300m yen (about £60.6m) net profit on sales of 1,000.000m yen in 1976, up 56.7 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively.

Mr Yoshikawa said the outlook for Japan's economy was getting more chaotic as a result of the unexpectedly rapid pace of the yen's appreciation against the dollar since last autumn and prolonged sluggishness of capital spending. Talk of possible moves to restrict Japan's strong exports was also unsettling, he said.

Hitachi was able to produce about the same after-tax profit in 1977 as in 1976 because of rationalization and new technology developments to cope with the yen's rise and declining orders from overseas customers.

Mr Yoshikawa also said that domestic demand for electronic products such as colour television sets remained inactive. Hitachi, he said, would be able to post some increase in net profit in the year just started and ending next March 31, as government public work stimulus steps would take more effect toward the second half of the year.

Hitachi in planning to increase raw material import quotas to the 10 per cent level of overall sales from the current 5 per cent level in the next few years, making full use of the yen's appreciation, Mr Yoshikawa said. — AP-Dow Jones.

International

Abex $5m investment

Part of IC Industries, Abex Corporation of Chicago, says that its aerospace division will spend $5m (about £2.6m) to expand and equip four of its on the plants last year and will continue beyond 1979, Abex said. Two of the plants are in California, one is in West Germany and the fourth is in Japan. The aerospace division produces hydraulic pumps, motors and valves used to supply and control hydraulic power on aircraft.

Bouygues big jump

Société Bouygues, a major French public works concern, has reported a net group profit of 50.17m francs (about £5m) for 1977—more than double the 18.2m francs reported for the previous year. Parent company earnings stood at 35m francs (after 16.86m francs of depreciation allowances), compared with 16.86m (23m depreciation allowances) a year before.

The company recommends the distribution of a 28-franc net dividend per share, up from 21.30 francs paid for 1976.

Olivetti raising capital

Olivetti, Italy's largest office machines and computers group, is considering an increase in its registered capital. Details of the operaton are under study.

The size of the operation was not given. However, reliable sources said the increase would be at least 40,000m lire (about £81.6m) raising capital to 100,000m lire from the present 60,000m. The last previous capital increase by Olivetti was 14 years ago, to 60,000m lire from 44,000m.

The official said that a need for cash to meet mounting short-term debts, estimated at 90,000m lire, was not part of the reason to increase capital.

BCCI expansion

Bank of Commerce and Credit International (BBC1) plans to open a bank with several branches in New York, Mideast reports.

The New York-based newsletter, published by Mr David T. Mizrahi, said BBC1 had expanded quickly in the last two years in London. The president of the bank is Pakistan-born Mr Agha Hassan Abedi. BBC1 has close connexions with ruling Arab families and merchants in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Qatar. It was said that the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheik Zayed bin Sultan an-Nahiyan, is reported to own 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the bank's shares.

The Bank of America, it is claimed, recently reduced its holdings in the bank to 24 per cent from 30 per cent when it did not participate in a rights issue. BBC1 is reported to have assets of slightly more than $2,000m (about £105.2m) at the end of 1977.

Chase Manhattan Asia

Chase Manhattan Asia announces net profits for 1977 amounting to SUS5m (about £2.6m). This represents an increase of 25 per cent over 1976. CMAL, the Asia-Pacific merchant banking arm of the Chase Manhattan Bank, was established in Hongkong in December, 1977, an increase of 40 per cent over 1976.

CMAL says that the increases and other activities now ranks it at the forefront of merchant banks in the Asia-Pacific area. CMAL and its London affiliate last year managed 12 per cent of the total US$3,600m Euro dollar bond ssues in the Asia-Pacific area.

Gateway in attack on Government

By Margaret Drummond

Although the Gateway Building Society was following the Building Societies Association's recommendaton to cut back mortgage advances, it did not concur with the government's view that there had been an unacceptable rise in house prices in recent months.

Mr Sydney Burton, Gateway's managing director, said at the annual general meeting yesterday that such artificial controls were no answer to long-term housing problems. Meanwhile Gateway chairman, Mr Harold Bell, said that mortgage advances had risen by only £4m to £105m during 1977.

Some £31m of loans were effectively carried over into 1978. Net investment increased by £90m last year—twice the figure for 1976—and deposits reached a new peak of £273.5m.

Share rise brings denial from Queens Moat Houses

The jump in Queens Moat Houses has prompted a denial from the board. Mr. M. A. Marcus, a director, said that he and his co-directors were unaware of any reason for the sudden burst of activity in the shares, which rose by 2p to 32p, a new 1977-78 "high", on Tuesday.

Mr Marcus knew that there were all sorts of rumours suggesting bidders, but the directors were not in any takeover talks with anyone. This Romford-based group is a hotelier, restaurateur, caterer, meat wholesaler and wine merchant.

AUSTRALIAN COAL PLAN
Two Australian-owned companies, Ampol Petroleum and pioneer Concrete, are to join with the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in a proposed large new coal mining venture in the upper Hunter Valley involving the production of both coking and steaming coal for export

Briefly

COMMERCIAL UNION
Part of the former Hunslet RFC ground at Parkside Lane, Leeds (about four acres) has been acquired by Commercial Union Properties for development as warehousing. It was purchased from Roban Construction (UK).

CORNHILL INS
In UK motor, liability and engineering all did well but property account had a difficult year, with major loss in household branch.

SOUTH KOREAN LOAN
Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed repayment and funding for an $8m loan which Hill Samuel, acting as agent for a syndicate of banks, has made available to Hyundai International Inc of South Korea.

CREDIT FOR ROMANIA
Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £5m line of credit which National Westminster Bank has made available to the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade.

HONEYWELL—MITSUBISHI
Minneapolis.—Honeywell Information Systems and Mitsubishi office machinery company have signed a memorandum of intent looking towards the establishment of a jointly owned Japanese corporation.

SOUTH ROODEPOORT
Johannesburg.—South Roodepoort Main Reef Areas said that it will discontinue development at the mine. Operations can probably be continued for nine to 12 months, whereafter the mine is expected to be closed.—Reuter.

G. R. DAWES HOLDING
Liquidator states that on April 10 he proposes to make a second distribution of 35p an ordinary share. This brings the distribution so far made to a total of 135p a share.

PROVINCIAL INS
UK underwriting result for 1977 was disappointing but motor business continued to be profitable. Overseas business virtually broke even.

STONE-PLATT INDS.
Chairman says that the company continues to maintain a strong market position with all its main products. However, board does not foresee any sustained upturn in world economic activity during 1978. It is therefore too early in the year to make any firm forecast.

GESTETNER HLDGS
Coupon on issue of £10m bonds due 1988 fixed at 11 per cent a year at 100 per cent.

Business appointments

Mr John Profumo is named Provident Life deputy head

Mr John Profumo has been made deputy chairman of Provident Life Association of London.

Mr Harold Bowman and Mr Sydney Robin have been appointed assistant managing directors of Great Universal Stores.

Mr F. Bolsson, Mr A. Burke and Mr D. Halliday join the board of British Relay. Mr J. McQuestion has retired.

Mr Ralph Kanter the Thomas Cook group director of overseas operations, becomes group managing director banking. Mr Alan Kennedy, managing director of Thomas Cook Ltd, becomes group managing director travel. Mr David Loretto, president of Thomas Cook Inc, has been appointed to the board of Thomas Cook Group.

Mr Cyril English, deputy chief general manager of Nationwide Building Society, has been appointed a director.

Mr Henry Elstone, Mr Ken Gledhill, Mr Eric Hall and Mr Adrian Schofield have joined the main board of Farnell Electronics.

Mr Richard Whalley has been made a full-time member of the board of British Shipbuilding.

Mr A. A. Watt, deputy group managing director of Aurora Holdings, becomes managing director in succession to Mr R. Atkinson, who remains full-time executive chairman. Mr A. Laughland has been made director of business development.

Mr Martin Grafton-Grattan has been made a director of Bland Payne (International) from April 15. Bland Payne (UK) has apointed the following new executive directors from April 1: Mr Willie Gray, Mr John Tapscott, Mr Gordon Cook and Mr Mike Ridd.

Mr John Hepworth has been appointed a director of Gordon and Gotch Holdings. Mr John Menzies has resigned.

Mr B. L. Hemming, chief executive of Pritex Plastics, has joined the board of the parent copany, Reylon PBWS.

Mr Alec Bromley is to become a director of Morgan-Grampian. Mr Martin Hudson is resigning from the board on April 30.

Sir James Vernon has been elected chairman of CSR.

Mr Nick Burton-Carter has been apointed financial director of TI Weldles.

Mr Peter Hill and Dr Trevor Palmer have become directors of Tunnel Refineries.

Mr John Harvison has been apointed director of the Knitting Industries' Federation. He succeeds Mr Alan Kershaw, who has retired.

Barclays Bank Limited

Annual eneral Meeting

e Annual General Meeting for 1978 of
s Bank Limited was held on Wednesday
il 1978 at the Head Office of the Bank,
bard Street, London E.C.3.
A. F. Tuke (the Chairman) presided.
e Secretary read the Notice convening
eting and the Report of the Auditors.
e Report of the Directors and the
ts for the year 1977 were approved.
al Dividends of 5.6286p per £1 Ordinary
which includes 0.0791p per £1 Ordinary
dditionally payable in respect of 1976,
7p per £1 Staff stock were declared, pay-
21st April 1978 to the Stockholders on
ister of Members at the close of busi-
10th March 1978 in the case of Ordinary
olders and at the close of business on
cember 1977 in the case of the Staff
olders.
e Directors retiring in accordance with
icles of Association, including those
by rotation, were re-elected with the
on of Sir John Thomson K.B.E.,
an of the Bank from 1962 to 1973,
account of age did not seek re-election.
ier ordinary business was transacted.
Vote of Thanks to the Staff and to the
an for presiding at the Meeting was
d by Mr. C. J. S. Bonington C.B.E., and
irman responded.

BARCLAYS

REGISTERED OFFICE:
RD STREET, LONDON EC3P 3AH. REG. NO. 48839.

oulton

Interim Results

creased Home and Export Sales

creased Pre-Tax Profits

arative ires	6 months to Dec. 1977 £000	6 months to Dec. 1976 £000
ver	9,690	8,420
before Tax	575	495
n Dividend	0.55p	0.50p

illiam Boulton Group Limited
m · Stoke-on-Trent · England

Half-Yearly Statement

Gold Fields

The unaudited results of the Group for the half-year ended 31 December 1977 are shown below together with the corresponding figures for the half-year to 31 December 1976 and those for the whole year to 30 June 1977.

For comparative purposes, the figures for the half-year to 31 December 1976 have been restated to reflect the accounting policies for deferred tax and stocks which were adopted in the accounts for the year to 30 June 1977.

	Half-year to 31.12.77 £ million	Half-year to 31.12.76 £ million	Whole year to 30.6.77 £ million
Revenue			
Construction materials companies	15.4	8.7	17.7
Industrial and commercial companies	5.8	6.9	13.6
Mining companies	5.8	5.0	10.1
Dividends on investments	7.0	7.8	14.8
Realisation of investments, less unrealised depreciation	2.6	2.4	7.0
Fees and sundry revenue	3.7	4.8	11.4
	40.3	35.6	74.6
Expenses			
Administration, technical and general expenses	4.3	4.4	8.5
Interest on loan capital	6.6	6.1	12.2
Exceptional amounts written off in respect of mining subsidiaries	—	—	21.6
Exploration expenditure written off	2.1	2.4	5.3
	27.3	22.7	27.0
Share of profit of associated companies	6.6	5.2	8.6
Profit before taxation	33.9	27.9	35.6
Taxation:			
Group	15.0	12.4	15.5
Associated companies	0.5	0.7	0.6
Net profit	18.4	14.8	19.5
Attributable to outside shareholders	3.2	1.8	(5.5)
Attributable to the members of Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd.	15.2	13.0	25.0
Earnings per share (based on the average issued Ordinary share capital)	11.85p	10.59p*	20.28p*

*Adjusted in respect of the rights issue in November 1977.

Group Profit

Group profit before taxation amounted to £33.9 million which is an increase of £6.0 million or 22% compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Revenue of the construction materials companies at £15.4 million was higher by £6.7 million due mainly to improved earnings from Amey Roadstone Corporation's operations in the U.K. There was a slight increase in the volume of work available but nevertheless the U.K. production facilities remained underutilised. Profits in the U.S.A. include those from Hydro Conduit Corporation which was acquired in mid-August.

Industrial and commercial companies revenue fell by £1.1 million to £5.8 million. In the U.K. Alumasc achieved a substantial increase in both turnover and profit but this was more than offset by a reduction in the earnings of Azcon and losses on the metal trading activities of the Tennant Group. The decline in Azcon's earnings was mainly attributable to lower scrap prices and the difficult market for steel in the U.S.A.

The mining companies increased their revenue by £0.8 million to £5.8 million. In Australia higher profits were achieved at the Renison tin mine and the Bellambi coal mine. However, difficult market conditions resulted in losses from mineral sands and iron-ore operations.

Dividends on investments showed a slight reduction at £7.0 million due principally to changes in exchange rates.

Profit on realisation of investments was slightly higher at £2.6 million after charging £3.1 million (last year £6.4 million) in respect of unrealised depreciation.

Fees and sundry revenue reduced by £1.1 million to £3.7 million. This was due to a number of factors, the principal one being the cessation of Azcon's income arising under the sale agreement in respect of its former zinc mines.

The Group's share of profit of the associated companies amounted to £6.6 million of which £5.9 million related to its 49 per cent interest in Gold Fields of South Africa. The latter represents an increase of £1.5 million from the corresponding period of the previous year and was mainly due to higher share dealing profits.

Interim Dividend

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 3.1916p per share (representing an increase of 10 per cent over that for last year) payable on 31 May 1978 to holders of Ordinary shares registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 28 April 1978 and to holders of Coupon No. 123 detached from Ordinary share warrants to bearer.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to registered shareholders on 30 May 1978.

Shareholders on the Johannesburg Branch Register of the Company will be paid from the Company's office at 75 Fox Street, Johannesburg, in South African currency at the London foreign exchange market spot selling rate for Rand at the close of business on 28 April 1978, or if no dealings in Rand are transacted on that date, at the close of business on the day next following on which dealings in Rand are transacted.

Holders of Ordinary share warrants to bearer are notified that Coupon No. 123 will be paid:

in London at

Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA

or in Paris at

Lloyds Bank International (France) Limited, 43 Boulevard des Capucines, 75061 Paris, Cedex 02, France

or in Zurich at

Union Bank of Switzerland, 8021 Zurich, 45 Bahnhofstrasse

on 31 May 1978 or at the expiration of six clear days after lodgment thereof, whichever is the later.

Outlook

Current indications are that the earnings of the Group for the year will be higher than those for last year and it is the Directors' present intention to recommend the maximum permitted increase of 10 per cent in the final dividend. It is anticipated that profits of the gold mines should be higher in the current six months than in the half-year to 31 December. The price of tin remains satisfactory and the prospects for the construction materials and industrial companies are promising.

The contribution of Consolidated Gold Fields and its subsidiaries to the recently announced equity issue for the completion of the development of the Deelkraal gold mine will be financed from South African resources.

The reorganisation of the Group continues and steps have been taken in North America to acquire the minority shareholdings in Azcon and Newconex Holdings which will enhance operating flexibility. In Australia the shareholdings in Commonwealth Mining Investments and Lawrenson Alumasc have been sold as it was considered that these were no longer relevant to the Group's operations.

49 Moorgate,
London EC2R 6BQ.

By Order of the Board,
P. F. G. ROE
Secretary

5 April 1978

Consolidated Gold Fields Limited

MARKET REPORTS

COPPER: Cash wire bars gained £10 and three months put on £7.75.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £700-701 a metric ton; three months, £715-15.50. Sales, 6,500 tons. Cash cathodes, £691-692; three months, £706-06.50. Sales, 75 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £706-06.50; three months, £720.50-21.00. Settlement, £706.50. Sales, 7,100 tons. Cash cathodes, £696.50-97.00; three months, £711-11.50. Settlement, £697. Sales, 400 tons.
SILVER lost about 5p in the ring.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 282.55p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 527.2c); three months, 287.55p (535.7c); six months, 292.35p (547.3c); one year, 303.15p (571.0c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 280.6-80.9p; three months, 285.6-85.8p. Sales, 45 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 282.1-82.3p; three months, 287-87.2p. Settlement, 282.3p. Sales, 112 lots.
TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £5,710-20 a metric ton; three months, £5,750-55. Sales, 350 tons. High grade, cash, £5,710-25; three months, £5,750-70. Sales, 20 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £5,720-30; three months, £5,750-55. Settlement, £5,730. Sales, 675 tons. High grade, cash, £5,720-30; three months, £5,760-70. Settlement, £5,730. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM1,476 a picul.
LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £309.50-310.00 per metric ton; three months, £314.50-15.00. Sales, 1,750 tons. Morning.—Cash, £312-12.25; three months, £317-17.25; settlement, £312.25. Sales, 4,850 tons.
ZINC.—Cash gained £11.50 and three months put on £11. Afternoon.—Cash, £313-314 a metric ton; three months, £318-18.50. Sales, 3,600 tons. Morning.—Cash, £315-316; three months, £319.50-19.75. Settlement, £316. Sales, 2,800 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.
PLATINUM was at £117.05 ($219) a troy ounce.
RUBBER was irregular (pence per kilo).—May, 45.95-46.50; June, 46.50-47.30; July-Sept, 48.75-48.00; Oct-Dec, 50.50-50.55; Jan-March, 51.45-52.00; April-June, 53.35-53.50; July-Sept, 55.05-55.15; Oct-Dec, 56.40-56.50; Jan-March, 57.85-57.90. Sales: 10 lots at 5 tonnes, 568 at 15 tonnes.
RUBBER PHYSICALS are uncertain. Spot, 45.25-47.50. Cifs, May, 48.75-49.25; June, 49.19.50.
COFFEE: Robustas were steady; arabicas were steady.
ROBUSTAS (£ per metric tonne): May, 1,400-1,410; July, 1,307-1,309; Sept, 1,266-1,271; Nov, 1,245-1,251; Jan, 1,210-1,225; March, 1,185-1,225; May, 1,190-1,225; May, 1,190-1,235. Sales: 2,047 lots including 14 options.
ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos): April, 201-203.50; June, 175.50-75.75; Aug, 160.25-61.00; Oct, 148-49; Dec, 138.25-39.00; Feb, 130-35; April, 127-30. Sales: 33 lots.
PALM OIL was dull.—April, £320-50 per metric ton; May, June, July and Aug, £300-30; Sept, £290-330; Oct, £290-330; Nov, £280-315; Dec, £280-310.
COCOA was steadier.—May, £1,971-74 per metric ton; July, £1,917-18; Sept, £1,870-73; Dec, £1,810-15; March, £1,755-70; May, £1,712-15; July, £1,650.50-90.00. Sales, 3,320 lots including 38 options. ICCO prices: daily, 156.29c; 15-day average, 158.47c; 22-day average, 155.07c (US cents per lb).
SUGAR futures were very steady. The London daily price of "raws" was £1.50 lower at £98.50; the "whites" price was £1.50 lower at £104.50.—May, £101.25-01.60 per metric ton; Aug, £106.80-06.95; Oct, £110.25-10.75; Dec, £113.25-14.00; March, £119.75-20.00; May, £123-23.50; Aug, £125.75-26.50. Sales: 2,358 lots. ISA prices: 7.59c; 15-day average, 7.58c.
SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—April, £124-25 per metric ton; June, £125.50-25.90; Aug, £125.50-25.70; Oct, £119.10-20.00; Dec, £115.50-16.00; Feb, £116-18; April, £116-20.00. Sales: 155 lots.
WOOL: Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo).—May, 222-25; July, 227-32; Oct, 232-35; Dec, 234-37; March, 238-39; May, 238-42; July, 238-43; Oct, 238-47. Sales: nil.
JUTE was steady.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, afloat, $385 per long ton. "D" grade, afloat, $365. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, spot, Rs595 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs595.
GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: April-May, £93.50 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 13 per cent: April, first half May, £88; May-June, £84.50.
MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: April, £101.75; May, £105 shipment east coast. South African yellow, May, £76.50 quoted.
BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—
BARLEY was steady: May, £79.15; Sept, £79.20; Nov, £81.70; Jan, £84.50; March, £86.70. Sales: 168 lots.
WHEAT: old crop steadier; new crop barely steady: May, £91.30; Sept, £84.65; Nov, £87.35; Jan, £89.70; March, £82.50. Sales: 145 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.—

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Hertford	—	£85.70	£74.90
Borders W	—	—	—

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 5.—GB: Cattle, 67.80p per KgLW (−0.83). United Kingdom: Sheep, 138.8p per KgEsDCW (−2.3). GB: Pigs, 61.8p per KgLW (−0.4). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 2.5 per cent, average price 67.69p (−0.07). Sheep numbers down 21.3 per cent, average price 138.6p (−2.01). Pig numbers up 2.9 per cent, average price 61.8p (−0.3). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 15.6 per cent, average price 68.19p (+2.18). Sheep numbers up 33.3 per cent, average price 138.6p (+0.4).

Commodities

'No basis' for coffee bear trend

Hamburg, April 5.—The West German green coffee trading house August F. Kurtz has said it sees no real basis for the recent bear trend on the coffee futures market, particularly in New York.

Kurtz said in a statement that prices are falling either because of a misunderstanding of the latest Brazilian export regulations, or on bearish manipulation of the market.

Brazil previously said it reduced its minimum export registration price and export tax.

Kurtz said the downwards trend should soon be reversed by other factors in the market, including low stocks in consumer countries combined with a slow rate of purchasing, the sales halt by Central American countries, and the price rise at around 8 per cent per pound fo Brazilian coffee following the latest resolution.

It said that since Colombia is unable to ship much over 500,000 sacks of coffee per month due to the situation in its ports, this is an added factor.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 125.11 on April 4 against 124.21 a week earlier.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	6½%
Barclays Bank	6½%
B.C.C.I. Bank	6½%
Consolidated Crdts	6½%
First London Secs	6½%
C. Hoare & Co	*6½%
Lloyds Bank	6½%
London Mercantile	6½%
Midland Bank	6½%
Nat Westminster	6½%
Rossminster Acc's	6½%
TSB	6½%
Williams and Glyn's	6½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 3%, up to £25,000 3½%, over £25,000 4½%.

EBES
SOCIETIES REUNIES D'ENERGIE DU BASSIN DE L'ESCAUT
SOCIETE ANONYME
(Incorporated under the laws of the Kingdom of Belgium)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Monday, 24th April, 1978, at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, 271 Chaussée de Malines, Antwerp, Belgium.

BUSINESS

1. To receive the Reports of the Board of Directors, the "College des Commissaires", and the Company Auditor.
2. To approve the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and the appropriation of Profits, for the year ended 31 December, 1977.
3. To give discharge to the Directors and "Commissaires".
4. To elect Directors and "Commissaires".

Note

Holders of share warrants entitled and wishing to attend or be represented at the meeting should deposit a certificate of their holding from an Authorized Depositary, at least five business days before the day fixed for the meeting, at Banque Belge Limited, 4, Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AD. Thereupon an admission card will be issued.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS ($)	Bid	Offer
Australia 7½ 1984	95½	96¼
Australia 8½ 1992	94¾	95½
Aust Mining 9½ 1992	98	98½
Avco 9½ 1983	99¼	100½
Avco 9½ 1985	96½	97
Barclays 8½ 1992	97	97½
Bowater 9½ 1992	97½	98½
British Gas 9 1981	101½	102
Citicorp 8½ 1980	97	97½
Citicorp 6½ 1980	97	97½
CECA 8½ 1987	96	96½
DSM 8½ 1987	97½	98
EIB 8½ 1988	96½	97½
EIB 8½ 1992	95½	96½
Eurofima 8½ 1988	96½	97½
Fixons 8½ 1992	92½	93½
ICI 8½ 1987	92½	93½
INCO 8½ 1984	96½	97½
INCO 9 1992	96½	97½
R. O. seas 8½ 1987	96	96½
Light-Services 9 1988	97½	98
ITEL 9½ 1988	98½	98½
MacMillan Bloedel 9 1992	96½	97
Midland Int 8½ 1992	98½	99
NCB 8 1987	93½	93½
Nat West 9 1986	101	101½
NZ Forest Prod 9 1986	98½	99½
Norsk Hydro 7½ 1982	97½	98½
Occidental 8½ 1983	97½	98½
Occidental 8½ 1987	97½	98½
Offshore Mining 8½ 1985	98½	99½
Rank Hovis 9 1992	93½	94
R. J. Reynolds 7½ 1982	97½	98½
Shell 8½ 1990	96½	97½
SNCF 8½ 1984	98½	99½
Sparbankernas 8½ 1988	97½	98½
Sweden 7½ 1982	97½	98
Sweden 8½ 1987	95½	96½
Tauernautobahn 8½ 1987	97½	98½
Walter Kidde 8½ 1985	97½	98
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken 7 11/16 1983	97½	98
CCF 7½ 1983	98½	99½
IBJ 7 11/16 1982	99½	100½
LTCB 7 15/16 1983	99½	100½
OKB 7½ 1983	100	100½
Williams & Glyns 8 1/16 1984	99½	100½
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9½ 1982	97½	98
BM-RT 8½ 1982	96½	96½
Ford 8½ 1984	95½	96½
Britis hColumbia MFA 9 1997	96½	97
Rank 9½ 1982	98½	99½
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	98	98½
DEUTSCHEMARKS		
CFP 6½ 1.7.84	103½	103½
ICI 6½ 1.5.87	105½	105½
New Zealand 6½ 1.5.84	106½	106½
Phrra 6½ 1.9.89	102½	103½
Quebec Hydro 6½ 16.8.87	102½	103½
US & CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4½ 1987	87½	85
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	92	93½
Beatrice Foods 6½ 1991	103½	100
Beecham 6½ 1992	93½	96½
Borden 6½ 1991	103½	105
Carnation 4 1988	76	77½
Chevron 5 1988	123	134½
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	82	83½
Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991	89	90½
Ford 5 1988	88½	90
Ford 6 1986	94½	96
General Electric 4½ 1987	87½	85
Gillette 4½ 1987	77	78½
Gould 5 1987	107½	109
Gulf & Western 5 1988	84	85½
Honeywell 6 1986	88	89½
ICI 6½ 1987	86	87½
INA 6 1997	93½	95
Inchcape 6½ 1992	108½	109½
ITT 4½ 1987	78½	80
J. Ray McDermott 4½ 1987	141	145
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	149	150
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	91	92½
Nabisco 5½ 1988	98½	100
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	77	78½
Revlon 4½ 1987	103½	105
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	82½	84
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	85½	87
Squibb 4½ 1987	78½	80
Sumitomo Elec 6 1992	147	143½
Texaco 4½ 1983	78½	80
Union Bank of Switzerland 4½ 1987	140	143
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	81½	83
Xerox Corp 5 1988	78	79½

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Wall Street

New York, April 4.—The stock market ground out a general gain although analysts said the advance lacked convincing support.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 4.33 points to 755.37.

Some 835 issues showed gain with about 500 lower.

Volume totalled 20.13 million shares, down from 20.23 million yesterday.

Analysts said the gain was assisted by a rise in the dollar and lower interest rates.

The dollar gained against the key Western European currencies after severe recent losses on a record United States trade deficit. However, some dealers attributed the rise to profit-taking.

Gold closes steady

GOLD closed steady, with a loss of $2.50 in the far December on the International Monetary Market. NY COMEX: April, $177.30; May, $178.20; June, $178.20; Aug, $181.60; Oct, $183.10; Dec, $186.60; Feb, $189.20; April, $192.00; June, $194.90; Aug, $197.80; Oct, $200.70; Dec, $203.60; Feb, $206.60. CHICAGO IMM: June, $179.40-179.20; Sept, $182.60-183.00; Dec, $186.70-186.60; March, $190.80; June, $194.80; Sept, $199.00; Dec, $203.20.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Tuesday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Times begins in the United States.

SILVER closed barely steady, with losses of up to 9.10c. April, 521.70c; May, 524.70c; June, 528.50c; July, 532.40c; Sept, 530.30c; Dec, 553.40c; Jan, 556.50c; March, 564.80c; May, 573.20c; July, 581.70c; Sept, 590.30c; Dec, 603.00c; Jan, 607.20c. Handy & Harman, 516.10c (previous 539.60c). Handy & Harman of Canada, $5.867 ($6.143).
COPPER closed steady. April, 61.00c; May, 61.50c; June, 62.10c; July, 62.60c; Sept, 63.60c; Dec, 65.00c; Jan, 65.50c; March, 66.50c; May, 67.50c; July, 68.50c; Sept, 69.50c; Dec, 71.00c; Jan, 71.50c.
SUGAR futures rallied more than 0.10 cent from the lows on scattered buying prompted by the smart recovery in precious metals futures. May, 7.66-67c; July, 7.97-99c; Sept, 8.24c; Oct, 8.37-38c; Jan, 8.70-95c; March, 9.15-20c; May, 9.37-40c; July, 9.61-65c; Sept, 9.78-81c.
COCOA closed easier on estimated sales of 1,360. May, 158.00c; July, 152.35c; Sept, 149.25c; Dec, 145.75c; March, 140.05c; May, 137.60c; July, 135.35c.
COFFEE closed steady. May, 164.25-50c; July, 145.50-6.50c; Sept, 134.49c; Dec, 122.00c; March, 115.00-8.00c; May, 112.00-4.00c; July, 110.50-5.00c; Sept, 110.00-2.00c.
COTTON futures advanced throughout the afternoon on trade and commission house chart buying to close 0.49 cent higher in May and 0.57 cent up in July.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS: SOLABEANS. May, 669-74c; July, 675-70c; Aug, 662c; Sept, 626-29c; Nov, 609-10c; Jan, 614-15c; March, 632½c; May, 627½c. **SOYABEAN OIL.**—May, 24.85-75c; July, 24.30-20c; Aug, 23.55c.

	Apr 4	Apr 3
Allied Chem	37½	36¾
Allied Stores	20½	20
Allied Supermkt	2½	2½
Allis Chalmers	26	25½
Alcoa	39¾	39¾
Amax Inc	34	34
Amerada Hess	25¼	25¼
Am Airlines	10	9¾
Am Brands	45½	45½
Am Broadcast	39	38¾
Am Can	37¾	37¼
Am Cyanamid	24½	25
Am Elec Power	23½	23½
Am Home	27½	27½
Am Motors	4½	4½
Am Nat Res	42½	42½
Am Standard	36¼	36¼
Am Telephone	61½	61
AMF Inc	16¼	16¼
Armco Steel	26½	27
Asarco	19½	18½
Ashland Oil	27½	27½
Atlantic Richfield	45½	45½
Avco	23¼	22½
Avon Products	46½	46¾
Babcock & Wcox	58¼	58¼
Bankers Tst NY	35½	35½
Bank of America	22¼	22¼
Bank of NY	31½	31½
Beatrice Foods	23½	23½
Bell & Howell	18	18¼
Bendix	34¼	34½
Bethlehem Steel	20¼	20½
Boeing	33¼	33½
Boise Cascade	25¼	25¼
Borden	28½	28¼
Borg Warner	27½	27½
Bristol Myers	29½	29¾
BP	14½	14½
Budd	33½	33½
Burlington Ind	19	18½
Burlington Nthn	37	37
Burroughs	58½	58½
Campbell Soup	32½	32¼
Canadian Pacific	14½	15
Caterpillar	47½	47½
Celanese	37½	37½
Central Soya	13½	13½
Charter NY	28½	28½
Chase Manhat	28½	28½
Chem Bank NY	38½	38
Chesapeake Ohio	29½	30½
Chrysler	11½	11½
Citicorp	20½	20½
Cities Service	47	47½
Clark Equip	32½	32
Coca Cola	37½	37½
Colgate	20½	18½
CBS	48	48
Columbia Gas	27½	27¾
Combustion Eng	33½	33½
Comwlth Edison	27½	27½
Cons Edison	23½	23½
Cons Foods	23½	23½
Cons Power	23½	23½
Continental Grp	28½	28½
Continental Oil	25½	25½
Control Data	25½	24½
Corning Glass	45½	45½
CPC Intnl	44½	45
Crane	28	28½
Crocker Int	26	25½
Crown Zeller	32	31½
Dart Ind	38½	38½
Deere	25½	25
Del Monte	23½	23½
Delta Air	39½	39
Detroit Edison	16	16¼
Disney	31½	31½
Dow Chemical	23	22½
Dresser Ind	38	38½
Duke Power	20½	20½
Du Pont	102½	101
Eastern Air	7½	7½
Eastman Kodak	42½	41½
Eaton Corp	34½	34½
El Paso Nat Gas	14½	14½
Equitable Life	24½	24½
Esmark	26½	27
Evans P. D.	15½	15½
Exxon Corp	44½	44½
Fed Dept Stores	34½	34½
Firestone	14	14½
Fst Chicago	17½	17½
Fst Nat Boston	26½	26½
Fst Penn Corp	15½	15½
Ford	45½	45½
GAF Corp	11½	11½
Gamble Skogmo	28½	29½
Gen Dynamics	43½	43½
Gen Electric	46½	46
Gen Foods	28	27½
Gen Mills	26½	26½
Gen Motors	60½	60½
Gen Pub Util NY	19½	19½
Gen Tel Elec	30	29½
Gen Tire	23½	24
Genesco	7½	7½
Georgia Pacific	24½	24½
Getty Oil	158½	158
Gillette	26½	26½
Goodrich	19½	19½
Goodyear	17	17½
Gould Inc	26½	26½
Grace	26½	26½
Gt Atlic & Pacific	8½	8½
Greyhound	13	13½
Grumman Corp	16½	16
Gulf Oil	24½	24½
Gulf & West	13	12½
Heinz H. J.	35	34½
Hercules	14½	13½
Honeywell	44½	43½
IC Inds	22½	21½
Ingersoll	52½	51½
Inland Steel	36½	36½
IBM	236	235½
Int Harvester	26½	26½
INCO	16½	16½
Int Paper	38½	38½
Int Tel Tel	28½	28
Jewel Co	19	20½
Jim Walter	28½	29½
Johns-Manville	29½	29
Johnson & John	67½	67½
Kaiser Alumin	29	29½
Kennecott	25½	25½
Kerr McGee	47	46½
Kimberly Clark	41½	41½
Kraftco Corp	44½	44½
K Mart	23½	23½
Kroger	28½	28½
Ligget Group	28½	28½
L.T.V. Corp	6½	6½
Litton	16½	16½
Lockheed	17½	17½
Lucky Stores	14½	14½
Manuf Hanover	31½	31½
Mapco	33½	33½
Marathon Oil	40	40½
Marine Midland	14½	14½
Martin Marietta	26	26½
McDonnell	26½	25½
Mead	18½	18½
Merck	48½	48½
Minnesota Mng	43½	43½
Mobil Oil	60½	60½
Monsanto	46½	46½
Morgan J. P.	42½	42½
Motorola	38½	38½
NCR Corp	42½	42½
NL Industries	16½	16
Nabisco	47½	47½
Nat Distillers	22	22
Nat Steel	30½	30½
Norfolk West	28½	27½
NW Bancorp	23½	22½
Norton Simon	19½	18½
Occidental Pet	20½	20½
Ogden	25½	25½
Olin Corp	13½	14½
Owens-Illinois	20	19½
Pacific Gas Elec	24½	24½
Pan Am	5½	5½
Penney J. C.	35	35½
Pennzoil	28½	28½
Pepsico	26½	26½
Pet Inc	35½	35½
Pfizer	27½	27½
Phelps Dodge	22	21½
Philip Morris	58	57½
Phillips Petrol	28½	28½
Polaroid	26	26½
PPG Ind	25½	25½
Proctor Gamble	73½	73½
Pub Ser El & Gas	22½	22½
Pullman	29½	29
Rapid American	8½	8½
Raytheon	35	35
RCA Corp	25½	25½
Republic Steel	23½	23½
Reynolds Ind	56½	56½
Reynolds Metal	28	27½
Rockwell Int	32	31½
Royal Dutch	58½	58½
Safeways	38½	38½
St Regis Paper	26½	26½
Santa Fe Ind	34½	34½
SCM	16½	16
Schlumberger	68	66½
Scott Paper	12½	12½
Seaboard Coast	29½	29½
Seagram	22½	22½
Sears Roebuck	22½	22½
Shell Oil	31	31½
Shell Trans	39	39
Signal Co	32½	31½
Singer	18½	18½
Sony	7½	7½
Sth Cal Edison	25½	25½
Southern Pacific	31½	31½
Southern Rly	41½	41½
Sperry Rand	34½	34½
Std Brands	23½	23½
Std Oil California	39½	39½
Std Oil Indiana	48½	45½
Std Oil Ohio	59½	59
Sterling Drug	13½	13½
Stevens J. P.	15½	15½
Stude Worth	49½	49½
Sunbeam Corp	19½	20½
Sun Comp	39½	39½
Teledyne	74½	73½
Tenneco	30½	29½
Texaco	25½	25½
Texas East Trans	39½	39½
Texas Inst	63½	63½
Texas Utilities	19½	19½
Textron	25½	25
TWA	15½	16
Travelers Corp	30½	30½
TRW Inc	35	35½
UAL Inc	22½	21½
Unilever Ltd	37½	37½
Unilever NV	55½	55½
Union Bancorp	14½	14½
Union Carbide	38½	38½
Union Oil Calif	46½	47
Un Pacific Corp	43½	42½
Uniroyal	7½	7½
United Brands	7½	7½
US Industries	8½	8½
US Steel	25½	25½
Utd Technol	35½	35½
Wachovia	16½	16½
Warner Comm	33	33
Warner Lambert	26½	26½
Wells Fargo	25½	25½
West'n Bancorp	33½	33½
Westinghse Elec	17	17
Weyerhauser	22½	22½
Whirlpool	21½	21½
White Motor	7½	7½
Woolworth	18½	18½
Xerox Corp	41½	41½
Zenith	14½	14½

Canadian Prices

	Apr 4	Apr 3
Abitibi	12½	12½
Alcan Alumin	28½	28½
Algoma Steel	19½	19½
Bell Telephone	53½	54½
Cominco	26½	26
Cons Bathurst	28½	28½
Falconbridge	18½	18½
Gulf Oil	27½	27½
Hawker/Sid Can	5.87	6.00
Hudson Bay Mln	18½	18½
Hudson Bay Oil	44½	44½
Imasco	39½	31
Imperial Oil	19½	19½
Int Pipe	13½	13½
Mass.-Fergsn	10½	10½
Royal Trust	17½	17½
Seagram	23½	23½
Steel Co	23½	23½
Talcorp	8	8
Thomson N 'A'	12½	12½
Walker Hiram	32½	32½
WCT	33½	33

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.8705 (1.8645); three months, 1.8690 (1.8637); Canadian dollar, 87.74 (87.95).

The Dow Jones spo commodity index was off 1.44 at 359.72. The futures index was up 0.22 at 348.16.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 755.37 (751.04); transportation, 205.49 (205.40); utilities, 105.04 (104.74); 65 stocks, 265.68 (264.67).

Sept, 23.50c; Oct, 21.85-70c; Dec, 21.30-10c; Jan, 21.10-21.00c; March, 21.05-10c; May, 20.90-21.00c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—May, 175.80-6.00; July, 178.50-8.00; Aug, 178.50; Sept, 175.00-5.60; Oct, 167.70-8.00; Dec, 168.50-9.00; Jan, 169.50; March, 172.00-3.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT: May, 319-17c; July, 321-20c; Sept, 325½c; Dec, 335-32½c; March, 342c; May, 344c. MAIZE: May, 256½-56c; July, 254½-55c; Sept, 254½c; Dec, 256½c; March, 263½c; May, 266c. OATS: May, 142½c; July, 148c; Sept, 152½c; Dec, 157½c.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
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The Over-the-Counter Market

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
51	29	Airsprung Ord	48	—	4.2	8.8	8.9
155	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	155	—	18.5	11.8	—
39	25	Armitage & Rhodes	35	—	3.3	9.4	14.9
153	105	Bardon Hill	153	—	12.0	7.8	10.5
113	51	Deborah Ord	113	—	5.1	4.5	9.1
228	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	220	—	17.5	7.9	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	133	—	12.4	9.0	5.2
148	135	George Blair	148	—	15.0	10.1	5.9
58	36	Jackson Group	47	—	5.0	10.6	5.5
114	55	James Burrough	103	—	6.0	5.8	9.4
340	188	Robert Jenkins	315	—	26.7	8.4	5.3
24	9	Twinlock Ord	17	—	—	—	—
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	80	—	12.0	15.0	—
81	54	Unilock Holdings	77	—	7.0	9.1	9.6
100	67	Walter Alexander	100	—	6.4	6.4	7.4

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Foreign Exchange

Sterling ended a moderately active trading session yesterday with a half-a-cent gain at $1.8745 compared with $1.8695 overnight. The trade weighted index also appreciated with the final calculation at 62.2 compared with 62.0 on Tuesday.

Dealers reported small commercial two-way business after early profit-taking in terling had been absorbed. The pound fluctuated within narrow extremes until late support from New York lifted the rate against the dollar to its best of the day.

The dollar held relatively steady for most of the session, but reflecting some selling on transatlantic markets retreated towards the close.

Gold lost $0.75 an ounce to close in London at $178.875.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) April 5	Market rates (close) April 5
New York	$1.8650-8755	$1.8740-8750
Montreal	$2.1270-1400	$2.1370-1380
Amsterdam	4.02½-06½fl	4.04½-05½fl
Brussels	58.85-59.25f	59.00-10f
Copenhagen	10.39-47k	10.45-46k
Frankfurt	3.76-80m	3.77½-78½m
Lisbon	76.40-77.25e	76.75-77.25e
Madrid	149.00-70p	149.55-65p
Milan	1587-96lr	1589-96lr
Oslo	9.97-10.03½k	10.01½-02½k
Paris	8.52-56½f	8.54½-55½f
Stockholm	8.55-60k	8.56½-59½k
Tokyo	405-15y	409½-11½y
Vienna	27.05-30sch	27.20-30sch
Zurich	3.49-53f	3.49½-50½f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, was up 0.2 at 62.2.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.10c prem-par	.17-.07c prem
Montreal	.05-.15c disc	.15-.25c disc
Amsterdam	1 c prem-par	3½-2½c prem
Brussels	15-05c prem	40-30c prem
Copenhagen	6-8ore disc	16½-18½ore disc
Frankfurt	1¾-¾pf prem	4½-3½pf prem
Lisbon	5-170c disc	320-560c disc
Madrid	par-80c disc	120-200c disc
Milan	7-14lr disc	21-29lr disc
Oslo	5½-7½ore disc	15-17ore disc
Paris	1-3c disc	2½-3½c disc
Stockholm	2-4ore disc	5½-7½ore disc
Vienna	3gro prem-7gro disc	par-10gro disc
Zurich	2½-1½c prem	6½-5½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.8765-68.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6½-7; seven days, 6½-7½; one month, 6½-6¾; three months, 7½-7½; six months, 7½-7¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $178.60 (an ounce); pm, $178.40.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $183½-185½ (£98-99); resident, $183½-185½ (£98-99).

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $54½-56½ (£29-30); resident, $55½-57½ (£29½-30½).

Discount market

A huge Treasury swing against the market left a shortage of credit yesterday where a substantial surplus appeared to be in prospect. Money was on offer during the morning and rates came down steadily to about 4 per cent.

But then, with many dealers talking about the possibility of "mopping", the market became very patchy and the Bank of England eventually assisted by way of moderate Treasury bill purchases directly from the houses. This was thought to have been sufficient to meet the market's requirements and closing balances were taken down at 4 or 4½ per cent.

A substantial excess of Government disbursements over Revenue transfers to the Exchequer had been anticipated but, in the event, the figure proved to be only very slight. Bank's balances were a little way up overnight, and there was also a slight fall in the note circulation. But these plus factors were offset by a fairly large take-up of Treasury bills.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6½%
(Last changed 6/1/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 5¼ Low 4
Week Fixed: 5¼-5½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	6⅛	2 months	5 15/16
3 months	6⅛	3 months	5 15/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	6¼-6⅛	3 months	7½
3 months	6 5/16-6¼	4 months	7½
4 months	7-6⅞	6 months	7¾
6 months	7½-7¼		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	6½-6¼	7 months	8¼-8
2 months	6¾-6½	8 months	8½-8¼
3 months	6¾-6½	9 months	8½-8¼
4 months	6⅞-6⅝	10 months	8¾-7¾
5 months	6¾-6½	11 months	8¾-7¾
6 months	6⅞-6⅝	12 months	8¾-8½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	6¼-6⅛	6 months	7 5/16-7 3/16
3 months	7⅛-6 15/16	12 months	8⅛-8 1/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	5¾	3 months	6¾
7 days	6	6 months	7½
1 month	6¼	1 year	8½

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 5¼-5½ Close 4

1 week	5½-5¼	6 months	7⅜-7¼
1 month	6½-6¼	9 months	8¼-8
3 months	7⅛-7 1/16	12 months	8⅝-8½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt Rate%)
3 months 7½ 6 months 8¼

Finance House Base Rate 7½%

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury. Bucks. 0296 5941					
34.1	24.2	Abbey Capital	31.4	33.4	3.99
48.3	35.7	Abbey General	43.8	46.6	5.52
40.3	28.8	Do Income	37.6	40.1	5.20
34.6	27.5	Do Invest	32.3	34.3	4.46
Allen Harvey & Ross Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Durrant Hse, Chiswell St, E.C.1					
70.2	57.4	Allen Trust	68.3	73.4	4.62
64.9	47.8	Do Inc	61.6	65.8	6.74

* Ex dividend. * Not available to the public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Price. a Ex all. e Dealings suspended. f Cash value for £100 premium bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium.

BELL'S
COTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Stock Exchange Prices

Small gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 3. Dealings End, April 14. § Contango Day, April 17. Settlement Day, April 25.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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RUBBER

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WEALTH AND FOREIGN

THORITIES

ES AND DISTILLERIES

ND DISCOUNTS

MISCELLANEOUS

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 05.04.78 base date June 2, 1950:—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	190.58	6.85	12.51	186.52
Largest Coys.	203.91	6.41	11.85	202.50
Smaller Coys.	186.90	7.42	14.30	185.08
Capital Goods	228.98	6.87	14.92	226.92
Consumer Goods	218.85	6.96	12.15	214.92
Share Shares	176.86	6.33	8.05	175.40
Largest financial shares	219.19	5.90	—	210.46
Largest financial and industrial shares	206.50	6.31	—	205.73
Commodity shares	222.78	5.72	13.98	225.77
Gold Mining shares	297.92	8.52	16.96	303.10
Industrial debenture stocks	95.17	8.53*	—	95.17
Industrial preference stocks	89.77	11.70*	—	89.82
2½% War Loan	35½	10.17*	—	35½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	222.86 (14.08.77)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1978	206.15 (06.01.78)	184.55 (02.03.78)
1977	222.86 (14.08.77)	151.29 (13.01.77)
1976	171.85 (08.05.76)	113.83 (27.10.76)
1975	126.82 (18.11.75)	61.42 (08.01.75)
1974	126.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.59 (16.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.



-Stepping Stones-Non-Secretarial-Secretarial & General-Tempting Times-

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Contact Gillian Rhodes, 834 6153

TIED TO HOME?

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£3,500 plus, with tact and understanding sought by prestigious international cosmetics company in W.1 to deal with inquiries regarding their range of consumer beauty products. Varied duties include compiling own daily correspondence, complaint reports, etc. Some typing. Around £3,000.—Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 2146.

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wanted to help run Travel Bureau in Earls Court for 6 months from mid April. Must have office experience £750 per month.—B.S.A. Travel, 370 6559 ext. 25.

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Interior Designers require intelligent, personable receptionist-typist who enjoys dealing with the public, hours 10-5.—589 0118.

PROJECT CLERK,

City or West End, £3,100. You'll be handling customer queries, collating information and writing complete responsibility and job satisfaction as you follow projects through to conclusion. If you are numerate and looking for a first-rate environment and prospects, ring 01-493 7121, Hudson Personnel (Consultants).

THE ECONOMISTS'S

Art Department seek Designer Typographer —See Creme de la Creme.

DEPUTY RECORDS SUPERVISOR,

£5 plus, required for Data Retrieval Unit of large Holborn Investment Company. Some typing essential. Salary £5,000 plus, and free restaurant and mortgage facility. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 1082

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required, Harley Street area. Eight telephones. Experience an advantage: 5-day week. Salary negotiable.—01-580 4584.

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staff for expanding employment bureau. Must have sales agency experience. Salary + commission £5,000 p.a. 636 5934. Just the Job Emp. Agy.

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for City Wine Bar. See Dom. & Cat.

PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR,

with some Secretarial experience req. for go-ahead team, in Chelsea.—Call: 373 7089.

SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS ALSO ON PAGES 11 AND 29

EXPORT LIAISON EXECUTIVE

... for headquarters of highly successful major British export group (S.W.1) with outstanding growth record.

Applications invited from candidates (mid/late 20's) with good educational background, commercial experience, sound awareness of import/export practice and keen interest in African and Middle Eastern affairs. Flexibility and ability to accept considerable responsibility in a highly competent, non-routine team operation are important factors. Some travel within U.K.

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If you have rusty shorthand but good typing and loads of initiative why not work for this Diamond Merchant in Hatton Garden. There is lots of variety for a bright young Sec. and a salary of £3,500 at 19. Helping Hands Employment Consultants, 589 6658.

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W.1. requires calm, well groomed Secretary, £3,700 + many perks. Call Audrey Atkinson, 01-373 1476, Mantec Personnel.

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£3,800, top W.1 Co.—856 5924. Just the Job Emp. Agy.

GERMAN/ENGLISH P.A.

English shorthand, £3,000 + —Language Staff Agy., 629 8585.

EXEC. SEC.,

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£4,000
for Senior Partner

Lots of client contact in this admin. orientated position. More a P.A. than a Secretary, there is some audio involved. Excellent benefits include 4 weeks hols., L.V.s and a bonus.

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FILM/T.V. COMPANY,

specializing in international sports output, seeks a Production Secretary/Production Assistant. Essential qualifications: Experience in film and/or VT to level of being able to work unsupervised, particularly in post-production; good secretarial skills. Additional advantages: experience in promotions or packaging of concepts for TV; interest in professional sports, particularly golf and tennis.—Ring 743 7501, quote reference J.F.

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in broking by becoming an Assistant in the London Representative Office of a Wall Street Firm for a numerate entrepreneurial person able to type. There's a career ahead. 19+ c. £5,500.—Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 6542.

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FILM/TV COMPANY, specializing in international sports output, seeks a Production Secretary/Production Assistant. Essential qualifications: Experience in film and/or VT to level of being able to work unsupervised, particularly in post-production; good secretarial skills. Additional advantages: experience in promotions or packaging of concepts for TV; interest in professional sports, particularly golf and tennis.—Ring 743 7501, quote reference J.F.

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PA with spoken French/good sec. skills for Ad. Manager. Food Org. Promotion planning dealing with advertising agencies. £3,600. W.1.
286
Tactful LIAISON ASSISTANT/PROGRESS CHASER, typing 40 w.p.m., for rapidly expanding Leasing Co. Good prospects £60-£65 p.w. + bonus NW6.
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ADMIN./RECEPTIONIST with good telephone manner/accurate typing for small, busy, friendly office. £3,000. W.9.
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TRI-LINGUAL ENGLISH/FRENCH/GERMAN LIBRARIAN with good typing for marketing department in int. org. Info Data Bank, Strasbourg. FF. 4,500 p.m. x 13.

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Equally as important as a knowledge of shorthand and typing is a pleasant and businesslike manner.

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Write with full details to The Establishment Officer, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU.

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A Junior Secretary is required to assist in providing a secretarial service in the Office of the Council's Drama Executives.

Speeds 100 50, some experience an advantage, but a good college leaver would be considered.

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Applications with full curriculum vitae should be sent to the Establishment Officer, Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, London, W.1, as soon as possible.

FILM/T.V.

company specialising in international sports output seeks the following staff: (a) Junior Secretary (b) Secretary (c) Production Assistant. Essential qualifications good secretarial skills and enthusiasm. Additional advantages: interest in professional sports, particularly golf and tennis. Experience in film, T.V. or sports company. Ring 743 7501.

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for Senior Executive of well-established group near Oxford Circus. Initiative and competence are a premium. Salary negotiable, £4,000.—Gees Recruitment, 499 6101.

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part-time for M.D. Small company, Parsons Green. Varied work, interesting products. Flexible hours.—Telephone 01-751 2113.

£3,500

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SMALL

hectic young solicitors practice in South Kensington needs Secretary. Scope for involvement in interesting work. Tel. P.O.C. 584 6531.

DO YOU WANT TO WORK on She magazine? The Editor needs an organised Secretary with a well developed sense of the ridiculous. Initiative, good (electric) typing and at least a modicum of shorthand essential. Please ring Beverlie Flower on 834 2331.

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Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Agency. 01-731 0533.

GRADUATES/College leavers.

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of a small group of companies in Reigate. This is varied and interesting work for an experienced Secretary. Work will cover all aspects of company and financial administration including personnel. Must be able to work on own initiative. Salary approx. £5,500 depending on age and experience. Hours 9-5.30, 3 weeks' holiday.

Please ring Mrs. Smith
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Also busy senior Sec. S.H. and/or Audio, about £3,250.

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An experienced secretary is required for a small, friendly group of academic staff in a University department concerned with research and teacher training near Parsons Green Tube station. Good shorthand and typing are essential, previous experience in education an advantage but not essential. Salary on scale £3,216-£3,798.

Please write with full details of qualifications and experience and the names of two referees to Professor M.J. Kelly, Centre for Science Education, Bridges Place, London SW6 4HR.

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to Managing Director of well-known, long-established, West End Travel Company with discerning clientele: successful applicant will need to enjoy being busy, and experienced in using own initiative: work is varied and interesting with excellent conditions: salary £3,750 reviewed after 3 months, plus LVs).—Write Box 0639 K, The Times.

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are you on our books? Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., EC4. 353 7696.

GERMAN/ENGLISH P.A.,

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Secretary required

for Property Company Executive in Regent Street.

Salary c. £3,250 p.a. plus LV's. Interesting position; pleasant and congenial offices, electric typewriter.

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£2.40 P.H. with speeds of 100/60 (plus) senior City West End assignments. Crone Corkill (Consultants), 628 4893 or 437 1156.

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Senior Personnel Records Assistant c.£4,000 p.a.

Glaxo Holdings Ltd. is the headquarters company of the international pharmaceutical group. At our offices near to Green Park, we have a vacancy for a person with supervisory experience, preferably within a Personnel Department, to control and co-ordinate the work of our Personnel Records Unit.

The work is varied and includes the maintenance of a computerised records system for approximately 600 staff, involvement in personnel statistics and the provision of administrative services to the Personnel Department.

The person we seek will have a calm, mature approach, be capable of supervising and motivating staff and be able to type, although this does not form a large part of the job. Accuracy, a good memory and a methodical outlook are important.

We offer an attractive salary and benefits including season ticket loan and profit sharing schemes, luncheon vouchers and four weeks' holiday.

Please ask for an application form or forward a detailed curriculum vitae to:
Miss P.A. Sandry, Personnel Officer,
Glaxo Holdings Ltd., 6/12 Clarges Street,
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SECRETARY/OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

£4,500 +

Gamma Associates Limited, a computer systems house, are in the process of moving their London Office to new premises (Holborn).

We require a first class person to supervise the move and subsequently to act both as Secretary to a Sales Executive and as Office Administrator.

Salary will be £4,500 per annum with a review after 3 months. Pension scheme. Four weeks' holiday.

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Telephone (02) 6401 116

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Secretary for Property Management in luxurious Mayfair penthouse offices. Good secretarial skills, sense of humour, diplomacy and adaptability required. Aged 25 upwards. Salary £3,500-£4,000.
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wish to appoint a

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This is a senior appointment which will appeal to someone already working at this level. The successful applicant will have been educated to a good O-Level standard in basic academic subjects with preferably a higher qualification in English language, will have first class secretarial skills and will be used to dealing with confidential matters and working on his/her own initiative. It is unlikely that anyone under the age of 25 will have the necessary capabilities to deal with this varied and demanding position.

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and assist in the general running of the office? Small friendly firm of Holborn Solicitors require experienced Audio Secretary. Legal experience not necessary but initiative, tact and discretion are. You should be over 24 and capable of earning a

Salary of at least £3,750

Please telephone 405 1361 (Miss Martin) for details.

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Is losing the

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Our Editor urgently seeks a replacement to help him maintain the illusion he is in control of one of medicine's liveliest publications. Experience of working with doctors or hospitals would be an advantage and reasonable shorthand and typing are essential because the job involves coping with the correspondence and organizing the engagements of a notoriously itinerate writer and lecturer.

Here is a rare chance for someone who wants to get out of the usual "secretarial groove" and would like to join a small editorial team all of whose members have had a hand in developing their own jobs and give every impression of enjoying their work. We're prepared to pay the salary needed to attract the person we are looking for.

For further details phone
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The senior doctor of this world medical organisation requires an energetic and enthusiastic PA/Secretary who can use initiative, and who likes to be involved in what is going on. Age 25-30. Starting salary £3,500 subject to review after 6 months.

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The job calls for experience in the full range of secretarial duties and involves some office administration.

Candidates must have good shorthand and typing speeds and be used to working without supervision.

Please write or telephone
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A creative flair for recipe development and experience in food photography is essential. The job also entails new product development, product assessment, packaging instructions and general administration.

Candidates should hold the NCHEE diploma or certificate. Some training or experience in the catering industry would also be valuable.

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Please write in confidence to
Betty Jakens, Kingsway,
Public Relations, 18 Doughty
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PUBLIC RELATIONS

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c. £4,000

A major public property investment company near Holborn Circus requires a first class secretary to assist the Company Secretary. It is a senior appointment and the successful applicant will have excellent shorthand typing speeds as well as the ability to accept responsibility and to act on his/her own initiative in dealing with a wide variety of tasks, including the maintenance of personnel records. A keen eye for detail is imperative. The job is interesting and rewarding and requires someone who is used to working at director level.
Own office. IBM executive typewriter. 18 days' holiday. LVs, BUBA and other benefits.

Please ring 01-242 6898 or write with CV to:
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SECRETARY/PA

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Please telephone Nigel of Peter Grant Associates on 01-405 1441 for an appointment.

This is a responsible, exciting position for the right person.

Unusual opportunity exists for a

DEPUTY TO THE APPEALS DIRECTOR

of a major NATIONAL CHARITY

Responsibilities include control of busy department of twelve young ladies and many fund-raising activities. Committee activity and socialising forms part of duties outside normal office hours. Applicants should be able to liaise with people at all levels and have thorough knowledge of modern office procedure. Preferred age 30-40. Shortly moving to Victoria.
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MIDDLE EAST BANK

requires

SECRETARY

We are seeking an experienced Secretary who must have good shorthand and typing skills, be a good organizer and be able to liaise with the Bank's important visitors including those from the Middle East. A banking background, whilst not essential, would be an advantage. Location close to Liverpool Street Station. Salary around £4,000 p.a. depending upon age and experience, plus fringe benefits.
Write or telephone The Personnel Manager, 90 Bishopsgate, EC2, 01-626 8961.

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c. £4,000

For Chief Accountant to firm of Chelsea estate agents. Experience required in Accountancy field. Good shorthand and typing speeds. Familiarity with bookkeeping an advantage.

Telephone: Ron Edmondson
01-351 2383.

£4,000—£4,500

Call Premium Secretaries
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Part of the time spent in France/Switzerland, otherwise in Wiltshire country house. Top salary for smart, well educated person up to 27 years old.
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MUNICH

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to

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ATHENS ! ATHENS ! Try Eurocheck 542 2431 Air Agts.

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SUNSCAPE HOLIDAYS LTD.,
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EUROPE OR ATHENS ? Fly Eurocheck. 542 4613/4. Air Agents.

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(continued on page 32)

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1975 JAGUAR XJ6 LWB 4.2 Auto., p.a.s., one owner, Service history. £4,995. H.P.—Office, 01-864 3862, Mr. Spencer, Bessborough Car Sales: eve, 01-866 2512.

1974 JAGUAR XJ6, air cond., low mileage, full service history, elec. tints. £3,995. H.P.—Office, 01-864 3862, Mr. Spencer, Bessborough Car Sales: eve., 01-866 2512.

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French navy with c[...] interior, automatic [...] sion, sunroof, radi[o] rests. One year's Mo[T] lent condition. £3,500 o.n.o. 051-334 8482 AN[...]

BMW 2002

Auto., '73 (L), [...] 40,000 miles. Blue. Tinted windows. [...] ridge. M.o.T. Regul[arly] viced.
£1,600.
01-727 6516

MORGAN +

1976. Ivory-tan inter[ior] weight body, all halo[gen] stainless steel hood b[...] wheelcover. stereo cassette, low milage. [...] tiate.
Office: 0635 4[...]
Eves: 01-789 [...]

1978 MARCH REGI[STERED]
FORD FIES[TA]

Metallic maroon, [...] radio, 1 year's tax. [...] sold: save £500—or o.n.o.
Tel. Walton-on-Tham[es]

NEW FERR[ARI]
308 GT4

Metallic silver grey, leather int. Air co[nd] wide wheels, Pione[er] cassette with Pioneer interior built to cli[ent's specifi]cation. Barely us[ed] 5,000 miles. £13,7[...]
TEL. 01-736 [...]

BMW 52[...]

N registration. Auto cloth interior, 9 mo[nths] Warranted, 2 owne[rs] head rests, Blaupun[kt] track. Full history. [Main]tained, £2,900 o.n.o.
Tel. 837 9069 da[y] 958 7253 ev[es]

PORSCHE 3.3 [...]

1978, 800 miles, G[...] white, with Martin[i] Offers.
Tel. 0606 44791
0606 44702 e[...]
(SAB Enterpri[ses])

MERCEDES 2[...]

1975. PAS. Centra[l] dark red. Electric Electric windows. N[...] 41,000 miles. £5,600 sale. Phone 439 9[...] 794 4595 (evenings)

JAGUAR X[...]

Regency red. 4.2
LWB 1974 (July) miles. One carefu[l] £3,200. Tel. 0743 [...] 57203 eves.

PORSCHE OWNERS, being selfish. Sell low mileage Porsche generous Hughes [...] pany. 09854 501.

PORSCHE 911E, '72 owner low mileage £4,950 o.n.o. Day, Eves. 393 1360.

1978 6.9. Metallic blue on clock, quadro/cas[sette] leather upholstery. £[...] J. Hurford, Ascot (0[...]

E TYPE V12 2 + 2, reg. £5,195. H.P. Garage, 01-573 542[5]

WANTED

X.16s AND SOV., '73- cash, travel anywhere tons. Day. 01-554 [...] 313745 eves.

SPORTS CARS for h[...] 4/4 and +8 MGB V8, MG Midget, Tr[...] and TR7, Mercede[s] Sportshire Ltd. 01 [...] 6894.

ROLLS-ROYCE & [...]

ROLLS RO[YCE]

Silver Shad[ow]

L.W.B. Saloon. S[...] '72. 41,000 miles. [...] vice history. Colou[r] khan/black hide [...] £14,500. R. H. Tu[...]

041-776 777[...]

1977 (S) ROLLS[-ROYCE]
SILVER SHAD[OW]

Caribbean blue with trim. 9,000 miles. £29,950
0606 44791

1972 SILVER SHADOW £11,750. Also 19[...] velvet green. £10,[...] leasing. Also 1951 [...] £3,500. Luxury C[...] 7142.

SELF DRIVE Rolls Daimlers.—01-257 1[...] ingtons.

(continued on p[age ...])

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SRC ADVANCED COURSE STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for admission to an MSc course in Internal Combustion Engineering extending over one calendar year from 4th October 1978. During the session students are expected to attend appropriate short courses at the Universities of Bath and Southampton. The Science Research Council has accepted the MSc course in Internal Combustion Engineering as suitable for the tenure of its Advanced Course Studentships.

Further details of the course and the studentship may be obtained from the Registrar, King's College, Strand, London WC2R 2LS quoting reference 191612 T.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

University of Liverpool

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for (1) an organic chemist and (2) a physical or bio-chemist to work on the synthesis and mechanisms of action of biocides and their polymeric analogues. The work will be carried out in the Department of Inorganic, Physical and Industrial Chemistry under the supervision of Professor C. H. Bamford and Professor A. Ledwith and is financed under an I.C.I. Joint Research Scheme. Close collaboration will be maintained with I.C.I. Organics and Pharmaceutical Divisions and the Corporate Laboratory.

The appointments will be for one year in the first instance but may be extended and are available immediately.

Starting salaries will be in the range £3,190 to £3,607 per annum plus U.S.S. benefits.

Applications, together with the names of two referees should be received not later than 21st April, 1978, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref. RV 714/T.

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STUDENTSHIPS

University of Kent at Canterbury

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SRC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for tenure of an SRC CASE research studentship in Statistics to work on a project entitled "Constrained Mixture Designs" commencing 1st October 1978. The successful applicant would be registered for the degree of Ph.D. in Statistics and the project is to be carried out in cooperation with the Mond Division of ICI, Runcorn, Cheshire.

Applicants should possess, or expect to obtain, a First or Upper Second Class Honours degree and have a substantial knowledge of statistics.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. J. A. Gibbs, Assistant Registrar, School of Mathematical Studies, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NF. Please quote reference number PG5/78.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

MEAT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Applications are invited for a STUDENTSHIP to work in the Protein Section. The project is to investigate the turnover and remodelling of the connective tissues in relation to growth and development. This will consist of radioactive incorporation studies together with autoradiography, the chemical analysis of connective tissue components and an examination of the cellular mechanisms for resorption of tissue. The project is expected to form the basis for a Ph.D. thesis in the University of Bristol and the appointment will commence in October, 1978.

Candidates should possess a First or Upper Second Class degree in Biochemistry. Applications will be welcomed from students expecting to graduate in 1978.

Further particulars of the award and allowances together with Application Forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Agricultural Research Council, Meat Research Institute, Langford, Bristol BS18 7DY. Closing date for applications is 20th April, 1978.

THE HARTLEY FELLOWSHIPS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Applications are invited for three Fellowships tenable from 1 October, 1978, for up to two years research, in any field for which facilities are available within the Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering & Applied Science, Social Sciences, Law, Education and Medicine.

Fellows will normally be appointed from persons of high promise whose records show evidence of capacity for original research, and who have up to five years post-doctoral experience or equivalent research record.

Salary will be related to age and experience and be within nationally agreed ranges for research staff in universities. (No provision for travel or removal expenses.)

Details and application forms from Mr. E. D. Gordon, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH.

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A. C. S. Gimson, M.B.E., M.C., M.A.,
The Headmaster,
Blundell's School,
Tiverton, Devon EX16 4DN

مطابقة للأصل

...otoring

...adise for ...ffic of ...y variety

...w buses and cars to proceed ...hly as possible through the ...a town while at the same ...ng maximum protection to ...t vulnerable road users; ...nd pedestrians—that must be ...of every traffic engineer. ...an ideal that is seldom ...ret for more than 20 years ...town of Stevenage in Hert... has been an example of how ...without traffic jams while ...young children to walk to ...almost perfect safety.

...ge was largely the creation ...lic Claxton, who arrived on ...Surrey County Council in ...ed to become chief engineer ...hat post until his retirement ...ago. He started from the ...remise that cyclists and ...s must be completely ...from motor traffic.

...n is probably best known ...ertfordshire for its cycle... ...etwork of lanes that allow ...go anywhere in the town ...ving to cross, or even travel ...road. With the revival in ...at Mr Claxton planned just ...war has become suddenly

...erience with cycle paths ...to his time with the Surrey ...n the 1930s. The trouble ...of the pioneer systems is ...lid not carry the principle ...ion right through. Too ...e cyclist got to a junction ...be thrown back into the

...Mr Claxton arrived in ...e was determined that the ...system should be done ...Instead of merging with ...ad at a junction, the cycle ...go underneath it and if ...e road would be raised so ...clist did not face too steep ...of the underpass.

...25 miles of cycleways in ...covering the whole town. ...is linked to all the schools ...fifth of the children cycle ...nd to the industrial estate. ...thing to stop cyclists going ...is with other traffic; but ...ys are such an attractive ...that few do. Mopeds, with ...d speed, are allowed to ...cycleways but motorcycles ...road. ...is are catered for in a ...The people of Steven-age can walk to the shops, to school or to work on separate footpaths that avoid the main roads by passing underneath them. Stevenage must be one of the few towns where small children do not have to be taken to school by parents fearing for their safety in traffic.

Mr Claxton admits that he did not realize when he set out that separating cyclists and pedestrians would give a tremendous advantage to motor traffic as well. With virtually no cyclists or pedestrian crossings to get in the way, cars and buses can move more freely.

He has helped the motorist in other ways. All the main roads in Stevenage are dual carriageways, which not only eliminate nasty right turns but can take more vehicles. The roads are also freeways, not by order but because Mr Claxton shrewdly planned things so that no buildings front directly on to them, encouraging traffic to stop.

He further made sure that all bus stops were in lay-bys so that a bus picking up passengers did not hold up the traffic behind it. And he put in roundabouts instead of traffic lights at junctions. Lights, he argues, are a negative form of control: they frustrate the motorist and therefore cause accidents. A survey of one stretch of road in Stevenage where a roundabout and traffic lights followed in close proximity showed that the junction with lights had six times as many accidents.

Does Stevenage work? Comparisons are difficult to make with other towns but on the basis of fatal and serious injuries per 1,000 people, the road casualty rate in Stevenage is about a third below the national average. As for traffic flow, Mr Claxton reckons that a person living on one side of town can drive to work on the other side, a distance of five miles, in not much more than 10 minutes.

If he goes by bus the journey will not take much longer. Stevenage looks after its bus customers as well as it does other types of traveller. In 1970 it introduced the superbus, with quicker and more frequent services and a lower, flat-rate fare. By straightening out routes and limiting stops on main roads, the average speed of buses in the town was increased to 20 mph. The buses were soon carrying twice as many passengers as before.

Mr Claxton emphasizes that what he has done in Stevenage must be seen as a total package. He was not trying to single out one class of road user for special treatment. Unlike some traffic planners, he is not "anti-car", and hopes that every family will have the chance of owning one. On the other hand, the car owner cannot expect to use his vehicle without some restrictions.

"The car has its place—for taking a load, that is a family, on a journey they would not otherwise be able to do. Going to the shops or work one person per vehicle is uneconomic and a shocking waste of space. But I am not in favour of forbidding the use of the car, rather making it very convenient to use other things instead. You should only restrict the car if you have first made the alternatives more attractive."

Any visitor to Stevenage cannot but be impressed by what he sees. It is like stepping into a different world, a sort of traffic and road safety paradise. Surprisingly, perhaps, the Stevenage system has been little imitated and the only other town to adopt it completely, so far as Mr Claxton knows, is one in Sweden. But the lessons are there for all to see.

Road test : Datsun Violet 140J

Regular readers may have detected my lack of enthusiasm for many Japanese cars, always excepting those of the Honda range which can take their place with the best that Europe has to offer. A French road test of the Toyota Carina described it as "banal", and this goes for many of its kind. I am convinced that Japanese cars sell more on reliability, availability and value for money than because they are enjoyable to drive.

But they are getting better. The new small Toyota hatchback, the Starlet, and the latest Datsun Sunny were enthusiastically received at the Geneva Motor Show recently and even an unpretentious vehicle like the mark three Violet shows distinct gains when compared with earlier versions.

It is a medium four-door saloon about the size of the Chrysler Avenger. There is a choice of engines—a new 1397cc overhead valve and the overhead camshaft 1595cc unit, which has been retained from the previous model. The mark three is longer, lower and wider than before, with a more angular bodyshell and 10 per cent extra window area. I cannot say that the styling excites me but the car is roomy in the back (where it will seat three) and offers better visibility.

The other main change is to the rear suspension where leaf springs have been replaced (and about time) by a four-link and coil spring arrangement. The result is a noticeably softer ride than on most Japanese cars and a better one, because the bumps are absorbed rather than met head-on. But the handling is correspondingly less taut: like the early Marinas, the car wallows on bends and is easily pushed off line by uneven surfaces.

Items which have not changed include the gearbox, which like most from Japan is superb. The steering is lighter but still typically vague, not a happy feature when trying to negotiate strong crosswinds. A tight turning circle helps parking.

The smaller-engined 140J, which I have been driving, offers adequate performance combined with good fuel economy. The car accelerates to 60 mph in about 15 seconds and has a top speed of 93 mph. The engine is smooth and quiet and most of the noise at speed comes from the wind. Owners can expect 32 to 37 mpg, using low grade petrol.

The car costs £2,749 and has a long list of standard equipment including the inevitable radio, a clock, tinted glass, carpet, cloth upholstery, heated rear window and lockable fuel filler cover. The heating and ventilation system includes a demister for the front side windows. Finally, the underbonnet layout is ideal for do-it-yourself servicing.

Peter Waymark

...dcasting

Five young players compete in the strings section final of Young Musician.

Tony Garnett's new series, Law and Order, which begins tonight with a look at the policeman's lot, has avoided the temptation to over-dramatize. The better for it.

By staying up to watch Elaine, an all too rare Scottish offering on the commercial channel, we can also be around when What the Papers Say comes on tomorrow (12).—I.R.R.

...University: Electro-Oxidation. 7.05, ...f Carbon Com...-7.55, Site 167 ...m, On the Move. 1.00, Pebble Mill. ...ligley. 3.00-3.25, ...ardrobe 7. 3.55, ...4.20, Heads and ...he Mole and the ...40, Ten, Nine, ...ohn Craven. 5.10, ...5.55, Nationwide. ...Musician of the ...the Pops. ...e On One: Who's ...r Birdie? ...Ever After. ...Corbett, Jimmy ...k, Twiggy. ...est in the Ball... ...t. ...r.

...tions (BBC 1): 1.45-2.00 pm, Mr ...rystal Tipps. 4.45-...Search. 5.55-6.20. 6.50-7.20, Heddiw. ...ng Musician of the ...port, Welsh Federa-... Industry. 11.40. ...ND: 5.55-6.20 pm, ...lland. 8.30-9.00. ...NORTHERN IRE-...5 pm, Northern Ire-...5.55-6.20, Scene ...1.45, The Hongkong ...ws.

...ame Street. 10.55. ...11.20, Hogarth. 12.00, ATV. 1.20 ...llnes. 1.25, Wales ...Southern. 2.25, ...Beryl's Lot. 4.20, ...4.45, Breaktime. 6.00, Report West. ...ales. 6.35, Best in ...Six Fools and a ...Danger in Paradise. ...35, Ten Years On—...12.15 am, Das. ...CYMRU/WALES: As ...20-1.25 pm, Penawd-...y Dydd. 4.20, Miri ...5 Wsibethna. 6.00-...6.35-7.05, Sport. ...HTV except: 1.20-...Headlines. 6.18-...

...-Top Tales. 10.30. ...55, Tell Me Why. ...11.45, Oscar. ...30 pm, Lunchtime. ...0, Dynomutt. 4.45, ...the Prairie. 5.45, ...der Television News. ...6.30, Reports. ...7.30, The Bionic ...TV, 10.30, Counter-...Hogan's Heroes. ...Day. 12.00-12.10

...da, Five Portraits. ...(r). 10.40, Car-...Leagues Under the ...Southern. 12.00, ATV. ...News. 1.30, South-...4.20 Dynomutt. ...Beauty (r). 3.15, ...rm. 5.45, News. ...nglia. 6.20, Arena. ...0, Enterprise. 7.30, ...Dollar Man. 8.30, ...spor Carrott. 11.00, ...12.00, Night Call. ...Living Word.

...to a Spanish Virgin ...be Stationary Ark. ...Why. 11.20, West-...45, Oscar. 12.00, ...Road Report. 1.30, ...25, ATV. 4.20, ...Pipct (r). 5.20, ...Scotland Today. ...way. 7.00, ATV. ...mylle. 8.30, ATV. ...ld, Wild World of ...Darts in Concert. ...aldens (r). 12.00. ...Henry Moore. 12.30

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Medieval Plays; 7.30-7.55, Steel. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 4.55 pm, Open University: Science; 5.20, A School Approach to Energy; 5.45, Baroque Wind Instruments; 6.10, Two Control Problems; 6.35, Hockett's Design Features.
- 7.00 News Headlines.
- 7.05 Choices for Tomorrow.
- 7.30 Newsday.
- 8.05 Gardeners' World.
- 8.30 Living in the Past.
- 9.00 Law and Order (new series) by G. F. Newman. A Detective's Tale.
- 10.20 Table Tennis: Norwich Union Trophy.
- 10.50 News.
- 11.00 Men of Ideas: The Philosophy of Science.
- 11.45-11.55, Michael Kilgarriff reads "Sandpiper", by Elizabeth Bishop.

Southern

9.35 am, Stationary Ark. 10.00, Film: Apache Uprising, with Rory Colhoun. 11.30, Winning with Walkie. 12.00, ATV. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, ATV. 4.20, Dynomutt. 4.45, Lost Islands. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, ATV. 7.30, Hawaii Five-O. 8.30, ATV. 10.30, Bless This House. 11.00, Your Man at the Foreign Office. 11.30, Southern News. 11.40, What the Papers Say. 12.00, Stars on Ice. 12.30 am, Weather. Kenneth Williams.

Grampian

9.55 am, First Thing. 10.00, Tandarra. 10.55, Tell Me Why. 11.20, Westway. 11.45, Oscar. 12.00, ATV. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, ATV. 4.20 Granada. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Charlie's Angels. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35, Cover to Cover. 11.05, Baretta. 12.05-12.30 am, Stars On Ice.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. 9.30 To the Top. 10.00, Superspy. 10.55, The Stationary Ark. 11.20, Westway. 11.45, Oscar. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, North-East News. 1.30, Southern. 2.25, Thames. 4.20, Clue Club. 4.45, The Little House on the Prairie. 5.45 News. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, ATV. 7.30, The Bionic Woman. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Double Top. 11.10, Rich Man, Poor Man. 12.10 am, Epilogue.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Canada, Five Portraits. 10.25, Captain Nemo. 10.30, Showcase. 11.00, La Gastronomie. 11.30, Electric Theatre Show. 12.00, ATV. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, ATV. 4.20, Lassie. 4.45, Nobody's House. 5.15 Survival. 5.45, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.30, The Bionic Woman. 8.30, ATV. 10.30, Calendar Profile. 11.00-12.0, Danger in Paradise.

Westward

10.10 am, Once Upon a Circus. 10.55, Tell Me Why. 11.20, Westway. 11.45, Oscar. 12.00, ATV. 1.20 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, ATV. 4.20, Granada. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Granada. 8.00, ATV. 10.30, Westward Report. 11.00 Film: The Girl Who Knew Too Much, with Adam West, Nancy Kwan. 12.40 am, Faith for Life.

Channel

1.18 pm, Channel News. 1.30, Thames. 6.00, Channel News. 6.10, Elephant Boy. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Granada. 8.00, Thames. 10.32, In Search Of. 11.00, Film: The Girl Who Knew Too Much. 12.40 am, News.

Thames

9.30 am, Red Arrows. 10.00, Cartoon: The Black Arrow. 10.45, Canada, Five Portraits. 11.35, Spiderman. 12.00, Charlie's Climbing Tree. 12.10 pm, Daisy, Daisy. 12.30, Make it Count (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Help ! 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Racing from Doncaster. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Mr and Mrs.
- 5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6.
- 6.35 Crossroads.
- 7.00 Charlie's Angels.
- 8.00 Get Some In.
- 8.30 Armchair Thriller: The Girl Who Walked Quickly.
- 9.00 What's On Next.
- 9.30 This Week.
- 10.00 News.
- 10.30 Mavis.
- 11.00 Drive-In.
- 11.30 Elaine.
- 12.00 What the Papers Say.
- 12.25 am, Epilogue.

(r) repeat.

Border

9.40 am, Clue Club. 10.00, Greenwich—A Peoples Heritage. 10.30, Training for Life. 10.55 Tell Me Why? 11.20, Westway. 11.45, Oscar. 12.00, ATV. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, ATV. 4.20, Granada. 5.15, Lassie. 5.45, News. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.35, ATV. 7.30, The Bionic Woman. 8.30 ATV. 10.30, Look Who's Talking. 11.00, Police Woman. 11.55, Border News.

Granada

9.30 am, The Lone Ranger Show. 9.50, Last of the Wild. 10.15, Cartoon. 10.20, Film: Finders Keepers, with Cliff Richard. 11.50, Kathy's Quiz. 12.00, ATV. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, ATV. 4.20, Thames. 5.10, This is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, ATV, 10.30, What's On. 11.00, What the Papers Say, 11.20-12.20 am, The Untouchables.*

ATV

10.35 am, Cat in the Hat. 11.00, London Rock and Roll Show. 11.50, Professor Balthazar. 12.00, Charlie's Climbing Tree. 12.10 pm, Daisy, Daisy. 12.30, Make it Count (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, ATV News. 1.30, Crown Court (r). 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Racing from Doncaster. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.20, Tarzan. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Challenge of the Sexes. 8.00, Get some In. 8.30, Armchair Thriller: The Girl Who Walked Quickly. 9.00, What's On Next? 9.30, This Week. 10.00, News. 10.30, The Fiftieth Academy Awards. 11.30-12.00, Gardening (r).

Radio

1

5.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.0, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.02, Country Club.† 9.02, Folkweave.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Brian Matthew. 2.00-2.02, News.

2

5.00 am, News. 5.02, Ray Moore.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, Funny You Should Ask. 10.30, Star Sound. 11.03, Brian Matthew. 2.00, News.

3

6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Locke, Arne, Handel, Respighi.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Weber, d'Indy, Prokofiev.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Nielsen.† 10.00, Fanfare.† 10.20, Dartington String Quartet, part 1: Haydn, Beethoven.† 11.10, Reading. 11.15, Concert, part 2: Schubert. 11.55, Brahms and German Folk Song.† 12.10 pm, Concert, part 1: Mozart, Bruch.†

1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Concert, part 2: Mozart, Saint-Saëns, Dvorak.† 1.55, Yevgeny Mogilevsky (piano): Liszt.† 2.25, Rinaldo, opera series by Handel. Act 1. 3.45, Words . . . 3.50, Rinaldo. Act 2.† 4.40, Reading. 4.45, Rinaldo. Act 3.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound.

6.30, Get By in French. 7.00, Get by in Spanish.

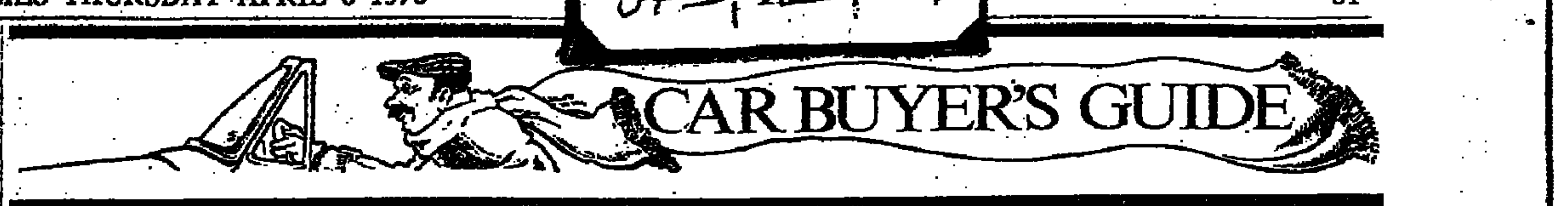
7.30, Benjamin Britten, concert, part 1.† 8.10, Reading. 8.15, Concert, part 2. 8.50, Play, That Oceanic Feeling, by John George.† 9.45, Schumann.† 10.20, Satyajit Ray in conversation. 11.20-11.35, Schubert Songs.

4

6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.35, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Records. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. The New Doll. 11.00, News. 11.05, With Great Pleasure, Sir Bernard Lovell. 11.45, Yokel Yarns. 12.00, News. 12.02, You and Yours. 12.27, Just a Minute. 12.55, Weather.

1.00 pm, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.10, Questions to the Prime Minister live from House of Commons. 3.35, Wildlife. 4.00, News. 4.05, Jack De Manio. 4.35, Story, Kes. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather.

6.00, News. 6.30, Brain of Britain. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Checkpoint. 7.45, Physician in Ordinary, a portrait of William Harvey. 8.30, James Cameron. 8.45, Analysis. Mr Healey's Budget Options. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. The Victoria and Albert Museum. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Any Answers ? 11.00, A Book at Bedtime. The Great Railway Bazaar. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 12.00, News. 12.20-12.23 am, Inshore forecast.



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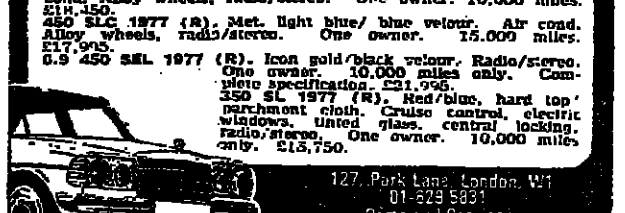
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BALFOUR-MELVILLE.—On 2nd April 1978, at the Eastern General Hospital, Edinburgh, to Annie (née Macgregor) and Michael—a son (Hugo), a brother for [illegible].

BAYLISS.—On March 17th in Hong Kong, to Ann (née [illegible]) and David—a daughter (Eleanor Margaret).

BEACH.—On April 3rd to Helen and Brian—a daughter (Mary).

BELL.—On 6th March, a month prematurely, in Brighton, to Olive and Michael—a daughter (Charlotte Lucy), a sister for James.

BROCKS.—On April 1st, to Belinda and David—a daughter.

DAVIES.—On March 25th, at Cuckfield Hospital, Surrey, to Shoura (née Khilkoff-Chaubersky) and Stephen—a daughter (Sophie Caroline).

DAVIS.—On 3rd April, at St Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Susan (née Dodds) and William—a son.

EVELEGH.—On March 31st, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Ann (née Foster) and Nigel—a son (Jonathan).

FOSTER.—On 2nd April, at West London Hospital, to Judy (née Welsh) and Robert—a daughter.

BIRTHS

GORTON.—On March 29th, to Joan (née [illegible]) and [illegible]—a daughter (Katherine Hester), sister for Ralph.

HAVARD-WILLIAMS.—On 1st April at Leicester Infirmary, to Eileen (née Cochrane) and Peter—a daughter (Elizabeth Alison Catherine).

KOERFER.—On March 29th, at the Westminster Hospital, S.W.1, to Yvonne and Patrick Koerfer—a daughter (Arabella).

MACDONALD LOCKHART.—On 31st March 1978, to Lavinia and Hamish—a son.

MARSH.—On March 31st, to Sally (née Tilney) and Richard—a son.

MEREDITH HARDY.—On April 2nd, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Jemima (née Parritt) and Simon—a son.

MITCHELL.—On 28th March, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, London, to Anne (née Durham) and Charles—a son (James [illegible]).

MOULE.—On 23rd March, at Yeovil Hospital, to Frances and Patrick—a son (Timothy James Neale), a brother for Christopher.

PAGE.—On 3rd April, to Delia and Michael—a son (Benjamin), brother for Beatrice and Catherine.

PARKER BOWLES.—On 31st March, to Caroline (née Potter) and Simon—a son.

PAYNE.—On March 29th, to Jenny (née White) and David—a daughter (Nicola Claire), sister for Benjamin.

PEACOCK.—On April 3rd, in Hong Kong, to Hannah (née Jacques) and Andrew—a daughter (Helen).

PRESTON.—On April 3rd, to Lucy (née Freeman) and Robert—a daughter (Susannah).

ROBERTS.—To Jane (née Lowe) and Hugh, on March 28th—a daughter.

SPOONER.—On 27th March, 1978, to Magdalen and Paul—a daughter (Eleanor Mary Jane).

STEPHENSON.—On March 29th, at University College Hospital, to Wendy, wife of Ben Stephenson—a daughter (Arabella Jane).

STEVENS.—On April 1st, in Cognac, to Christopher and Stella (née Downes)—a son (Bertram Alexander Havelock).

WARD.—On 28th March, 1978, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Lynne (née Glicker) and Michael—a son (Richard Maxwell), a brother for Timothy. Grateful thanks to the doctors and nurses concerned.

BIRTHDAY

ROSA.—Evergreen as ever—Papa.

MARRIAGE

ARNOLD : WILSON.—On Saturday, 1st April, at the Parish Church, Scalby, Mr. Olav Arnold, from Scarcroft, Leeds, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Potto, near Northallerton, North Yorkshire, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Wilson, of Yealand Conyers, Carnforth, Lancs.

DEATHS

ALDRICK.—On Sunday, April 2nd, at his home, 5 Church Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Josh, in his [illegible] year. Cremation private and please no flowers. Much loved husband, father, grandfather and brother.

ASHTON.—On April 2nd, 1978, Hephzibah Grace, in her [illegible] year, fortified by the last rites of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, courageous and devoted wife of the late Leigh Ashton, dear mother of Mary and Lois (Lady [illegible]) and Mrs. Frederick [illegible], mother-in-law of Frederick, grandmother of Stella, Andrew, [illegible], Richard and Elizabeth, great-grandmother of [illegible], Dominic and Simon. Much loved by all her family.

"No coward soul is mine,
No trembler in the world's storm-troubled sphere, I see heaven's glories shine, And faith shines equal, arming me from fear."

BAKER.—On March 28th after a long illness borne with great courage, peacefully at her home in London, Elizabeth Nina, widow of Capt. G. H. M. Baker, devoted mother of Michael and much loved mother-in-law of Sandie.

BARCLAY-SMITH, HERBERT.—On 1st April, very suddenly, the beloved brother of Gwendoline and Frederick. Cremation at Amersham Crematorium, on 6th April at 12 noon.

BARNARD PASCHA (PAC) TREVENEN.—On April 2nd, dearly loved wife of Charles Mordaunt (Mordo) and mother of John and Anne. During a long illness she always thought of others first. Mr. Barnard regrets that he is unable to reply to letters.

BEDDARD.—On April 3rd, at his home, Dr. John Roger Jordin, D.A., F.F.A.R.C.S., of Winsley, near Bradford-on-Avon, dear husband of Betty, loving and much loved father and grandfather. Funeral service Haycombe Crematorium, Bath, Friday 7th April at 2.40 p.m. Family flowers only. If desired donations to Imperial Cancer Research.

BEVAN.—On March 22nd in hospital, Frances, widow of Admiral Sir Richard Bevan. Funeral service after private cremation today, Thursday, April 6th, at Minchinhampton Parish Church, Gloucestershire, at 2 p.m. Family flowers only. No mourning and no letters please.

BICKERTON, DAVID MICHAEL.—On Saturday, 1st April, 1978, as the result of an accident in Portsmouth. Funeral service at the Cathedral, St. Albans, on Monday, 10th April, 1978, at 1 p.m. Flowers for arrangement only to the Cathedral.

BLUE.—On 4th April 1978, peacefully, John Angus, late of Mitchel Troy, Monmouth, private family cremation, Thursday, 6 April at 11.40 a.m. No flowers or letters, please. Donations to Cancer Research. Thanksgiving service to be held at Mitchel Troy Church, on Wednesday, 12 April at 2.30 p.m.

CANDY.—On March 26th, in St. Kitts, West Indies, as a result of an aircraft accident, Jenny, sister of Helen Fraser (née Candy), of Hammond Street, Faran, Mapperton, Dorset. A memorial service to be announced later.

COLERAINE.—On 3rd April, of cancer, Mary, daughter of the late Abram Fox Nellis, of Rochester, N.Y., wife of Lord Coleraine, loved by him and their family. Burial in the Bonar Law family grave in Helensburgh today, please no letters or flowers.

COPESTAKE, ROY LEONARD.—On 3rd April, aged 63, beloved husband of Gladys and father of Jeremy and Timothy. Private Cremation. No flowers, please.

DEATHS

COUZYN, LEON.—On 2nd April of Barker's Point, Sands Point, Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y., after a long illness bravely borne in his 87th year.

CRICHTON-MELVILLE.—On April 1st at Ramsay Hall, Worthing, Marion Black Roxburgh (Marie), widow of Rev John Crichton-Melville, late vicar of Walton-on-Thames, former president of Mothers' Union, Guildford diocese. Service at St. John's Church, Milford, Surrey, on Monday, April 10th at 2 p.m., followed by cremation at the Guildford Crematorium. Flowers may be sent direct to the church or Dillistone Funeral Service Ltd., 191 South Farm Road, Worthing, Sussex. Tel. 200633.

CRICK.—On Saturday, April 1st at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton, Gladys Beatrice (Cinda), wonderful wife of Commander T. G. P. Crick, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (Retired). Funeral service at St. Margaret's Church, Spaxton, Bridgwater, at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, April 7th, followed by cremation at Taunton. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to the London Association for the Blind, and may be sent to J. E. Gilbert & Son, of 139 St. John St., Bridgewater, Somerset.

DAVIS.—On March 30th 1978, very peacefully, after much suffering bravely borne, Doris Lilian Frances Davis, aged 86 years, beloved mother of Priscilla and Vivien, sadly missed by Lambert White and all her family and many friends. Service held Wednesday, 5th April. No letters please.

DRAKE.—On April 4, peacefully, at Woodcote Grove House, Coulsdon, Surrey, in her 99th year, Muriel Alice, widow of Canon F. W. Drake. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, Coulsdon, on Friday, April 7th, at 12.15 p.m. Family flowers only, please, but gifts to the Friends of the Elderly, 42 Ebury Street, London, S.W.1, would be welcomed.

EGERTON, RUTH JULIA, aged 94. —Widow of Sir Alfred Charles Glyn Egerton, FRS, much-loved aunt and adopted mother of Francis, peacefully, at her home, 12a Alexander Square, on Monday, March 27th. Cremation private, family only took place at Golder's Green Crematorium, Friday, 31st March, 12 noon. Memorial service to be announced later.

FRASER.—On March 26th in St. Kitts, West Indies, Helen Fraser (née Candy), and on March 28th, Dr James Fraser of St. Kitts, West Indies, as a result of an aircraft accident. A memorial service to be announced later.

GRAND.—On 30th March, 1978, Seymour Walter at Thames Ditton, Surrey. Cremation, Kingston Crematorium, today, Thursday, 6th April, at 2.30 p.m.

GRANT.—On 3rd April, 1978, suddenly at Old Bank House, Lymington, Hants, Frances Jean, aged 60 years, beloved sister of John, Elsie, Pat and Ann. Funeral enquiries to F. W. House and Sons, Lymington 73142.

HALL.—On 2nd April, peacefully in hospital, Edwin, of Woodcote Lane, Purley, Surrey, dearly loved husband of Edith and father of Anthony and Timothy. Funeral service at Croydon Crematorium on Monday, 10th April, at 11.30 a.m. Enquiries to Ebbutt Funeral Service, Croydon. Tel. 01-688 5555.

HAMILTON-FLETCHER.—On 1st April, 1978 at home Elizabeth, wife of Major N. Hamilton-Fletcher, North Mains, Echt, Aberdeenshire, daughter of the late Eric H. Stanes, O.B.E., M.C. and of Mrs Evelyn Stanes and mother of Linda and Victoria, died aged 48 after a long, brave battle against cancer. Cremated privately at Aberdeen on 3rd April.

HANKEY, MURIEL.—On 3rd April, aged 82 years 11 months, admired and dearly loved mother of Denise Iredell, 34 Court Royal, Carlton Drive, London S.W.15. She will be greatly missed. Funeral 12 noon, Friday, 7th April, at Putney Vale.

HARRIS.—On 2nd April, tragically at Rhosilli, Gower, Dr. John Bevan, of 11 Coppice Avenue, Gt. Shelford, Cambridge, beloved husband of Mary Hill, loving father of Lisa and Gareth. Funeral service at Swansea Crematorium, 3.20 p.m., Friday. Flowers to Websters Chapel of Rest, 11 Marlborough Road, Swansea.

HARRISON.—On 1st April, 1978, at home, Henry Ruddock (Harry), of Langley Way, Watford, loved husband of Dilys, father of Malcolm and Robin, grandfather of Ashley. No flowers, please, at his request.

HARVEY.—On April 2, peacefully at home in Winchester, Julia Mary Ridley in her 91st year, widow of Lt.-Colonel Charles Darley Harvey, D.S.O., The Sherwood Foresters, beloved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral private at St. Nicholas Church, Compton, Near Guildford, on Thursday, April 6th, at 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent to the church.

HIGHAM, DAVID.—On 30th March, 1978, in St. John and St. Elizabeth Hospital, St. John's Wood, London, aged 82. Beloved husband of Nell and father of Robin, Matthew, Timothy and Benedict. Funeral at 2 p.m. on Monday, 10th April, at Hampstead Parish Church, Church Row, London, N.W.3. A memorial service will be announced at a later date. Flowers to Kenyons, 9 Pond Street, N.W.3.

HINDLE.—On April 2nd, 1978, Beryl Edith Florence, beloved wife of the late John Leslie Hindle, and mother of Prunella and Paul. Cremation at Mortlake Crematorium, Friday, April 7th, 12.30 p.m.

HUMPHREY.—On March 28th, 1978, in his 90th year, peacefully, after a short illness at Woodcote Grove House, Coulsdon, Edward, husband of the late Doris and father of Michael and Margaret. Will be much missed. Funeral service has taken place.

JEFFERYS-POWELL.—On 4th April, Edith Nancie Alice, widow of Roger, mother of Paul and Rosemary and grandmother of Richard and Catherine.

JENKINSON.—On 28th March suddenly at 98, Graham Rd., Sheffield, John Mark Mansell Jenkinson, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., aged 61 years, dearly loved husband of Mary, father of Kathryn and Mark, grandfather of Joanna, Rebecca and Jonathan, and brother of Raymond and Mollie. Funeral has taken place in Sheffield. A memorial service will be held at the Sheffield Cathedral on Friday, April 14th, at 5 p.m.

JENNER.—On 1st April, 1978, Dorothy L. of 9, Rookcliffe Way, Milford-on-Sea, Lymington, Hants., late Dame at Eton College. Funeral service, All Saints' Church, Milford-on-Sea on Monday, 10th April at 2.15 p.m., followed by cremation. No flowers please, by request.

KING-WEBSTER.—On 2nd April 1978, at Ravenshall, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire, aged 95, Janet McCulloch Cliff-McCulloch, widow of Harold Colin King-Webster. Funeral private. No letters, please.

KIRKIEN, LESZEK TADUESZ NALECZ, Dr. of Law, peacefully at home 2nd April. Funeral Mortlake Crematorium, Friday, 7th April, at 2.40. Enquiries and flowers: Gamble, Fulham Road, S.W.6. 385 7635.

LEACH.—On 31st March, Eileen, widow of Charles, of Burpham Court House, Stringers Common, Guildford. Funeral Thursday, 6th April, 1978, at 1.45 at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church, Worplesdon. Cremation to follow at Woking Crematorium, 3.30.

LOVE, NICHOLAS (Roddy), aged 18, beloved son of Biddy and Johnnie and brother of Amanda tragically killed whilst in Botswana, 29.3.78. Thanksgiving service to be announced later.

LOW.—On April 4th, peacefully in a nursing home, after long disablement, Brigadier Alban Low, C.B.E., M.C., late Royal Irish Fusiliers, dear husband of Betty and father of Alice, Lorna and George. Funeral private, no flowers please, but if desired donations may be sent for the Royal British Legion Benevolent Fund, c.o. F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus Rd., Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel. 5959.

LYON, GABRIELLE.—On 1st April, 1978, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Ivan Lyon, D.S.O., M.B.E., The Gordon Highlanders. Funeral at Lewisham Crematorium, Verdant Lane, Catford, London, S.E.6, today, Thursday, 6th April, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Messrs. L. J. Richmond and Sons Ltd., 198b Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 30 AND 31

DEATHS

MADGE.—On 28th March, 1978, peacefully at Thorpe Bay, Essex, William Henry, beloved father of Joan Penlerick Bridges. Cremation took place following a service at Christ Church, Thorpe Bay, on 3rd April.

MANDER.—On 28th March 1978, at Pond House, Wilmington, Sussex, Mervyn Caverhill Mander, aged 68 years. Funeral service at Wilmington Church tomorrow, Friday, 7th April at 3 p.m.

MEESON, ETHEL MARY.—On 3rd April, 1978, of Elm Cottage, Little Burstead, widow of Percy Meeson. Cremation private. Memorial service will be announced later.

MEREDITH.—On April 2nd, peacefully in his sleep at 5, Grosvenor Mount, Leeds 6, Emeritus Professor Patrick G. Meredith, beloved husband of Gill and father of Laurie. Funeral private. No flowers, please. Donations in lieu may be sent to Cookridge Hospital Cancer Fund for Children, Cookridge Hospital, Leeds 16.

NOBLE.—On 2nd April, 1978, peacefully in London after a short illness, Ray Noble, beloved husband of Gladys. Cremation at Golders Green on Friday, 7th April, at 3 p.m. (West Chapel). All enquiries to A. France & Son. Tel. 01-405 4901.

PRESTON.—On March 29th, suddenly, William Stewart Preston, of Sandywell Park, Whittington, Cheltenham, formerly of Park Farm, Preston Deanery, Northants. Cremation private.

REX.—On 1st April, 1978, after a short illness, Marjorie Agnes, the very dear wife of George (Colonel, late R.A.O.C.), of Croft Close, Ockbrook, Derby, and much-loved mother of Susan and family. Cremation at Markeaton, Derby, on Friday, 7th April, at 10.45 a.m. Floral tributes to Baguley, 500 Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

SANDFORD. — On 30th March, Olive Muriel, aged 97, widow of W. A. C. Sandford, dear mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Cremation private.

SEDGWICK.—On March 31st, 1978, peacefully in a Beckenham nursing home, Thomas, dearly loved husband of Ethel and father of Brian and Tony, aged 70 years. Funeral service at Beckenham Crematorium, Elmers End, Beckenham, Kent, on Friday, April 7th, at 3.40 p.m. Flowers and enquiries to H. Copeland & Son, 9, Bromley Rd., Beckenham, Kent (650 2851).

SHEEN.—On March 30th, 1978, in Soltau after a long illness Audrey, beloved wife of Major Eddie Sheen, 14th/20th King's Hussars, and mother of Annette and Glenis. Funeral was held at Limmer Cemetery, Hanover, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 5th.

SMITH, CHARLES RODNEY.—On 3rd April at Turner Village Hospital, Colchester, aged 23 years, beloved son of Ralph and the late Doris Smith, and brother of Jessamy and James. Funeral 10.00 a.m., St. Mary's Church, Gestingthorpe, Saturday, 8th April.

SNADDEN.—Quietly at Craighead on April 2nd, Lesley Jane Hope (née Henderson), much loved wife of the late Sir William McNair Snadden, of The Coldoch, Blair Drummond. Funeral private. Family flowers only.

STOKER.—On 2nd April, 1978, after a short illness in Sefton General Hospital, Liverpool, Willard Stoker of 29, Balfour Road, Southport, also Flat 6a, 208, Great Portland St., London, W.1. Funeral to be at Anfield Crematorium, Priory Road, Liverpool, on Thursday 6th April at 2.30 p.m. No flowers. All further enquiries please to Pearson-Collinson, Funeral service, 91 Allerton Road, Liverpool, 051 722 1514.

WARNER.—On 2nd April, suddenly at his home in Pinner, Leslie Eustace Warner, O.B.E., beloved husband of Christine. Funeral service at Pinner Parish Church on Wednesday, 12th April, at 2 p.m. Burial at Pinner Cemetery. Flowers may be sent to Ellement, 21, Bridge St., Pinner.

WHEELOCK.—On 22nd March in New York, John Hall Wheelock, aged 91, dearly loved husband of Phyllis de Kay.

WILCOCKSON.—Peter Brian Morton, peacefully in his sleep in Malore, on the 29th March, 1978, Lieutenant Commander Retired, D.S.O., R.N. Much loved Father of Rosamund, Nicholas, Paul, Timothy and Alastair.

WILSHIN, ELSIE (Bobbie), peacefully, in hospital, on Monday, April 3rd. Funeral at Bardfield Saling Church, on Friday, April 7th, at 2.30 p.m.

WILSON.—On April 4th, at Goffs Park Nursing Home, Crawley, Eveline Mary Wilson, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Frank Harris White. Funeral at 10 a.m. today, April 6th, at the Franciscan Friary, Crawley, Sussex.

YEO, KATHLEEN SEYMORE INNES KER (Kitty Kate), widow of Frank Ash Yeo, of 25 Queensgate, S.W.7, very suddenly at home, 31st March, 1978. All inquiries to E. B. Ashton & Co., 9a Fulham Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. 01-584 0079.

YOUNG (née Blanch).—On March 30th, Chrissie Rebecca in her 91st year. Beloved wife of the late Charles and loving mother of Joan. Inquiries to John Heath & Sons, Funeral Directors, 14 Earsham St., Sheffield 4.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LADY FRASER OF LONSDALE, C.B.E.

A Service of Thanksgiving for the life and work of Lady Fraser of Lonsdale, C.B.E., will be held at 12.30 p.m. of the 5th May, 1978, in St Dunstan's Chapel at Ian Fraser House, Ovingdean, Brighton.

Accommodation is very limited but those wishing to attend should write for tickets by the 10th April to The Secretary, St Dunstan's, P.O. Box 58, 191 Old Marylebone Road, London, NW1 5QN.

BEHRENS.—A Memorial Service for Sir Leonard Behrens will be held in Manchester Cathedral on Friday, 14th April, 1978, at 2.30 p.m., at which all his friends and colleagues will be welcome.

BELYAVIN.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Professor George Belyavin, M.D., F.I.M.L.T., F.Inst.Biol., will be held at the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, on Monday, 10th April 1978 at 2.15 p.m.

BURNABY.—A Memorial Service for John Burnaby, Fellow of Trinity College and one time Regius Professor of Divinity, will be held in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge, on Saturday, 29 April, at 2.00 p.m.

CRUMP, DOROTHY : WHEELER-JOE.—A memorial concert will be held at Oaks Farm, Shirley, on Sunday, 16th April. All past and present members of the orchestra and their families are invited to tea at 4.30 followed by concert given by selected players, 5.30-6.30.

DENING. — A Memorial and Thanksgiving Service for the late Major General Roland Dening, C.B., M.V.O., M.C., D.L., will be held at the Ottery St. Mary Church at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd April, 1978 (car park RAC signposted from church).

MILLER. — A Service of Thanksgiving for the Honourable Bridget Violet Miller will be held at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Badingham, Suffolk, on Monday, 17 April at 2.30 p.m.

MIRK.—A Memorial Service for the late David Blair Mirk will be held at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, S.W.1, on Wednesday, 26th April, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

ROONEY.—In loving memory always of Lt.-Col. J. J. Rooney, Indian Medical Service (Foreign and Political Dept.), who died at Morhire, Persian Gulf, 5th April, 1941.

IN MEMORIAM

DODD.—In proud and loving memory of Captain Ian Alastair Scott Dodd, 6th Gurkha Rifles, 2 Chindits, killed in Burma, April 6th, 1944, aged 23.

HITCHCOCK.—Remembering always Sir Eldred Frederick Hitchcock, who died April 6th, 1959.

DOBIE, MARGARET ROSE (née Barnes), died April 6th, 1972. Love is most nearly itself: When here and now cease to matter.—Elizabeth.

EMLYN WILLIAMS, ARTHUR EMLYN WILLIAMS, V.R.D., F.R.C.S., 5th April, 1976, a greatly loved husband, father and grandfather. "Full lasting is the song, although he the singer passes."

WALL, JOAN, 6th April, 1973.—Love, B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

MRS DORIE BILLING (née Montague-White) would like to thank all her friends and neighbours who have been so kind and helpful in her recent ordeal, Reigate and Horley Constabulary, all staff at Redhill General Hospital, and her solicitors, Westwood, 21 Kingsley Grove, Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey. Reigate 45608.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

TAYLOR otherwise Whiteley, John Edward Percival Whiteley Taylor, otherwise John Edward Percival Whiteley late of Sandes Soldiers Home, Catterick Garrison, Richmond, North Yorkshire, died there on 4th October, 1977 (Estate about £2,500). The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

PART-TIME PA/SEC. to Organiser spectacular fund-raising events for National Charity. Some evening work involved. Hours negotiable. Starting salary £2,700. Tel.: 222 5959/6606.

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DYER nee COOMBS, GLADYS KATHLEEN DYER nee COOMBS, late of Flat 6, 8 Cranbury Place, Southampton, Hampshire, died there on 10th November, 1976. (Estate about £4,200.)

The husband and kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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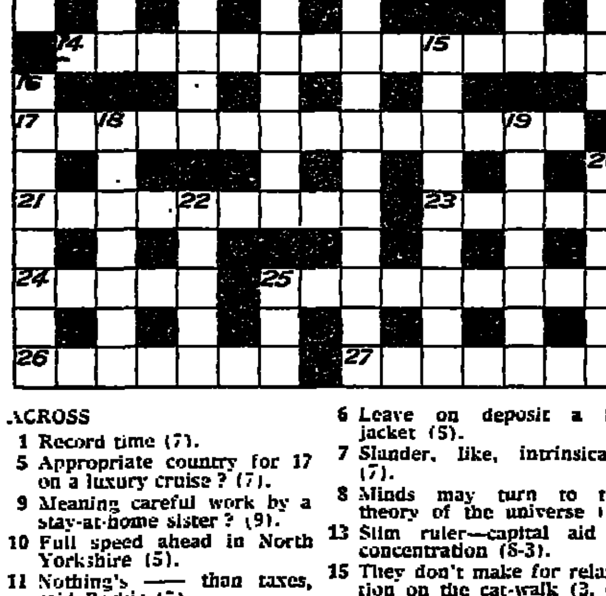
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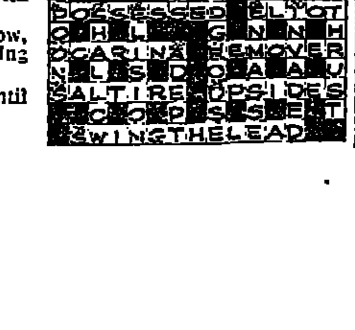
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,867



ACROSS
1 Record time (7).
5 Appropriate country for 17 on a luxury cruise? (7).
9 Meaning careful work by a stay-at-home sister? (9).
10 Full speed ahead in North Yorkshire (5).
11 Nothing's —— than taxes, said Barkis (5).
12 Four-letter word caused great embarrassment in old transport (9).
14 With their spirit they can be match-savers (6, 8).
17 One boatman risked trouble, going ashore (14).
21 All washed up? Then confess! (4, 5).
23 Plunder—some foresight needed for this (5).
24 Match score (5).
25 Extract from boiling cod, once it has been cooked (9).
26 Apples from old country places (7).
27 Successful examinees can't answer all the questions (7).

DOWN
1 My holding tie-ring broken in half (6).
2 Captures the realm with eastern ornament (7).
3 It's not murder, anyhow, getting a military beating (5, 4).
4 Be bright—and wicked until eight, say (11).
5 Pull Jock's car (5).
6 Leave on deposit a fur jacket (5).
7 Slander, like, intrinsically (7).
8 Minds may turn to this theory of the universe (8).
13 Slim ruler—capital aid to concentration (8-3).
15 They don't make for relaxation on the cat-walk (3, 6).
16 There's money in Eastern gold, teacher (8).
18 Herb-Roberts? No, Peter's (7).
19 Away team in wrong position (7).
20 Joins the passing-out parade? Only pretends (6).
22 Scotland's river has title role in 'Sixties film (5).
25 Underworld boss in the Leeward Islands (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,866



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